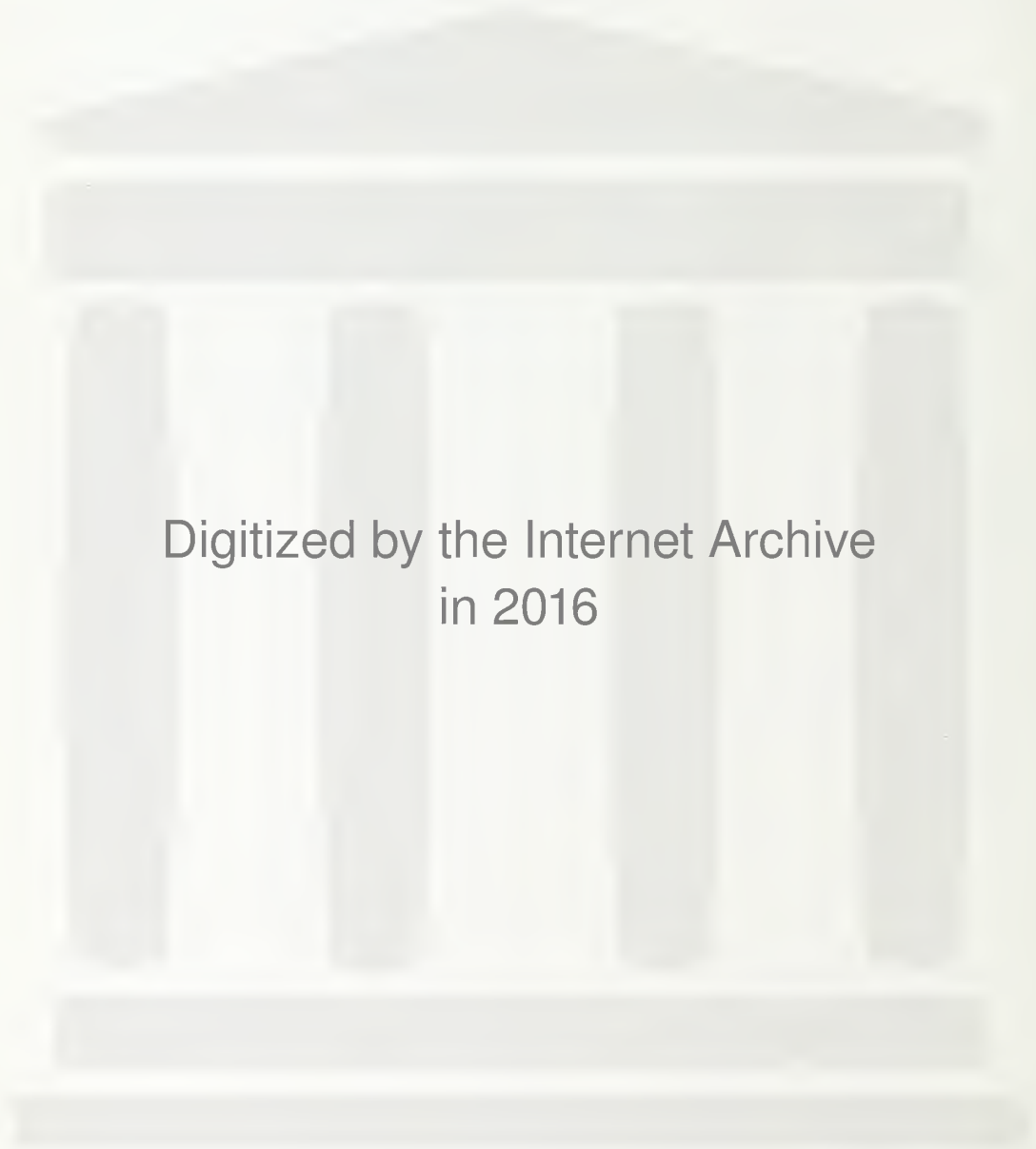
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LAKE

POND HILL.

FOUR MILES FROM TOWANDA, PA.

—1770.—

HISTORY

—OF—

BRADFORD COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

—OF—

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

David Craig

PUBLISHED BY L. H. EVERTS & CO.,
714–16 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

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—1878.—

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PREFACE.

THIS work, which has for some time attracted considerable attention from the people of Bradford County, is now ready to be placed in their hands to receive their approval or disapprobation, according, as in the judgment of the reader, it is meritorious or otherwise. The author will not deny that it is with some degree of trepidation that he presents the fruits of his labor for the criticism of the public, but he indulges the hope that a community which has been so deeply interested in its production, will be equally generous to forgive any imperfections they may discover. The writing of a history is like building a house, it is never done, but done or undone, must be used some time. No one can be more certain of the extent in which the work is undone than the author. Some things, however, he feels that justice to himself and to others require to be said.

The plan of the work is somewhat different from that usually followed in similar histories. Instead of making as little of the general history as possible, and throwing the bulk of the material into township annals, he has pursued exactly an opposite course; just as little has been put into the account of the townships as could be well done; those things only are found there which were strictly local. Great pains have been taken to insure accuracy. It has been the author's purpose if mistakes were made at all, that they should be in omitting what might be said, and not in saying what was not true; but with all the pains taken to secure accuracy, mistakes will doubtless be found. There will also be things in the book which will not be of interest to some, and others will be disappointed that other things were not mentioned. In the make-up of a book no two persons of equal intelligence will exactly agree. It must be a matter of taste and judgment with the author.

One of the things in which special interest has been taken, was to obtain a complete military record of every man who went from Bradford County into the army of the Union. A couple of years since, circulars were published in the newspapers of the county asking for information, and in many cases letters were written, making personal solicitations of friends to furnish this information from their respective neighborhoods. While in a few cases responses have been prompt, and the lists complete, or nearly so, others were sadly defective and imperfect, while in a great majority of cases no answer whatever was made to the call. In two instances,—and one of these where it was supposed most pains would be taken, and the list would be most complete,—though retained to the last moment, they were sent with only the simple names, without rank, name of regiment or company, date of muster or discharge, or any remarks of any sort whatever. To print such lists as a complete roster of the soldiers of Bradford would be an insult to the living and a reproach to the dead. The plan which the author had cherished, and which he still believes would have been far preferable to any other, was to have given the rosters at the end of each township. This, however, was simply impossible. The only thing which could be done was to take Bates' Reports as the basis, making such corrections and additions as the material in hand should suggest.

Effort has been made to reach bottom facts, and the author has but little fear that any future worker will get below him. In the other things which give value to a local history,—the early settlers, the associations into which they entered, whether religious, social, or political, and statistics,—it is hoped nothing more will be wished.

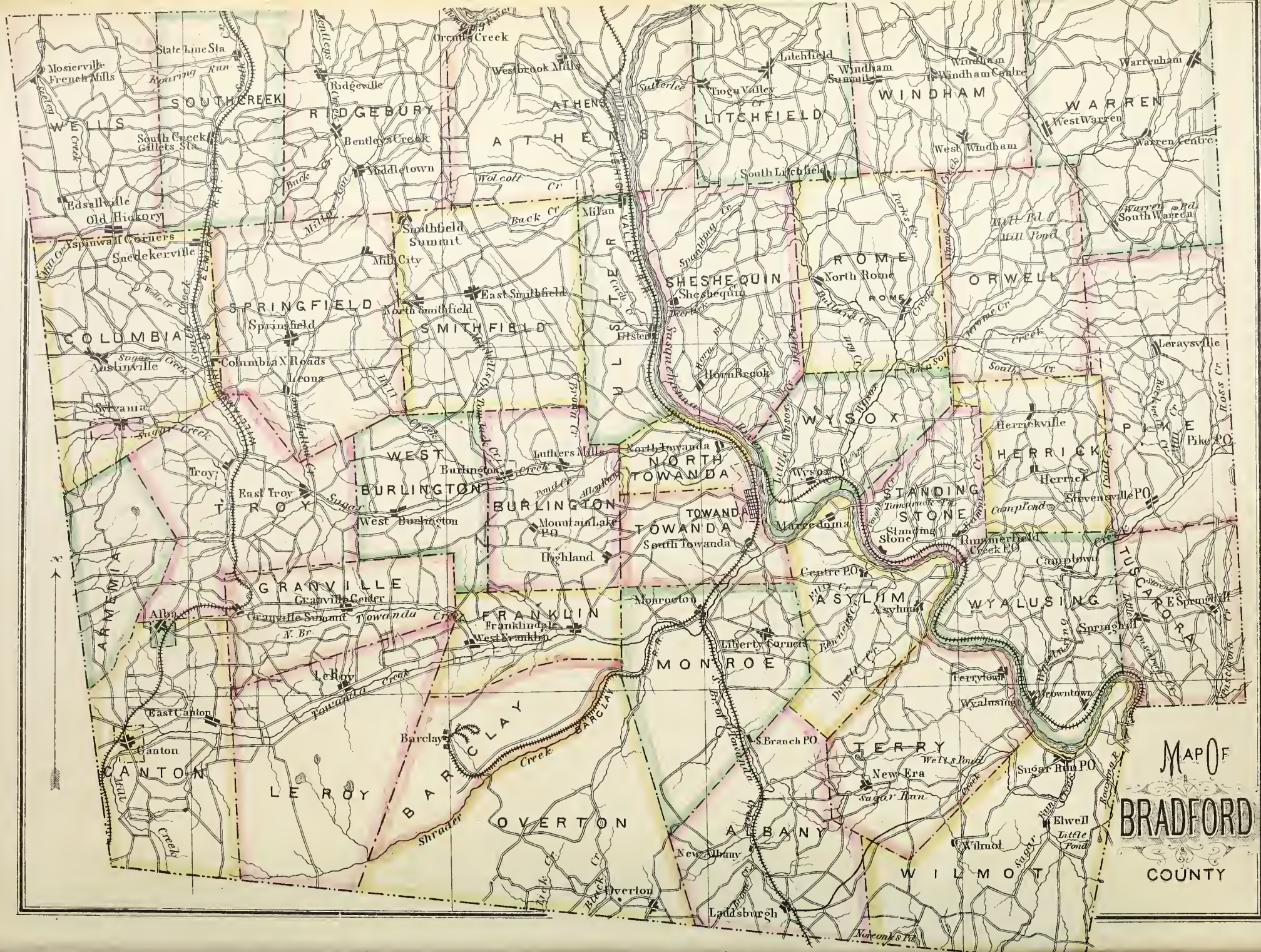
The author is under personal obligations to numerous citizens of the county, who have freely and cheerfully made contributions to our history. For such contributions Messrs. O. D. Fields, of Armenia, Edward Herrick, Esq., of Athens, A. T. Lilley, of Le Roy, Dr. G. F. Horton, of Terry, C. C. Payne, of Troy, Rev. C. E. Taylor, of Whitney's Point, O. N. Worden, of New Milford, Pa., James D. Ridgway, of Franklin, Rev. J. Jewell, of Troy, and numerous others, as well as the press generally, thanks are due. He is under especial obligations to H. B. Peirce, Esq., on the staff of the publishers' historical corps, for most valuable assistance, who freely gave his time and the results of his large experience to various parts of the work, and whose suggestions and services are entitled to the thanks of its patrons.

To the publishers great credit is due for the energy, liberality, and skill they have exhibited in bringing out the work. They have, without stint or complaint, cheerfully furnished the author all the assistance in their power, and, at a personal sacrifice, have complied with his suggestions in the matter of illustrations, furnishing a considerable number of valuable portraits of old or important citizens at his request. Whatever may be thought of the matter contained in the work, the dress, illustrations, typography, and press-work are in the best style.

The History of Bradford County has passed through the fire, not of adverse criticism, but of consuming flames. In the great fire of March 26 the bindery was destroyed, and with it much of the printed history. Immediately an extra force was obtained, and the presses have been run night and day, so what would, in many instances, have seriously delayed or indefinitely postponed so large a work as this, has not deferred its publication for a single day.

To the author, the preparation of this work has been a labor of love, and with a feeling somewhat akin to that with which a father parts with a child going from the paternal roof-tree to seek fame and fortune in this busy world of competition and strife, so he parts with this, commending it to the sons and daughters of the heroic pioneers of "Old Bradford," whose names and virtues he has endeavored to embalm, and to whose memory this feeble production is most respectfully dedicated by

THE AUTHOR.


MAP OF
BRADFORD
COUNTY
WELLS
SOUTH CREEK
RIDGEBURY
ATHENS
LITCHFIELD
WINDHAM
WARREN
COLUMBIA
SPRINGFIELD
SMITHFIELD
SHESHEQUIN
ROME
ORWELL
WYSOX
PIKE
HERRICK
STANDING STONE
TUSCARORA
WYALUSING
ASYLUM
TROY
WEST BURLINGTON
BURLINGTON
NORTH TOWANDA
TOWANDA
GRANVILLE
FRANKLIN
MONROE
TERRY
CANTON
LE ROY
BARCLAY
OVERTON
ALBANY
WILMOT
ARMENIA
Mosierville
French Mills
State Line Sta
Roaring Run
South Creek
Ridgeville
Orcutts Creek
Westbrook Mills
Bentleys Creek
Middletown
Buck Cr
Wolcott Cr
Edsallville
Old Hickory
Snedekerville
Smithfield Summit
Mill City
East Smithfield
North Smithfield
Springfield
Columbia X Roads
Leona
Sugar Creek
Troy
East Troy
West Burlington
Burlington
Luthers Mills
North Towanda
Towanda
Mountain Lake PO
South Towanda
Highland
Granville Center
Granville Summit
Alba
Franklindale
West Franklin
Towanda Creek
N. Br
LeRoy
East Canton
Canton
Barclay
Shrader Creek
Monroeton
Liberty Corners
Ben Creek
Dartt Cr
S. Branch PO
New Era
Sugar Run
Sugar Run Creek
Elwell
Little Pond
Wilmot
New Albany
Overton
Laddsburgh
Norcom's Pt
Litchfield
Windham Summit
Windham Centre
Warrenham
West Warren
Warren Centre
West Windham
South Litchfield
Tioga Valley Cr
Sutterlee
Milan
Smithfield
Ulster
Sheshequin
North Rome
Rome
Spaulding Cr
Bentley Cr
Bullock Cr
Horn Brook
Wysox
Little Wysox Cr
Herrickville
Pike P.O.
Herrick
Stevensville PO
Standing Stone
Camp Pond
Timmerack Pt
Marceduma
Rummerfield Creek PO
Centre P.O.
Monroeton
Asylum
Wyalusing
Springhill
Terrytown
Wyalusing
Brown town
Sugar Run PO
Wells Pond
Rochester Cr
Tuscarora Cr
Leraysville
South Cr
Ross Cr
Mill Pond
Warren Rd
South Warren
Mill Cr
Yspunwall Corners
Walters Creek
Hill Cr
Brown Hollow Cr
Town Hill Cr
Alleghany
Pond Cr
Little Wysox Cr
Spaulding Cr
Bentley Cr
Bullock Cr
Horn Brook
Tioga River
Susquehanna River
Chemung River
Towanda Creek
N. Br
Shrader Creek
Barclay Creek
Black Cr
Lick Cr
Brown Cr
Mill Cr
Sugar Creek
Hill Cr
Town Hill Cr
Alleghany
Pond Cr
Little Wysox Cr
Spaulding Cr
Bentley Cr
Bullock Cr
Horn Brook
Tioga River
Susquehanna River
Chemung River
Towanda Creek
N. Br
Shrader Creek
Barclay Creek
Black Cr
Lick Cr
Brown Cr
Mill Cr
Sugar Creek

HISTORY

OF

BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY REV. DAVID CRAFT.

CHAPTER I.

THE ABORIGINES.

When this continent first became known to the European nations, it was well-nigh a solitary and unbroken wilderness. No axe had felled a tree, no plowshare had broken its soil, no commerce had traversed its great natural highways of inland seas and far-reaching rivers. Here and there, in some favored locality, might be found clustered, with the utmost irregularity, a few wigwams of the red men, the original tenants of the soil, with patches of maize, beans, and squashes, cultivated by the women; now and then might be met a party of begrimed and frightfully painted warriors, either going to or returning from some maraud; and in the autumn time might be seen companies of men, women, and children encamped at the favorite resorts of game, seeking stores of food for winter use; but the general appearance of the country was that of a vast, uninhabited, uncultivated domain of unbounded luxuriance and fertility. Bancroft remarks,* that a man might travel for weeks without meeting a single human being; that the diminution of the native population is far less than has usually been supposed; they have been exiled, not exterminated. The tribes may have been lost, but the people who composed them have been received into others. This author estimates the whole number of the aborigines within the bounds of the United States east of the Mississippi, two hundred years ago, at not far from one hundred and eighty thousand souls, which is about three times the present population of Bradford County.

The traveler who now passes up and down this beautiful Susquehanna valley, observes its well-cultivated farms, its thriving villages, its numerous schools and churches, its beautiful residences and delightful landscapes, the everywhere present tokens of thrift, refinement, and culture, can hardly imagine that less than a century and a half ago this whole valley had never been visited by a white man, unless it were some adventurous trader, who has left us no record of his daring journey into a wild and unbroken wilderness. It was, however, familiar ground to the red man. Here had been the dwellings of his people for untold generations. Here were the paths his feet had trod, whose marks a century has not been able wholly to obliterate; here his bones still lie in the soil; here the earth was stained with his blood shed in the fierce encounter; and here, in after-times, many of them bowed in humble, reverent faith upon the Son of God, endured hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, and bear record that they were found faithful unto death. To briefly sketch a portion of the history of these aboriginal inhabitants of our county, a few pages must be devoted.

Although possessing many common characteristics from which a unity of origin may be inferred, yet owing to differences of language, law, and locality, the Indians were divided into families, nations, clans, and villages.

As the design of this work will confine our account to the people who from time to time were actual occupants of our soil, no detailed statements of general Indian history can here be given.†

It is utterly impossible to follow up the stream of aboriginal history farther than the period when the country first became known to the Europeans. The reason for this is twofold. First, the Indian had no written language. All he knew of the past was what he had received in the uncertain and fanciful traditions of his ancestors, whose vague and contradictory accounts at the best only suggest the merest conjectures. And then, for a long time previous to its discovery, the whole continent had been "the scene of widespread revolution. North and south, tribe was giving place to tribe, language to language; for the Indian, hopelessly unchanging in respect to individual and social development, was, as regarded tribal relations and local haunts, mutable as the wind." To note these local haunts, mutations, and the social character of the tribes who once

* History of the United States, iii., p. 253.

† For further information the reader is referred to De Schweinitz's "Life and Times of Zeisberger;" Parkman's "Jesuits in North America;" "Pontiac Conspiracy;" Bancroft's "History of the United States," vol. iii.; Morgan's "Iroquois League;" Schooleraft, Heckewelder, and others.

made their home in these valleys, is all that can be attempted.

"The vast tract of wilderness from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and from the Carolinas to Hudson's bay, was divided between two great families of tribes, distinguished by a radical difference of language." These were called, respectively, *Algonquins* (original people), and *Aquanoschioni* (united people). The latter were more commonly known among the white people by the names *Iroquois*, *Mengwe*, and *Five Nations*. At the period when the whites first became acquainted with this territory, the *Iroquois* proper extended through central New York from the Hudson river to the Genesee, and comprised five distinct nations confederated together, which, beginning on the east, were known as *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*. West of them were the *Hurons*, the *Neutral Nation*, and the *Eries;* on the south were the *Andastes*, on the Susquehanna, and the *Delawares* on the river which bears their name; on the east the various *Algonquin* tribes which inhabited New England.

Of the *Andastes*, who as early as 1620 were the inhabitants of the Susquehanna valley, but comparatively little is known. They are spoken of by various writers as *Andastes*, *Andastracronnons*, *Andastaguez*, *Autastoui*, *Minquas*, *Susquehannocks*, *Conestogas*, and *Conessetagoes*. "Gallatin erroneously places the *Andastes* on the Allegheny, Bancroft and others adopting the error. The research of Mr. Shea has shown their identity with the *Susquehannocks* of the English and the *Minquas* of the Dutch."*

In 1750, a *Cayuga* chieftain informed David Zeisberger that a strange tribe of Indians whom the *Cayugas* called *Tehotachse* (so spelled in German), but which were neither *Iroquois* nor *Delawares*, formerly inhabited this valley, and were driven out by the *Cayugas*. In a letter written by Captain Joseph Brant, the noted Indian warrior, to Colonel Timothy Pickering, relative to the *Iroquois* claim to the northern part of Pennsylvania, and dated at Niagara, December 30, 1794, he says, "The whole Five Nations have an equal right one with another, the country having been obtained by their joint exertions in war with a powerful nation formerly living southward of Buffalo creek, called *Eries, and another nation then living at Tioga Point*, so that by our successes all the country between that and the Mississippi became the joint property of the Five Nations. All other nations inhabiting this great tract of country were allowed to settle by the Five Nations." That the *Andastes* are referred to by both these there can hardly be a doubt.

This was one of the most populous and powerful of all the *Algonquin* tribes. Their villages were thickly planted from Tioga to Virginia. At Sheshequin and Wysox, at Wyalusing (Gohontato) and at Mehoopany (Onochsae), the names of their towns have been preserved. They appear to have been the most warlike of all the eastern nations, having carried their conquests over the tribes of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. For more than three-fourths of a century they waged almost an unceasing war with the *Iroquois*, by which the whole valley of the Susquehanna "was stained with blood." The following paragraphs, from Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania, give a full account of these conflicts:

"Prior to 1600, says the 'Relation de la Nouvelle France,' the *Susquehannas* and the *Mohawks* came into collision, and the former nearly exterminated their enemy in a war which lasted ten years. In 1608, Captain Smith, in exploring the Chesapeake and its tributaries, met a party of these *Sasquesahanocks*, as he calls them, and he states that they were still at war with the *Mohawks*.

"They were friendly to the Dutch, who were exploring the mouth of the Delaware. When the Swedes came, in 1638, they renewed the friendly intercourse begun by the Dutch. Southward, also, they carried the terror of their arms, and from 1634 to 1644 they waged war on the *Yaomacoes*, the *Piscataways*, and *Patuxents*, and were so troublesome that, in 1642, Governor Calvert, by proclamation, declared them public enemies.

"When the *Hurons*, in 1647, began to sink under the fearful blows dealt by the Five Nations, the *Susquehannas* sent an embassy to offer them aid against the common enemy. Nor was the offer one of little value, for the *Susquehannas* could put into the field one thousand three hundred warriors, trained to the use of fire-arms and European modes of war by three Swedish soldiers, whom they had obtained to instruct them." This is doubtless the era of the fortifications on Spanish Hill and at the mouth of Sugar creek. These fortifications bear unmistakable evidence of having been constructed under the supervision of white people, and differ materially from the palisaded inclosures of Indian construction. The origin and objects of these defenses must always be in some measure matter of conjecture; but all the traditions relating to Spanish Hill attribute the defenses to white men long before the settlement of the whites, and their object to afford resistance to the *Iroquois;* and about this time the *Andastes* were waging war in good earnest with the Five Nations, in which the *Cayugas* were so hard pressed that some of them retreated across Lake Ontario into Canada, and the *Senecas* were kept in such alarm that they no longer ventured to carry their peltries to New York except in caravans guarded by an escort.

Later, the power of the *Susquehannas* seems to have been on the wane, and they to have abandoned their towns above Wyoming about 1650. They were so hard pressed by their enemies that the legislature of Maryland in 1661 authorized the governor to aid them with the provincial forces.

In the spring of 1662 about eight hundred *Iroquois* set out to capture a fort of the *Andastes* situated about fifty miles from the mouth of the Susquehanna. On reaching the fort it was found to be so well defended as to render an assault impracticable, when the *Iroquois* had recourse to stratagem. They sent a party of twenty-five men to settle a peace and obtain provisions for their return. The *Susquehannas* admitted them, built high scaffolds, visible from without, on which they tortured the *Iroquois* messengers to death in sight of their countrymen, who thereupon decamped in miserable discomfiture, pursued by the victorious *Andastes*. The war between the *Andastes* and *Iroquois* at length degenerated into one of mutual inroads, in which the former, greatly reduced by pestilence, gradually melted away

* Parkman's "Jesuits," p. 46, note.

before the superior numbers of their enemies, so that in 1672 they could muster only three hundred warriors.

"In 1675, according to the 'Relations Inédites' and Colden, the tribe was completely overthrown, but unfortunately we have no details whatever as to the forces which effected it,* or the time and manner of their defeat. Too proud to submit as vassals of the *Iroquois*, and too weak to contend against them, they forsook the Susquehanna, and took up a position on the western borders of Maryland, where for many years they kept up a terrible border war with the whites. A remnant of this valiant people continued to subsist in the central part of the State, under the name of *Conestogas*, for nearly a century after, when they were utterly destroyed by the Paxton Boys in 1763.

The *Iroquois*, who held the rule over this Susquehanna valley for more than a century, were the only Indian nations who possessed anything approaching the forms of civil government. Originally a single nation, they were composed of a number of clans or families, each of which was distinguished by its family badge or *totem*, and bearing the name of some animal. The line of descent was in the mother, and intermarriages between those wearing the same totemic badge was interdicted. In time the nation became divided into several parts, five of which occupied central New York, but the national tie had become very weak, if it had not become entirely dissolved. In order to defend themselves against their common enemies, as well as to carry on their vast conquests, they united in a league or confederation, whose common interests were committed to a great council composed of fifty sachems or hereditary chieftains, of whom the *Mohawks* were represented by nine, the *Oneidas* nine, the *Onondagas* fourteen, the *Cayugas* ten, and the *Senecas* eight. Each member of this council enjoyed equal rights and suffrage, and the decisions of the body were the supreme law of the confederacy.

The *Tuscaroras*, who were of the same generic stock as the New York *Iroquois*, and whose ancient seats were on the Neuse and Tar rivers, from which they were driven on account of their implacable enmity to the white settlers, were received in 1712 as the sixth nation of the confederacy, after which the league took the title of the Six Nations. The *Tuscaroras*, however, were not represented by sachems of their own in the Great Council, nor had they assigned them any specific bounds in the territory.

In case of a general war two supreme military chieftains, one of whom was a *Mohawk*, directed the campaign. Usually, however, the chiefs assumed command with much less formality. At a feast or war-dance some brave, who had shown daring and won success in previous encounters, recounted the grievances of his nation, his own deeds of valor, and invited as many as wished to avenge the wrongs of their people to follow him on the war-path. If the expedition was successful the leader took his place by common consent among the war-chiefs of his nation.

By virtue of their superior civil and military organization, the *Iroquois* soon became the dominant power among the aborigines, and, after the conquest of the *Andastes*, carried their arms in triumph on the south to the Gulf and on the west to the Mississippi. Tioga, present Athens, was made the southern entrance to the confederacy, at which a sachem was stationed, without whose consent no one, neither Indian nor white man, was allowed to enter the territory of the *Iroquois*. At Shamokin, present Sunbury, the Great Council had a viceroy, a *Cayuga* sachem, who ruled their dependencies in the south.

Along the Delaware river, and extending across New Jersey, were the *Lenni Lenape*, or *Delawares*, divided into three tribes,—the Turtles or *Unamis* on the south, the Turkeys or *Unalachtgos* in the centre, and the Wolves or *Minsis* on the north. The latter had their villages in the Minisink country, on the head-waters of the Delaware, and were generally called by the English *Monseys*. By conquest, as was claimed by the *Iroquois*, by treachery, as was alleged by the *Delawares*, the former had reduced the latter to the condition of vassals, deprived them of the right of warriors, and compelled them to bear the taunt and assume the garb of women. They were allowed neither to sell land, engage in war, nor make treaties, unless with the consent of their domineering masters. It was owing quite as much to this condition of complete subjugation of his Indian neighbors, as to the peaceable character of his Quaker policy, that the province of Penn was so long exempted from the bloody wars and massacres which form so dark a page of our colonial history.

The Indian instinctively withdraws from the presence of civilization. This peculiarity of Indian character completely frustrated the benevolent plan of William Penn, in which he designed that his white and red brethren should dwell together in the same community, and be governed by the same laws. It was found to be equally necessary in the province as it had been in other colonies, that the Indian must retire beyond the white settlements, to whose laws and customs he could not conform, and whose restraints he would not endure. As the *Iroquois* from time to time sold the land of their dependencies to the whites, they opened the valley of the Susquehanna as an asylum to which the people, whom they had deprived of their ancestral homes, and over whom they exercised the rights of protection as well as command, might resort. By this policy families of different nationalities were brought into the same village, and not unfrequently were occupants of the same wigwam, so that it was no uncommon thing to find *Nanticokes*, *Mohicans*, *Monseys*, and *Wampanoags* living together without any tribal distinction whatever. Tioga, or as it is more frequently written in Pennsylvania records, *Diahoga*, from its important situation in the *Iroquois* territory, was probably occupied as a town immediately after its conquest; but from there to Shamokin the country was almost entirely unoccupied for a hundred years, when it was colonized by the refugees whose possessions had been sold to the whites.

The *Iroquois* and *Delawares* each have a tradition of an early eastward emigration from regions west of the Mississippi to the places where they were found by the Europeans. The period of our later Indian history finds that wave returning towards the setting sun. It is, therefore, a period of commotion among tribes easily excited, of removal and change among a people who, in the most quiet times, abandoned the places of their habitation for the most trivial

* By the Five Nations, without doubt.

reasons. *Mohicans* and *Wampanoags* from southeastern New York and from New England, *Delawares* from New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, *Nanticokes*, *Tuscaroras*, and *Shawanees* from the south, pushed from their ancient homes by the rapacity of the white man, were seeking new homes and fresh hunting-grounds, where they would henceforth be free from encroachment. To the *Iroquois* the native fugitives looked for defense from the grasping policy of the whites, and for counsel and permission as to where they should fix their future seats. It happened, therefore, that during this period this tide of western emigration was pushing up both branches of the Susquehanna, in order to pour itself upon the great plains between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, only to be forced still farther west by the advancing tide of civilization.

Of the three great topics of Indian history,—the location of their villages, their wars, and their migrations,—the last is by far the most important, so far as it relates to our immediate locality during the period of its later history, the materials for which are very meagre, being contained in the journals of travelers and messengers in the interests of the Moravian church or of the government of Pennsylvania, in their passage through the country, beginning with that of Conrad Weiser, in 1737, a period comparatively early in our Pennsylvania history, it being only forty-five years after the landing of William Penn, and five years before the founding of Bethlehem, and continuing for about thirty-five years.

Near the upper and lower confines of our county were points of great historic interest in relation to the aborigines. In the spring of 1750, Cammerhoff, a bishop in the Moravian church, in company with the intrepid Zeisberger, passed up the Susquehanna from Wyoming to Tioga, *en route* for Onondaga in the State of New York, in order to negotiate with the Great Council for the establishment of a mission among the *Iroquois*. They were accompanied by a *Cayuga* chief and his family. When the party reached the vicinity of Wyalusing, the remains of an old town were still visible, which the *Cayuga* said was called "Go-hón-to-to," inhabited by a tribe speaking a strange language, neither *Delawares* nor *Iroquois*, called by the latter "Te-ho-tach-se" (Andastes),—upon whom the Five Nations made war and wholly exterminated them, the greater part being slain, a few only being taken captive and adopted by some of the families of the *Cayugas;* that this occurred "before the Indians had rifles, when they fought with bows and arrows," and must have been not later than 1650,* which may be taken as the beginning of the authentic history of the county. This town was situated on the flats, about a mile below the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, on the farms now owned by G. H. Welles and J. B. Stalford.

For nearly a century this "blood-stained field" seems to have been abandoned as a habitation, although, situated as it was at the junction of two important trails, it may occasionally have been the temporary residence of wandering parties. In 1752† Papunhank, a *Monsey* chief of some note, from the Minisink country, with a number of families, came to Wyalusing, and built a new town a little below the site of the old Gohóntoto. During the French war the town was probably abandoned. In the journal‡ of Moses Tatemy and Isaac Hill, who were sent, June, 1758, by the Pennsylvania government to the Six Nations and their dependencies, inviting them to a council it was proposed to hold at Easton the following autumn, they speak of breakfasting with "Papoonhank" on their return, before reaching Diahoga, from which it would appear that during the war he had removed higher up the Susquehanna, probably to the vicinity of Oswego.

In 1760 this village is described as consisting of "about twenty houses full of people, very good land, and good Indian buildings, all new." Three years afterwards, this town, which was called McChiwihilusing (or Wyaloosing), had increased to a village "of about forty houses, mostly compact together, some about thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide, some bigger, some less, mostly built of split planks, one end set in the ground and the other pinned to a plate, on which lay rafters covered with bark."§ On the breaking out of the Pontiac war, in 1763, Papunhank, with twenty-one of his followers, not wishing to take part in the war, joined the Moravian Indians assembled about Bethlehem, and afterwards went with them to Philadelphia, where they were sheltered in government barracks until the close of the war. The remainder of the Indians at Wyalusing, as most of the others of the *Algonquin* tribes in this part of the country, sympathized with the hostile party, and many of them took up arms in its interest.‖ The result was, that all of their settlements in the county, below Tioga, were abandoned.

There was an Indian burial-ground near the present Sugar Run ferry. At this point the left bank of the river formerly extended some twenty rods farther into the stream than it now does. As these banks have from time to time been washed away by the river freshets, great numbers of human bones and pieces of pottery have been laid bare. In one instance, two complete skeletons and an earthen pot containing the bones of a small animal were thus exposed. The indications are that this burial-place was an extensive one, and, judging from the mortality of white settlements, it would be inferred that the ancient village was large and populous. Farther up the river, in the neighborhood of the present Frenchtown station, on the Pennsylvania and New York railroad, was a meadow of about one hundred and fifty acres, called "Meschaschgunk," but there is no account of its ever having been inhabited. On the Wysaukin plains a party of Shawanese stopped for a time, built their huts, and planted their corn, but the number of the party, the time of their settlement or of their removal, is unknown. The settlement was located nearly opposite the mouth of the Towanda creek. This plain, stretching several miles along the river, was "covered with grass as high as a man's head," and redolent with the perfume of the wild rose. As Cammerhoff and Zeisberger encamped here on the evening of the 7th of June, after a fatiguing journey

* The Dutch at Fort Orange had supplied the *Mohawks* with four hundred guns previous to 1641, so that the date mentioned in the text cannot be far out of the way.—*Jesuits in North America*, p. 212.

† Pennsylvania Archives, iii. 736.

‡ Pennsylvania Archives, iii. 507.

§ Journal of John Woolman, p. 165.

‖ Pontiac Conspiracy, p. 614.

of fifteen miles up the rapid current of the Susquehanna, swollen by recent rains, they named the spot the "Garden of Roses." At this time it, as the whole valley from Mehoopany to Tioga, was deserted of inhabitants. On the evening of Sept. 30, 1767, Zeisberger spent the night here in an empty *Delaware* Indian hut, but adds, "no one lives here now." He calls the place the "Wisach."

The *Nanticokes*, "tide-water people," when first known by the whites had their seats on the eastern shore of Maryland. In August, 1748, almost the entire nation abandoned its ancestral home, moved northward, following the course of the Susquehanna, planted in part below and at Wyoming, in part above Wyalusing, principally at Shamunk (Chemung) and Zeninge (Chenango). In the course of this migration, a party of them stopped for a time on the Towanda flats. They had the repulsive custom, on stated occasions, of exhuming their dead, wherever buried, scraping the putrid flesh from their bones, and burying the skeletons, with prescribed rites, at one of their national cemeteries. One of these burial-places was at Towanda, near the river, and a short distance below the Barclay depot. Here, as at Wyalusing, the water has worn away the banks, laying bare great numbers of bones and numerous relics which the Indians were accustomed to bury with their dead. Many of these relics, some of which bear evidence of intercourse with white people, were collected by the late Hon. C. L. Ward, of Towanda, and remain in his cabinet of Indian curiosities.*

In 1762, about thirteen or fourteen families, relatives of Nathaniel and Anthony, two Moravian Christian Indians residing a short distance below Tunkhannoek, in Wyoming county, seceding from the Wyalusing village, were settled here, but the settlement disappeared when the Pontiac war broke out in the following year.

Osculni was a very ancient Indian town, situated just above the mouth of Sugar creek, on the farm now owned by John Biles and the one lately owned by Judge Elwell, about opposite the lower end of Bald Eagle island. Conrad Weiser, the celebrated Indian agent and provincial interpreter, visited this place March 28, 1737, on his way to a council with the Six Nations at Onondaga. He describes the settlement at that time as consisting of a few hungry people who were subsisting chiefly on the juice of the sugar-trees. The only food he could procure here was a little weak soup made of corn-meal.

In 1745, on the 11th of June, Spangenburg and Zeisberger passed this place on their journey to the capital of the *Iroquois* confederacy, a journey for both political and religious purposes. They were accompanied by Weiser, Shikellimy, a *Cayuga* sachem, and the *Iroquois* viceroy at Shamokin, one of his sons, and Andrew Montour. Their object was to induce the Six Nations to conclude a peace with the *Catawbas*, to make satisfaction for murders perpetrated by the *Shawanese*, and to obtain permission for the Christian Indians to begin a settlement at Wyoming.

At this time but few Indians were observed at the settlement; but they found many pictured trees about this place, it being on the great war-path. War parties were, in this way, accustomed to record the results of their campaigns. The bark was peeled off one side of a tree, and on this were painted certain characters, by which they understood from what tribe and of how many the war-party consisted, against what tribe they had fought, how many scalps and prisoners they had taken, and how many men they had lost. In 1750 this town had been abandoned, and there is no record of its again having been inhabited previous to the Revolutionary war.

Below the town, and about one-fourth of a mile above the creek, when the North Branch canal was excavated, a large burying-ground was discovered, extending from fifteen to twenty rods along the line of the canal. This bore marks of great age. In several instances not a bone had survived the ravages of decay; in others only the larger ones were found. These, as they were exposed by the excavation, were gathered up and re-buried in the orchard adjoining. The loose soil in which they were deposited is not as well adapted to preserve such remains as the more compact soil at the burying-places of Wyalusing and Towanda.

On the north side of Cash's creek and near its mouth, in the village of Ulster, was the town of Schechschequanink. The chief Achcobund and a few families, chiefly *Monseys*, planted here about the close of the Pontiac war. They were frequent visitors at Wyalusing, and the Moravian missionaries often visited them; and at the beginning of the year 1769 a mission was established here; therefore further account of it is now omitted. A little above and on the opposite or Sheshequin side of the river are evidences of the existence of an old town, doubtless of the *Andastes*, as all the marks point to about the same age as those of the early town at Wyalusing. Here too the excavations made by the river have disclosed a very extensive burial-place. Scattered along above this have been found great quantities of arrow-heads, which have led to the surmise that on this plain was fought one of the fierce battles between the *Andastes* and the *Iroquois*.

Opposite Tioga Point, on the west side of the river, was Queen Esther's town, which was probably built not far from 1770. Its exact date cannot now be determined. As there is no mention made of it by the Moravian missionaries, it is not likely that it had an existence long prior to their departure from the valley; for on account of its proximity to Schechshequanink it would have been noticed by them. It attracted attention during the Revolutionary war, because of the prominence acquired by the notorious woman whose name it bears.

At the junction of the Chemung (old Tyaoga) and the Susquehanna rivers was Diahoga (Tioga), the oldest, most populous and important Indian town in the county, if not in the State, of which there is any authentic record. This was the *door* into the territory proper of the *Iroquois* confederation. To it all the great paths centred. All persons who entered this territory, except by this door or the Mohawk, were considered and treated as spies and enemies. Here was stationed a *Cayuga* sachem, who, in the figurative language of the nation, guarded this door of their long house, and whoever entered their country must first obtain his permission. It was the place of rendezvous for war parties going out on their expeditions, and to this point pris-

* They now belong to the Bradford County Historical Society.

oners were brought to be disposed of aeeording to the eustoms of the League, either to be put to death with most eruel tortures, or adopted into the family of some slain warrior, thenceforth to forget former home and kindred, and be reeeived in all respeets into the plaee of his former enemy. So well known and important was this town that all travelers from above Wyalusing are said to have eome from or above Diahoga. The population was predominantly *Iroquois*, although in later times other tribes were represented here. Weiser reaehed this town March 29, 1737. As affording a picture of one phase of Indian life, a somewhat lengthy extract from his journal may be pardoned. He says,—

"There are many Indians living here, partly *Gaiukers* (*Cayugas*), partly *Mahikanders* (*Mohicans*). We went into several huts to get meat, but they had nothing, as they said, for themselves. The men were mostly absent hunting; some of the old mothers asked us for bread. We returned to our quarters with a *Mahikander*, who direeted his old gray-headed mother to cook a soup of Indian eorn. She hung a large kettle of it over the fire, and also a smaller one with potash, and made them both boil briskly. What she was to do with the potash was a mystery to me, for I soon saw it was not for the purpose of washing, as some of the Indians are in the practice of doing, by making a lye and washing their foul and dirty elothes. For the skin of her body was not unlike the bark of a tree, from the dirt which had not been washed off for a long time, and was quite dried in and eraeked, and her finger-nails were like eagles' elaws. She finally took the ash-kettle off the fire and put it aside until it had settled, and left a elear liquor on top, which she earefully poured into the kettle of eorn. I inquired of my eompanions why this was done, and they told me it was the praetiee of these, and the *Shawanos*, when they had neither meat nor grease, to mix their food with lye prepared in this manner, which made it slippery and pleasant to eat. When the soup was thus prepared, the larger portion was given to us, and out of hunger I quietly eat a portion whieh was not of bad taste. The dirty eook and unclean vessel were more repulsive. . . . The Indians eat so much of this soup that they beeame siek."

In 1743, six years later, John Bartram,* the eelebrated English botanist, in eompany with Lewis Evans, Conrad Weiser, having Indian guides, set out on horsebaek from Philadelphia on the 3d of July. On the 15th the party reached the eonfines of our eounty. Emerging from the terrible wilderness of the Lyeoming, about two hours before sunset, they "eame to oak and hiekory land, then down a steep hill producing white-pine, to a ereek ealled Cornuria,† a branch of Towentobow (Towanda), where we lodged." The next day passing up a little hill, steep and somewhat stony, then "through a great white-pine, spruee swamp, full of roots and abundanee of old trees lying on the ground, or leaning against live ones; they stood so thiek that we coneluded it almost impossible to shoot a man one hundred yards distant;" then down a small hill and crossed a small run, then elimbed a steep hill, by ten, to a large ereek ealled Uskebrow, whieh is evidently the Oseolui of Weiser, or the Sugar ereek of modern times. The route taken by the travelers was the usual Sheshequin path. Leaving the Sugar ereek a little below the lower end of the narrows, the party passed over the mountain, struek Merritt's or Buek ereek and the Susquehanna at Ulster or Milan; probably the former, for they say, afterwards, they passed up the river two miles before reaching the junetion of the two rivers. Reaehing the Cayuga braneh, near one hundred yards wide, whieh we erossed, then rode near a mile to the town-house bearing north; this town is called Tohieon (Tioga), and lies in a rieh neek between the braneh and main river. The Indians weleomed us by beating their drum as soon as they saw us over the braneh, and eontinued beating after the English manner, as we rode to the house, and while we unsaddled our horses, laid in our luggage, and entered ourselves; the house is about thirty foot long and the finest of any I saw among them. The Indians eut long grass and laid it on the floor for us to sit or lie on; several of them eame and sat down and smoked their pipes, one of whieh was six foot long, the head of stone, the stem a reed; after this they brought victuals in the usual manner. Here I observed for the first time in this journey that the worms, whieh had done mueh misehief in several parts of our provinee by destroying the grass and even eorn for two summers, had done the same thing here, and had eat off the blade of their maize and long white grass, so that the stems of both stood naked four foot high; I saw some of the naked, dark-eolored grubs, half an ineh long; though most of them were gone, yet I eould pereeive they were the same that had visited us two months before; they elean all the grass in their way in any meadow they get into, and seem to be periodieal, as the loeust and eaterpillar,‡ the latter of whieh I am afraid will do us a great deal of mischief next summer. Here one of our hosts at the hunting eabin left us to go up this braneh to his own eountry, that of the *Cayugas;* this night it rained a little, and the morning was very foggy."

They remained here only till the next day, when they pursued their journey northward up the Susquehanna, whieh they made in safety, returning on the 7th of August "to the *Tohicon* town on the Cayuga branch; this plaee we arrived at by noon, but stayed there all night, frightened by several showers that passed over the mountains in sight; indeed it rained a little here. I walked to the braneh after dinner, and found abundanee of fossils on the banks, but the distanee of the way, and heavy load of our baggage, were an insurmountable bar to my bringing any home. This day the *Anticoque* interpreter that traveled with us from Onondaga, who left the path a little to hunt, missed our traek, and hit upon an Indian town three miles up the braneh, and there pieking up a squaw brought her with him. The ehief man of the town eame to visit us in a very friendly manner; and our

* Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Productions, etc., made by Mr. John Bartram, in his Travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, in Canada. London, 1751.

† I have not met this name before, but is probably the main branch of the Towanda, and the locality between East Canton and Le Roy.

‡ I have quoted this paragraph at length, because it is the first instanee I have met with in which destructive insects were known to have infested this county. It is a question for the naturalist to answer, how this pest made its way one hundred and fifty miles into the wilderness, and to what speeies it belonged. It certainly is not of frequent occurrence in this county.

interpreter telling him where we had been, what about, and how well we had succeeded, he testified abundance of satisfaction that peace was not like to be interrupted; he added, when he came home his people told him we had passed through his town, but that we had not informed them of our business.

"This furnishes us with an instance of the punctilio the Indian constantly treats travelers with; the people, though earnestly desiring to know our commission, would not take the liberty to ask us."

On the 8th, the party left Tohicon, "and continued our journey without meeting anything worth remarking; the ground we had passed, rode over on our way out, and had lodged at the very creek we spent this night in." (July 15.)

"9th. We traveled to a fine creek big enough to drive two mills. We stopped for this night at the foot of a great hill, clothed with large magnolia, two feet diameter and one hundred feet high; perfectly straight, shagbark-hickory, chestnut and chestnut oak. This like a bridge between the northeast and northwest branches of Susquehanna; here is also a spring, from whence the water runs to both branches." The next day he notes that, while waiting, "Lewis Evans* took an observation here, and found the latitude 41° a half."

In 1745, many *Mohicans*† resided at Tioga, and the town continued, until the French war, inhabited partly by *Mohicans* and partly by *Cayugas*. During the French war, in which both the *Delawares* and the *Iroquois* were involved, Diahoga was the place of rendezvous for the forces which laid waste the whole northern frontier of Pennsylvania. Here *Teedyuscung* plotted and planned those expeditions by which he exacted the price in blood for the land on the forks of the Delaware from which he had been so haughtily driven a few years before. For a time the town was temporarily abandoned. In 1758 it is reported, "all the houses in this town are in ruins. No Indians live there." After the treaty at Easton in that year it was rebuilt, and in 1760 is spoken of as a flourishing town. During the Pontiac war it was again deserted. In 1766, "Oweke is the forepost of the *Cayugas*, where they keep a chief posted as sentinel for the country." The town was rebuilt soon after, and until the Revolution maintained its importance. It was guarded by the *Iroquois* with sleepless vigilance. Here their chiefs frequently met embassies from the southern dependencies and from the Province to inform them of the decrees of the Great Council. In 1779 it was destroyed by the army of General Sullivan, and thenceforth ceased its existence as an Indian town. Although in several instances separate skeletons have been found at various places, no general burial-place has as yet been discovered in this region.

On a creek emptying into the Chemung a few miles west of Tioga, marked on our maps as Toodle or Tutelow creek, was a diminutive town of *Tuteloes*. These were probably a tribe of the *Shawanese*, a wandering, warlike people, who, after being driven by the Spaniards from Florida, some time previous to 1700, had migrated northward. The *Tuteloes* seem to be the most dissolute of the nation; and when visited by the missionaries of the Moravian church, in 1747, their town *Skogari*, in what is now Columbia county, is described as "the only town on the whole continent inhabited by *Tuteloes*, a degenerate remnant of thieves and drunkards."‡ In the mission diary at Wyalusing, under date of July 21, 1765, is the entry: "The entire nation of the *Tuteloes*, but a handful of men, passed en route for Shamokin to hunt." In the spring of 1766 they were living about three miles from the head of Cayuga lake, and in October, 1767, Zeisberger, on his journey to western Pennsylvania, visited them on Tutelow creek, where they had settled probably the previous spring. After this the name disappears.

Near the State line, at about the western limit of the township of Athens, was a *Cayuga* town called *Ganatockerat*. Its precise locality cannot now with certainty be fixed, nor is its history known.

A colony of *Monseys*, who for a time had their fires about the head of Cayuga lake, near the *Tuteloes*, in the spring of 1766 removed to near the mouth of Orcutt's creek, in Athens township, and built a town there called *Wilawana*. It was neither a very important nor permanent one, but soon disappeared, its inhabitants joining in the westward migrations which were then taking place.

For more than sixty years after William Penn made his celebrated treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon, in the fall of 1682, the province was undisturbed by Indian wars. The intercourse between the people of the forest and the whites was friendly and cordial. But a change of policy took place, and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania began to imitate the grasping plans of their neighbors in procuring the alienation of Indian title. In September, 1737, the celebrated walking purchase took place, in which there was such a palpable violation of the ancient custom of measuring by walks, that the *Delawares* repudiated the measurement and refused to remove from the territory. Suspicion took the place of confidence, and charges of fraud were frequently made, and when the Proprietaries subsequently called upon the Six Nations to remove their subjects from the disputed territory, the *Delawares* were exasperated almost beyond endurance, both on account of being compelled to leave their favorite homes in the forks of the Delaware, as well as by the insolent manner in which it was accomplished, and seized the first opportunity for revenge. Until the French war, the *Iroquois* were the steadfast friends of the English, and held their subjects in check, so that no general outbreak occurred until the defeat of Braddock, in July, 1755, and then the whole frontier was in a blaze. The wrath which had been smothered for eighteen years

* In 1755, Lewis Evans published for the proprietaries, "A General Map of the Middle British Colonies," which, so far as we know, was the first attempt to delineate on a map the area of Bradford County. The representation of course is very rude and imperfect, but the general idea of the country was evidently obtained on this trip. This must be the apology, if any is needed, for interrupting our narrative with these extracts from Bartram's journal.

† The ancient seats of the *Mohicans* were in New England and southeastern New York, from which, being driven by the whites, they migrated to the head-waters of the Delaware, where many of them mingled with the *Monseys*, while the remnant found a place at *Diahoga*.

‡ "Life of Zeisberger," p. 149.

now burst forth in terrible fury upon the defenseless settlers. Teedyuscung, the king of the *Delawares*, formerly a professed friend of the English, who had been baptized into the faith of the gospel by the Moravian missionaries, became an apostate, made common cause with the hostile party, and, seizing the hatchet with fierce eagerness, became one of their boldest captains. The Six Nations were divided in sentiment, some remaining neutral, the others taking part, some with the French and some with the English. The *Delawares* and *Shawanese* were therefore left free to pursue their bloody work unhindered. The massacres at Penn's creek and the Mahony speedily followed. For three years the Province suffered all the horrors of a border Indian warfare. The *Delawares*, who had been removed upon the Susquehanna, exacted the price of blood for the land from which they had been driven.

In these troubles, the *Monseys* of our county were active participants. Removing their families to the *Iroquois* country, where they would be beyond the reach of provincial scouting-parties, their warriors hung like a shadow upon the frontier settlements. Now swooping down upon some unsuspecting pioneer, murdering or carrying captive his family to Tioga, now falling like a thunderbolt upon some scout, unsuspicious of danger, they sent terror to the very heart of the Province.

A truce was made at the congress at Easton, in October, 1758; and in August, 1761, there was arranged a definite treaty of peace, prisoners were delivered up, and the *Delawares* were satisfied for their land. At these treaties, as also at the one held at Lancaster, the following year, the *Monseys*, who had been among the last to lay down the hatchet, were largely represented. Teedyuscung's warriors, chiefs, and braves, from "Tiahoge," "*Wickhalousin* Indians, Papoonhank's people," formed a considerable part of the gathering.*

This peace, however, was of but short continuance. The *Pontiac* conspiracy was on foot even while the Indians were negotiating at Lancaster, and for another three years, in the western country, were repeated the horrors of the French war. In this war the Indians on the North Branch did not bear a conspicuous part. In April, 1763, Teedyuscung's village, at Wyoming, was set on fire, and the "king of the *Delawares*" perished in a drunken debauch. Deprived of their leader, the *Monseys* were not eager for another conflict. It is not known that any, except a portion of the *Wyalusing* Indians, were engaged in the conflict, although the whole country was in a state of disquiet and alarm.

In the remonstrance of the Paxton Boys to the assembly in 1764 they say, "Some of the Indians now in the barracks of Philadelphia are confessedly a part of the *Wyalusing* Indians, which tribe is now at war with us, and the others are the Moravian Indians, who, living with us under the cloak of friendship, carried on a correspondence with our known enemies on the Great Island. We cannot but observe with sorrow and indignation that some persons in this Province are at pains to extenuate the barbarous cruelties practiced by these savages on our murdered brethren and relatives, which are shocking to human nature, and must pierce every heart but that of the hardened perpetrators or their abettors; nor is it the less distressing to hear others pleading that although the *Wyalusing* tribe is at war with us, yet that part of it which is under the protection of the government may be friendly to the English, and innocent."

After 1768, Sir William Johnson having been appointed by the British government general superintendent of Indian affairs, we do not hear much more of our Bradford County Indians, except as connected with the Moravian missions, until the Revolutionary war. In the report of the governor of Pennsylvania, made to the Earl of Dartmouth, on the state of the Province, dated Jan. 30, 1775, it is stated:† "Before the late Indian war there were a number of Indians settled in several parts of the province; but during that war, and since, they have withdrawn themselves beyond the western and northern limits of the Province." An exception to this statement should be made, as it is certain Tioga continued to be inhabited as an Indian town during at least a part of the Revolutionary war.

INDIAN PATHS.

The Indian exhibited a remarkable knowledge of locality. Without roads, destitute of means for accurate measurement, his knowledge of the geography of the country appeared at first sight to be intuitive. Further acquaintance, however, disclosed the fact that it resulted only from experience and keenness of observation. Frequently led hundreds of miles into a strange country, either in pursuit of game or of an enemy, it was of the last importance that he should be able to find his way back. To do this he must learn to observe closely and rapidly, and remember accurately every minute detail, either in the configuration of the country or the trees of the forest.

He also found it convenient to have well-defined and beaten paths or trails, connecting important settlements, and leading to important and frequented places, especially to the favorite hunting-grounds. We find numerous paths of this sort traversing our county, following for the most part the course of the larger streams. The most important of these was the Great Warrior path down the Susquehanna. This began at Tioga, crossing the Chemung at the rifts, near its junction with the North Branch, passing to the east side of the river at the fording-place near Sheshequin; thence to Shamokin (Sunbury), where it was joined with the West Branch path, and thence to the nations of the south and west.

The Minisink path, beginning at Tioga, crossed the North Branch, led in a southeasterly direction along the

* The names of the Wyalusing Indians (*Papoonhank's* people), from Bradford County, at the treaty at Lancaster, 1762, are as follows: Wanoadea, Tunkghoak, Papoon, Newoale, Wajeathu, Sakimoamos, Tutulas, Loapeghk, Queghkoan, Claghkolen, Woayaghk, Maghmenekoner, Mosawoapamech, Meshkus, Uleweaghkomen, Kuwoghwolan, Keshashink,—Total, 17. From *Assinnissink* (Standing Stone) and *Tiahoge:* Echhoan, Jagheahus, Tennowankeghla, Chowock, Aghkiamoawach, Woanpokchak, Twishk, Metamen, Komelolakit, Elcman, Canogharis, Eghen, Mamalekan, Richall, Matalish, Ashook, Wegheelap, Oghquetoto, Kakulelaman, Memenelawat, Ochles, Wolecghan, Quiloawas, Ulamatahemen, Peshawao, Queshkshima, Teclashk, Peeshquoloaton, Pamoawonagh, Shekoape, Kobus, Cheelanos, Unakesh,—Total, 33.—*Pennsylvania Archives*, iv. 90.

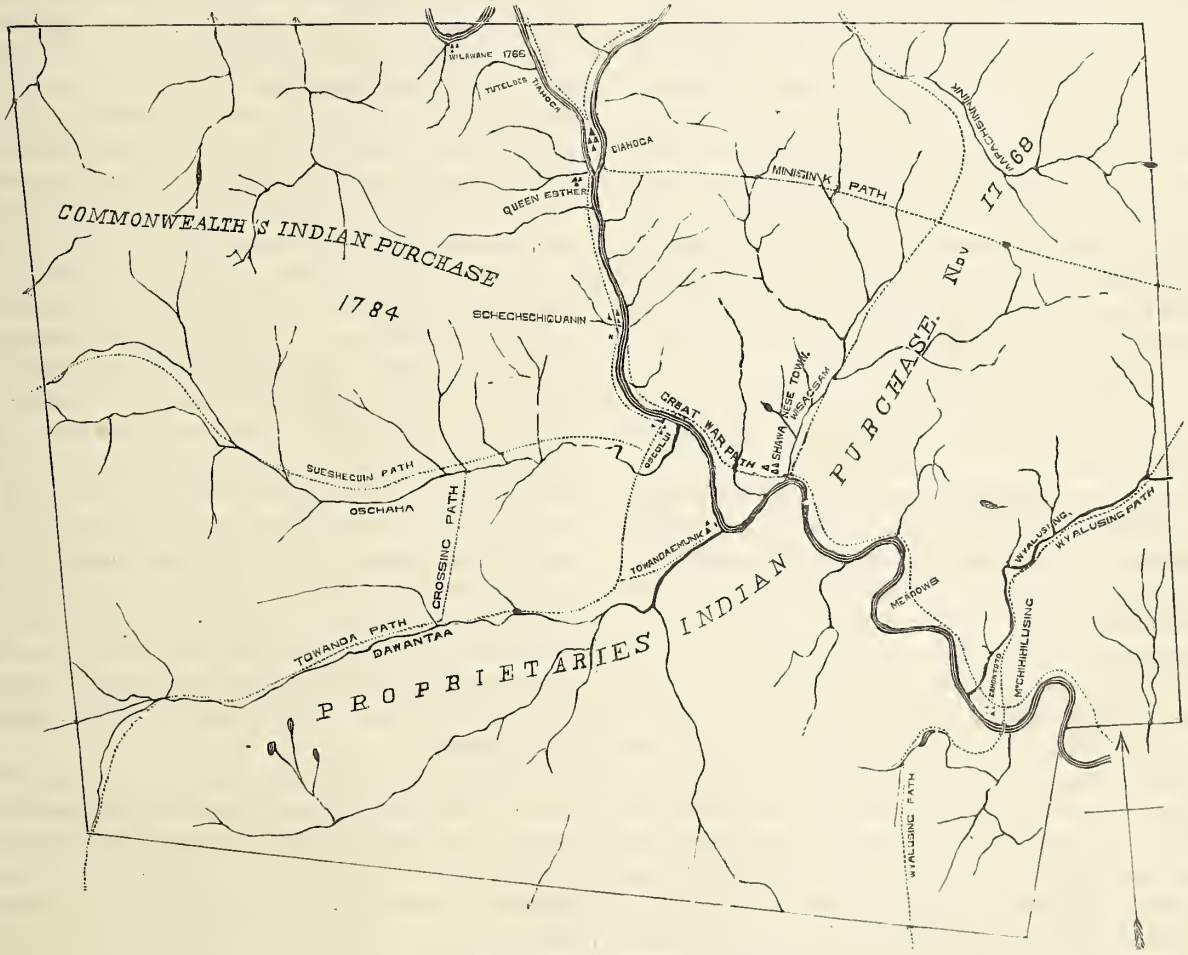
† Pennsylvania Archives, iv., p. 598.

southern part of the northern tier of townships, on the divide between the creeks running north and those running south, to the Minisink country on the Delaware.

The Sheshequin path was the great thoroughfare from Tioga to the villages on the West Branch. On this path there were two trails, connected at various points by cross-paths. One trail followed up the Lycoming to the Beaver Dam, at the southwestern angle of the county; thence down the Meadows, crossing to the north side of the Towanda creek, near East Canton; thence down the creek to near Monroeton, where it branched, one trail leading to Tawandaemunk and the other to Oscului. The other trail followed up the Pine creek, taking the east fork, passing near

An unfrequented path led up the Wysauking and down the Wapusening to Owege.

The Wyalusing path was traced up the Muncy creek to its head, then crossed the Loyal Sock creek near where the Berwick turnpike now crosses it, then to near where the village of Dushore now stands, over to the main branch of the Sugar Run to Lewis' mill, over the hill, crossing the river at the present Sugar Run fording-place to M'chiwihilusing, up the Wyalusing to its head, thence to the Apolacon to Zeninge. The marks of this path have been found by persons now living, and it was one of the most frequented thoroughfares between the *Monsey* towns on both branches of the river.



INDIAN MAP OF BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

Mainsburg, through Troy, and down the Sugar creek to Oscului, where, connecting with the other trail, it passed over the Ulster mountain, called "the narrow way," and reached the Warrior path near Sheshequin. A connecting path led from near Le Roy to Burlington. Weiser came the Lycoming, Le Roy, and Burlington route in 1737, and Zeisberger took the Pine and Sugar creek route in 1750, in order to reach Onondaga through the prescribed door at Tioga; and both these travelers have left a record of the terrible hardships and dangers which were experienced in traversing these trails, leading as they did over mountains, through swamps, and almost impenetrable thickets of laurel, where frequently they were compelled to creep on their hands and feet for some distance.

INDIAN NAMES.

The correct orthography and proper signification of Indian names, especially in this region, must always remain somewhat uncertain. Having no written language, the Indians were unable to express words in orthographic characters. Each writer endeavored to represent in proper characters the sounds of the word as pronounced by his informer. When we consider the difficulty always experienced in catching the precise pronunciation of a foreign word, it is not surprising that we find great diversities in the manner of spelling proper names. In addition to this, we must often depend upon travelers, who, though shrewd to transact the business for which their journey was undertaken, often

were men destitute of literary culture and unable to spell correctly the common words of their native language.

Then the names of the Indian languages are usually concrete and synthetic, not abstract nor analytic. They cannot say *father*,* *son*, *master* separately. The noun must be limited by including within itself the pronoun for the person to whom it relates; so they could not say *tree* or *house*, the word must always be accompanied by prefixes defining its application. They have special terms for each kind of oak, but no generic term including them all. The noun, adjective, and pronoun all are blended into one word. Hence one part of a stream or place might receive one name, and the other part a very different one.

As this territory was at different times inhabited by different tribes speaking different languages, the same place would bear diverse names with equally diverse significations, or there might be a similarity in the sound and great diversity of meaning. Very little dependence can be placed on any interpretations of these Indian names, corrupted as many of them evidently are from older forms, and whose meaning must largely be inferred from imperfect analogies.

Having carefully compared the lists of names given by several authors, whose familiarity with the Indian language makes them as reliable authority on this subject as any now accessible, below is attempted a list, with the signification, of

INDIAN NAMES FOUND IN THE COUNTY.

CHEMUNG—corrupted from *Shamunk*, signifying *the place of a horn*.

LOYAL SOCK—corrupted from *Lawi-Saquick*, signifying the *middle creek*, *i.e.*, a creek flowing between two others.

SHESHEQUIN—corrupted from *Schechschi'quanink* (Del.), signifying *the place of a rattle* (Zeis.); *Shesheequoi*, *the medicine-man's rattle* (Catlin).

STANDING STONE—*Achsin'nink* (Del.), signifying *where there is a large stone*.

SUGAR CREEK—*Oscohu* (Weiser), signifying *fierce; Osgochgo* (Zeis.). This latter, evidently an *Iroquois* word, frequently *Osculai*.

SUSQUEHANNA—corrupted from a *Delaware* word, signifying the *winding river*. The *Iroquois* call at least the upper part, if not the whole stream, *Ga-wa-no-wa-ná-neh Ga-hun-da*, signifying the *Great Island river*.†

TIOGA—corrupted from *Tiaoga*, or as it is often written *Diahoga*, an *Iroquois* word signifying *a gate*, or *place of entrance*, or the *meeting of waters*—the union of two streams.

TOWANDA—*Dawantaa*, probably an *Iroquois* word signifying *the fretful* or *tedious* (Weiser); *Awandoe*, a *Nanticoke* word meaning *a burial-place; Tawandaemunk*, a *Delaware* word signifying *where there is a burying*, or *where we bury the dead*.

WAPPASUNING—corrupted from *Wapachsinning*, signifying *where there are white stones*, alluding to a supposed deposit of silver ore.

WYALUSING—corrupted from *M'chwihilusing*, *the place of the hoary veteran*. Another version is from *Wigalusui*, *the good hunting-ground*.

WYSAUKIN (Wysox)—from *Wisachgimi*, signifying *the place of grapes*. Zeisberger spells the word *Wisachk. Sauk*, or *Saucon*, *a canoe harbor; Wy-sauk*, *where there is a canoe harbor*.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Papunhank, the *Monsey* chief, who founded the Indian town of M'chwihilusing (spelled *Wigalusui*, *Machwihilusing*, *Ch'wihilusing*), had learned something of the Christian religion from intercourse with the white people, and especially with the Quakers about Philadelphia, where he was a frequent visitor, set himself up as a teacher of morality to the people of his town. In this teaching there was a strange mixture of truth and superstition. In early life he was addicted to the use of strong drink, but his father dying a drunkard, he was aroused to reflection. A believer in dreams and supernatural revelations, after the Indian custom he retired into the woods, where by fasting and solitariness he sought direction from his *Manitou*. "At the end of five days," says the narrator of this story, "it pleased God to appear to him for his comfort, and to give him a sight of his own inward state, and also an acquaintance with the works of nature; for he apprehended a sense given him of the virtues and nature of herbs, roots, plants, trees, etc., and the different relations they had one to another. He was made sensible that man stood in the nearest relation to God of any part of the creation. It was also at this time he was made sensible of his duty to God, and he came home rejoicing, and endeavored to put in practice what had appeared was required of him." This occurred three years previous to his baptism.

In May, 1760, Christian Frederick Post, a Polish Prussian by birth, and the most adventurous of Moravian missionaries, when on his way to a grand council of the western Indians, with words of greeting and assurances of friendship from Governor Hamilton, spent a night at Papunhank's village, and, at the request of the council held that day, preached from Luke ii. 8–11. This 20th of May should ever be remembered as the day on which for the first time the words of the everlasting gospel of peace were proclaimed in this county. The event proved to be one fraught with important results, both to the Moravian church and to the aborigines of this valley.

Although Papunhank's discourses on morality led to the awakening of his people, they failed to satisfy them, and the question of the propriety of sending for a Christian teacher began to be agitated; but owing to a diversity of sentiment they were unable to agree upon whom they would have. Papunhank, the nominal chief, and his friends, being acquainted with the Quakers, favored a teacher from among them. He declared, "I have heard a voice say to my soul the Quakers are right." On the other hand, Job Chillaway, a native of the country about Little Egg Harbor, who spoke

* Bancroft's History of the United States, iii., p. 258.

† In the "Crown Inn," a monograph, by Rev. W. C. Reichel, of Bethlehem, is the following paragraph:

"*Susquehanna*, written in early times *Sasquehanna*, corrupted from *Que-ni-schach-ach-gek-han-ne*,—compounded of *quin*, long, *shach-ack-ki*, straight, and *hanne*, stream,—the name by which the *Delawares* originally designated the reach of the West Branch westward from Muncy creek, then the West Branch, and finally the main stream of the great river."

English fluently, had considerable intercourse with the whites, and had frequently acted as interpreter, whose wife was a sister to Nathaniel and Anthony, two native Moravian converts residing a little below Tunkhannock, and who had considerable influence in the town, favored the Moravians.

This religious awakening coming to the knowledge of the brethren at Bethlehem, they despatched Zeisberger, an eminently laborious and successful missionary, to the town, to learn further of the prospect of an opening for the gospel there. Accompanied by Anthony, he reached the town on the evening of May 23, 1763, and though wearied from their toilsome journey, the missionaries found no time to rest. Papunhank received them into his lodge, and hither the Indians flocked from every part of the village to hear the gospel. Their coming was most opportune. For six successive days councils had been held to conclude upon whom they would ask to be their teacher, but they had been unable to reach any conclusion. At length they resolved to accept the first one who should come to them. Thereupon Zeisberger came, and they exclaimed, "Here come the men for whom we have been in search." To this Zeisberger replied, "God often acts in this way, and he has brought us to you that you may learn to do his will." Zeisberger and Anthony continued here until the 27th of May, when they set out for Bethlehem, bearing to the mission board the earnest and cordial invitation from the whole town that they would speedily send a religious teacher to reside among them.

On the 10th of June, Zeisberger and Nathaniel, a brother of Anthony, again set out from Bethlehem for Wyalusing, which they reached on the evening of the 17th, and were welcomed by Papunhank and his people. Notwithstanding the whole country was ringing with the news of the Pontiac conspiracy, the intrepid missionary resumed his work with fervency and joy. On his way to M'chwihilusing he had overtaken and passed John Woolman, a Quaker evangelist, who arrived at the town the next day after Zeisberger.

Woolman having met at Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1761, some of the *Wyalusing* Indians,* "felt inward drawings toward a visit to that place." In company with some of the Indians, he and Benjamin Parvin set out June 7, 1763, and in eleven days reached their destination. He says, "The first Indian that we saw was a woman of modest countenance, with a Bible, who first spake to our guide; and then, with harmonious voice, expressed her gladness at seeing us, having before heard of our coming." A council being called, John Curtis† and another Indian kindly invited them into a house near the town, where they found about sixty people waiting to receive them. "After sitting for a short time I stood, and, in some tenderness of spirit, acquainted them with the nature of my visit." For three days he and Zeisberger labored together harmoniously, when, on the 21st, being informed that the Indians continued steadfast in their preference for Zeisberger, after having spoken with great tenderness at several of their meetings, he departed, well satisfied with the decision of the council, and praying that the great work undertaken by Zeisberger might be crowned with success.

On the 26th of June, in a large assembly, Papunhank was baptized and named John. This was the first time this holy ordinance was ever administered in the county. In the evening another Indian was baptized, who was called Peter. Papunhank henceforth became an efficient helper in the great work of Christian evangelization among his countrymen, and led a consistent Christian life until the day of his death. He was appointed one of the native assistants in the missionary work, in which he continued with great success until his death at Schönbrunn,‡ May 15, 1775, at the age of seventy years.

At Tawandaemunk they were also anxious to hear the gospel. Being informed of Zeisberger's coming, a messenger was dispatched bearing an invitation to him to visit them. Accordingly, the missionaries visited this town June 27, and continued there three days, preaching constantly. Here an awakening took place, and the gospel was received with the same eagerness as at M'chwihilusing.

But the good work was forcibly interrupted. On the 30th a runner arrived with a letter from Bethlehem recalling Zeisberger. With reluctance he obeyed. It would have been folly to remain longer. Already the messengers of Pontiac were visiting the towns on the Susquehanna, urging them to join their forces with his for the extirpation of the hated pale-faces; and in a few days all was turmoil and confusion.

The inhabitants on the frontier, suffering the usual horrors of a border Indian warfare, vowed vengeance against all Indians indiscriminately. For protection, the Moravian converts were assembled about Bethlehem and Nazareth. But even here they were not safe from the exasperated frontier people. The government of Pennsylvania, aware of their innocence and of their danger, determined to disarm and remove them to Philadelphia, whence they were taken to Province island, where they were sheltered and fed at the expense of the government. Papunhank and twenty-one of his people, determining to have nothing to do with this war, in December repaired to Bethlehem, whence they were escorted by the brethren to Philadelphia, and cast in their fortune with the converts. Subsequently Job Chillaway and some others, who were disposed to be peaceable, were also invited by the governor to Philadelphia. Here they remained for fifteen months. Suffering untold hardships, insulted and reviled by mobs, decimated by disease, scorned alike by savage whites and savage Indians, "a gazing-stock both by reproaches and afflictions," they continued steadfast in the faith of the gospel. After having borne nearly one-half of their number to the Potter's field, the remainder, eighty-three converts in all, left Philadelphia, March 20, 1765.

After the war the government required all Indians indiscriminately to remove beyond the limits of lands purchased by the white people. At the suggestion of Papunhank, who offered to intercede in their behalf personally with the Six Nations, the mission board granted permission to build at Wyalusing. This place afforded many advantages for the

* Works of John Woolman, ed. 1774, p. 143, *et passim*.

† John Curtis, a *Nanticoke* chief, had been for a time a resident of this town.

‡ Schönbrunn, German,—beautiful well or fountain.

settlement. Here lay hunting-grounds in their original wildness, while sufficient land had been cleared to afford them corn-patches for immediate use. It was situated at the junction of the travel-path from Zeninge to Ostonwacken, with the great war-path; while its fertile lowlands had made it a favorite location for plantations and villages. At the same time it was sufficiently removed from both white and Indian settlements to insure that seclusion and independence necessary for a Christian town. Thither, accompanied by their beloved teachers and companions in tribulation, they set their faces, April 3, 1765, and reached their destination after a tedious and toilsome journey of thirty-six days.

Zeisberger, Schmick (with his wife, who were henceforth to be resident missionaries in the town), and Papunhank laid out the town on the site of the old village, and staked off the plantations. In accordance with the law of Indian diplomacy, a message was sent to Togahaju, the *Iroquois* sachem at Cayuga, who ruled this part of the Delaware dependencies of the League, announcing their arrival, and asking his permission to begin the settlement.

In the freedom of their forest homes and the hunting-grounds of their fathers, hopeful for the future, guided and encouraged by their teachers, their hearts were filled with gratitude and joy. "The new town which came into existence rang with the melody of praise even while it was being built."

On the 4th of June the Indians began to erect dwellings, and at the end of the month had completed four log cabins and thirty bark-covered huts. In September, at the close of the summer hunt, a commodious meeting-house and a mission-house, fifteen feet square, built of unhewn logs, were erected. At the close of the year there were connected with the mission one hundred and forty-six souls, of whom thirty-three were communicants.

In May, 1767, the town was moved to higher ground near by. This was on the second bench of level ground on the farms of Hon. L. P. Stalford and Benjamin Brown. The plat was surveyed and regularly laid out. The main street, running nearly east and west, was eighty feet wide, in the centre of which stood the church, just east of the Stalford line. Opposite the church, on the south side of the street, was the mission-house; and on either side of the street were lots each thirty-two feet wide, with an alley ten feet wide between every pair of lots. Each household had a canoe on the river. Surrounding the town were two hundred and fifty acres of plantations, on which there were several miles of fences. The village was inclosed with a post and rail fence; and during the summer the street and alleys were swept every week by the women with wooden brooms, and the refuse carried away. Every passer-by was struck with wonder at its order, cleanliness, and beauty, so that its fame extended far and wide.

The effects of the gospel were conspicuous in other respects. While the men still loved the chase, and the women continued to plant and cultivate the fields, the town began to assume the appearance of a thriving agricultural community. Several hundreds of acres of corn, oats, and other grains were planted near the village, on the island just above the mouth of the Wyalusing, and on fertile patches for some distance up the creek. They had horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls. After the first year they raised not only an abundance for themselves, but were able to sell to their neighbors, and to others, who in times of scarcity came from more than a hundred miles distant to Wyalusing to procure food. Hay was cut on the meadows at Meschaschgunk, and brought down in canoes for their cattle. In addition to these employments and the customary hunts, in the spring they had their sugar-camps on the Wyalusing, the Sugar Run, and the Tuscarora; in the summer were gathering flag for mats, huckleberries on the mountains above Tunkhannock, wild hemp for carrying-bands and reticules at the Lackawanna, cranberries in the marshes of Wilmot near Stowell's pond, and ginseng and wild potatoes in the dry banks of the neighborhood. The missionary remarks of the people at the settlement, "They are like a hive of bees,—each one busy and each one cheerful."

The Moravian store at the Rose tavern, now in Bushkill township, eleven miles northeast from Bethlehem, was the market frequented by the *Wyalusing* Indians for the sale of peltry, deer-skins, horns, and tallow, where they received the bounty paid on wolf-scalps, and where they purchased such things as their improving civilization made desirable.

Although the settlement was in a measure prosperous, the people happy, and the work of the mission successful beyond the most ardent anticipations, yet the uncertainty of their long continuance here, owing to the desire of Togahaju to remove the settlement near the head of Cayuga lake, hung over the mission like a shadow, dampening the ardor and checking the enterprise of the people in the permanent improvements of the village. The chief had told the deputies who, in obedience to his summons, had visited Cayuga, that the place was not a good one for their settlement. "It is stained with blood" (referring to the destruction of Gohontoto). "I will appoint you a place near us. As to your belief, believe what you choose; no one shall interfere." The deputies promising to lay his decision before their people, and return him their answer when the corn was ripe (this was in May), took their departure.

At first the Indians were disposed to accede to his demand, but upon further inquiry found the place would be unsuitable for them, and resolved to remain where they were if possible. Unfortunately, they failed to return their answer to Togahaju as they had agreed. At length the sachem dispatched a runner to the Susquehanna with this message: "Cousins, what kind of corn have you at M'chwihilusing? You promised an answer to my proposition when your corn would be ripe. My corn has been ripe long ago. It is nearly consumed. I think soon of planting again. Why do you not fulfill your promise?" This was in the month of April.

This caused great consternation at the mission. The authority of Togahaju was so great, and the fear which the *Iroquois* league inspired so general, that the Christian Indians deemed it necessary to conciliate the sachem by every proper means within their reach. Hence they applied to Newallike, a brother of Anthony, an influential chief of the *Delawares*, at Weehpakak, on the Tunkhannock, to plead their cause, but this he ungraciously refused

Thereupon Zeisberger offered to negotiate with Togahaju, and persuaded them to elect four of their number as his assistants.* Anthony, John Papunhank, Abraham, and Jacob were chosen. The party set out from Wyalusing April 23, 1766, and on the 30th reached Cayuga town, where the sachem received them. The next day the embassy was received by the council. Into this august assemblage the converts entered with awe, and delivered their message with trembling. Thereupon Zeisberger took up the discourse, and plead the cause with earnestness and success. The chief answered, "Up to this time you have only sojourned at Wihilusing. Now I take you and set you down there firmly. And we give you all the land from Wihilusing up to a short distance above Tioga, which is two full days' journey by land. There you can build, plant, fish, and use as you like. *It is yours.*"† He told them further, that if heathen Indians resided on the tract they should leave. It was to be reserved for the Christian Indians only.

Newallike, envious of the prosperity of the mission, and the influence of its teachers, set in circulation the report that the great council of Six Nations had repudiated the grant made by Togahaju. What doubts soever there might be of the truth of this report, the issues now at stake were deemed of sufficient importance to justify the use of every necessary precaution.

Zeisberger, accompanied by Gottlob Sensemann, a Moravian minister, set out for Onondaga, October 14, in order to ascertain the truth of the report. He addressed the council at some length, recounting the negotiations with Togahaju, the opposition of Newallike, the history, character, and purpose of the mission. To this speech the council returned the following answer: "The grant of land made last spring by Togahaju is approved by the council. The *Aquanoschioni* have a fire at Wihilusing; let their Christian cousins and the teachers of their Christian cousins guard it well. Newallike, the *Delaware*, has no authority in the town; let him not venture to usurp authority. Their Christian cousins are to consult directly with the council, or with Togahaju, its accredited deputy."

This question being settled, the mission began to evince even greater prosperity than before. In 1767, the meeting-house being found too small to contain the crowds that flocked to hear the gospel, a new one was built. This was twenty-four by thirty-two feet in size, constructed of squared white pine timber, with shingled roof and glazed windows, surmounted with a neat cupola, which contained a bell "that henceforth rung out on Lord's day and holy day over the meadows and corn-lands of the sequestered valley," calling both savage and Christian to the sacred services of the sanctuary. This chapel was adorned with two paintings in oil, representing respectively the Nativity and Christ's Agony in the Garden. By the contemplation of these, we read in the mission diary, many a savage sojourner at Wyalusing was moved to ask, in amazement, who it was that thus humbled himself and then suffered for the children of men. A spinnet, constructed by Joshua, a *Mohican* Indian, assisted by Schmick, contributed to the interest of the chapel services, and was used as an accompaniment to the singing of the *Delaware* hymns. It was set up on Christmas-eve, 1767.

Public religious worship was regularly maintained, morning and evening of each day; the Sabbath was spent in quiet, with religious services and devout meditation. The various holy days of the church were duly observed with appropriate services. The Lord's Supper was frequently administered. The children were carefully taught both secular and religious knowledge, and every year witnessed considerable accessions to the church. Induced by curiosity, the well-known hospitality of the Christian Indians, the abundant supply of provisions in the town, and its peculiarly accessible situation, the mission was continually thronged with visitors. Many of these heard here the great words of eternal life, and many a dusky chieftain, it is believed, learned the great lesson of faith in the Son of God, whose name was never enrolled on the catalogue of the mission. The influence which went forth from this one bright spot in these vast fields of heathen darkness can never be represented by statistics nor reckoned in figures.

Soon after the negotiations were completed which secured to the mission the site it occupied, a code of municipal laws was adopted. The police duty was committed entirely to those who were chosen to this office by the inhabitants of the town; ardent spirits were prohibited from being brought into the place; traders were forbidden to stay more than two or three days at a time; and such heathen Indians as came merely to enjoy the outward advantages of the settlement, and not to hear the gospel, were no longer allowed to build lodges.

The name of *Friedenshütten* (or huts of peace‡) was given to the town in accordance with an act of the Provincial synod held at Bethlehem, in June, 1766.

"A pitch-pine in the hedge that forms the dividing line between the lands of Mr. Wm. H. Brown and Mr. G. W. Lung, marks the only ridge or knoll on the lowland near the site of old Friedenshütten. This was the burial-place selected for the mission; and here, between May of 1765 and May of 1772, there were laid into their graves unto the resurrection from the dead the mortal remains of forty-one Indians, viz., six male and six female adults, three youths, one maiden, twelve boys, and thirteen girls. The ground was laid out after the manner of Moravian grave-yards, with distinct plots for the burial of the dead of different age and sex, and was surrounded by a post and rail fence in the spring of 1768. Like the hallowed repositories elsewhere, it was carefully kept free from briars and weeds, and each sleeper's resting-place marked by a plain slab of stone. Fragments of these slabs are occasionally still found in plowing on the flat. It was on this knoll that, 'very early in the morning' of the 19th of April, 1767, 'as it began to dawn,' the congregation of Christian Indians met with their missionary and his wife, for the first time at Friedenshütten, to join in the prayers of the service appointed by the Moravian church to be read on the great festival of Easter, and in part near the abodes of the dead who died in the Lord."§

* Life of Zeisberger, p. 315.

† Wialusing Diary.

‡ Hütte, pl. n.; sig. hut, cottage, tabernacle.

§ W. C. Reichel, Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc., p. 187.

Scarcely had the uneasiness caused by the desire of Togahaju to remove the mission into the Cayuga country ceased, when troubles arose from another quarter. The *Iroquois* had discovered the value set on their lands by the whites, and the arts and arguments used by different parties to obtain them. They therefore determined to dispose of the coveted tracts as often as a purchaser could be found to pay them their price. Having sold the Susquehanna valley, in 1754, to the New England people, in 1766 they gave the Christian Indians all that part of it from Wyalusing to above Tioga, and in 1768 sold again the same tract to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. This latter sale was for a time kept profoundly secret from the Indians of Wyalusing, who had no intimation of the fact until the 5th of December, when it was told them by a trader. Early the next year a messenger was sent to Wechpekak to learn the truth of the report. To this inquiry the *Cayuga* sachem returned the following evasive answer: "I heard that an Alleghany Indian (Killbuck) had been with you. Don't believe all he says. Stay where you are. Before the war, we Indians lived at Wyalusing. Then we scattered. Now you are there, stay! But if white men come, and you wish to or must leave, I will select good land for you." April 21, the *Cayugas* informed them that they had sold the lands from Shamokin to Wyoming; that the Lackawanna was the northern boundary, and they had secured the Wyalusing grant; that the lines had not yet been run, but they had stipulated they should be so run as not to include Wyalusing. But the Christian Indians were not deceived by this duplicity. They had the best assurances that their professed friends and would-be protectors had sold their own land from under their feet, and they turned to the governor of Pennsylvania for protection.

In a petition to his honor the governor, dated February 7, 1769, signed by John Papunhank and Joshua the *Mohican*, in behalf of themselves and their friends at Wyalusing, they recite,—

"That the spot of ground whereon the said Indians are seated was originally the plantation of the said Papunhank, who, with the consent and approbation of the Five Nations at Onondaga, received at his said place several families of Indians, which came in the year 1765, from the Philadelphia Barracks.

"That the said Indians, being about one hundred and eighty men, women, and children, are, by their connection and intercourse with Christians, become in some degree civilized, using agricultural and other domestic business; have built at the place aforesaid twenty-five good, strong log houses, a handsome church or meeting-house, cleared and enfenced fields of several miles in circumference, in full expectation that they and their posterity should enjoy the fruits of their labor on a small glebe of their native country.

"That about six miles above the aforesaid settlement, at a place called *Massasiung*, is a tract of about three hundred acres, where they make hay for their cattle; and on the west side of the Susquehanna, opposite their settlement, is some good woodland, it may be one hundred acres, proper for to get their fuel; and that these three tracts are so necessary for the support of their settlement that if either of them should be taken up by an old right, or people should come of their own accord and seat and improve them, the Indians would be obliged to remove further up in their country.

"That about six miles below their said settlement are two spots of ground, may be four hundred acres in the whole, which the Indians have no immediate occasion for, but they are apprehensive that some or other people, that look out for good land, might be tempted to seat themselves there, and give the Indians opportunity to buy rum, which must tend to the utter ruin of their young people.

"That your petitioners have no money to offer to the Honorable Proprietaries for these lands, or to pay quitrents or other rents, but must confide in their Honors' wonted goodness, who have always in their purchases reserved some lands for the Indians that had lived there before the purchase was made. Besides that, no grant of sale or lease can secure an Indian property when, for the convenience of Government and to avoid disturbances, they should shortly be obliged to remove further up in the country.

"And your petitioners humbly pray that the aforesaid lands may, by a special warrant, be surveyed, and afterwards by grant be vested in trustees for the use of the said Indians; so that when the Indians, for the good of the State, must remove, the said trustees may sell the improvements for the benefit of the Indians, subject to the Proprietaries' demands for the price of the lands, and under such other reservations and restrictions as your Honor in your wisdom shall think fit."

On the same date the petition of

"Samuel Davis and his friends, the Indians that live at a place called Tshetshequanink, on the west side of Susquehanna, about thirty miles above Wyalusing, humbly sheweth,—

"That their settlement or Indian town, of the name aforesaid, is out of the new purchase, but on the line thereof; and that they have made some corn-fields on the east side of Susquehanna, within the said purchase; and further, that there is on the same side a tract of about half a mile in breadth and five miles in length of grassy low-land, reaching from the point of their settlement up near to Diaogu, on which they have hitherto subsisted their cattle, grazing being the chief occupation of your petitioners.

"And your petitioners humbly pray that the said corn-fields and grass-land may, by your special warrant, be surveyed and reserved; not that they want any property or estate in the same, but the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid, during the pleasure of your Honor, the Proprietor."

Joshua, John Papunhank, and Jacob were commissioned to present these petitions to the governor, bearing also a letter from the missionary in charge of Friedenshütten, indorsing the facts therein stated, and informing the governor of the uneasiness among the Indians on account of the sale of their lands.

Previous to this, Lewis Weiss, of Bethlehem, had also requested Governor Penn "that no application may be taken from or grants made to any person or persons interfering with their said settlement."

To these various petitions, John Penn, then acting governor, replied as follows under date of June 21, 1769:

"I have heard that you are very uneasy for fear that your land at Wyalusing should be taken from you. When some of you came to me a few months ago, I told you that as you were a peaceable and a quiet people, and behaved very well, you should not be disturbed in your possessions at Wyaloosing. This is the word that I then gave, and you may depend that I may keep it; and I have accordingly given orders to the surveyors not to survey your lands, nor any lands within five miles of your settlement. [Warrants, signed by John Penn, were issued for surveys within this reservation the August following.] Therefore I would have you disregard all idle stories you may hear about your lands being taken away from you, and be satisfied that I will do all in my power to protect and secure you in the possession of them so long as you behave yourselves well; and if any of the people of this Province shall offer to disturb you, I will take care that justice shall be done to you.

"One thing I must tell you, that I expect you will not give encouragement to the New England people who have taken possession of the Proprietaries' land at Wiawamack. If you expect to be protected by this Government, you must not encourage the New England people, who are endeavoring to take the land from the Proprietaries."

In reply the Christian Indians thank Governor Penn for the assurances of his protection, and inform him that any who behave badly shall not live in their town; and with the New England people they have had no connection at all. This

whole correspondence is worthy of study. It not only reveals the care which was taken by the Christian Indians to avoid all complications in land matters, but the condition of the mission at that date, the gratitude with which they regarded their teachers, the importance of the settlement, and also the wise and eminently just measures by which they proposed to avail themselves of a fair remuneration for their improvements. This, to the shame of the Proprietary government, was denied them.

Another and really far more serious difficulty grew out of these negotiations with the Pennsylvania government. Previous to the beginning of the mission a rivalry had arisen between John Papunhank and Job Chillaway. This for a time was restrained by the missionary, but now it well-nigh caused a rupture in the community. Job applied for a Proprietaries' warrant for the Wyalusing lands, ostensibly for the purpose of securing them for the use of the mission. This application was resisted by the Papunhank party, who urged the superior claim of Papunhank. The result was that neither party procured any form of title until after the abandonment of the mission. This rivalry not only retarded the progress of the gospel, but gave the missionary ceaseless care and anxiety. In the summer of 1771 there had been considerable sickness in the town, which resulted in a number of deaths; whereupon Chillaway concocted the story that Papunhank had been dealing in poison. This for a time created no little excitement at the mission; at one time so intense was the feeling against Papunhank that his life was threatened. In due time, however, he most triumphantly disproved the accusation, and exposed what the missionary characterized as a "diabolical lie," to the chagrin and shame of his false accusers.

Notwithstanding these dissensions within and opposition without, the mission continued to increase in influence and usefulness. At the close of 1771 there had been connected with the mission 206 souls, of whom 41 had died and 14 had removed, leaving at that time the number in connection with the mission 151. To these should be added several families, who had obtained liberty to build at Wyalusing, but who were not considered as belonging properly to the Moravian community. During the continuance of the mission 139 had been baptized, and 7 couples had been married, the first of whom were two converts named Thomas and Rachel, Dec. 23, 1766; doubtless the first Christian marriage celebrated within the bounds of the county. The town at this time consisted of 29 log houses, several of them roofed with shingles, and 13 huts, 7 stables for horses, and several gardens. Adjoining was an orchard of apple-trees, and on the island opposite a peach orchard.

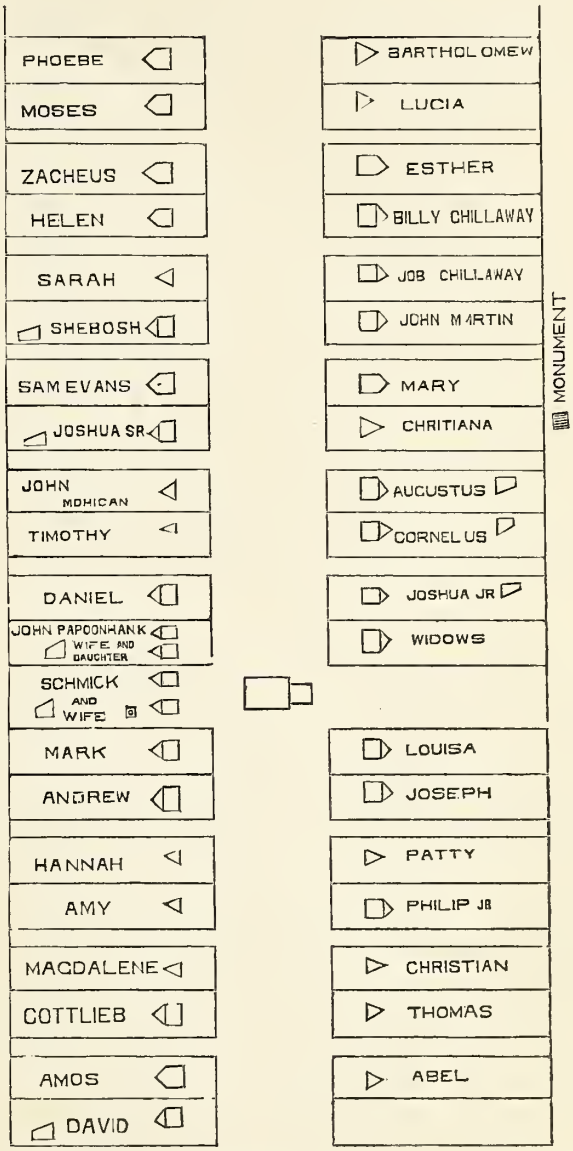
In making these improvements, the missionary not only aided the converts with his counsels, but with his hands. In addition to this he was obliged to depend largely upon his own labor for his support. Such entries as the following are of frequent occurrence:

"1768, Oct. 25. My wife and myself harvested potatoes."

"1769, July 4. Bro. Jungman made hay on the Wyalusing creek."

"1769, Oct. 12. My wife and myself bound buckwheat."

Their Indian brethren assisted them what they could, and they also received some aid from Bethlehem. But at the best it was at the expense of many comforts, sacrifices cheerfully borne, that they engaged in the work for the Master. As to supplies, their plantations afforded an abundance of corn, beans, squashes, and pumpkins; deer, bear,



PLAN OF FRIEDENSHÜTTEN IN 1771, LOOKING WEST.

House of round logs. " " squared logs. Hut. Stable.

wild turkeys, and other game were abundant in the forest; in the spring-time, shad, by the thousand, were caught with bush-nets in the river, and large quantities of maple-sugar were made at the sugar-camps. It was a life of few wants, and these readily and abundantly supplied.

In addition to a great number of visitors, both whites and Indians, who frequented the town, on Oct. 19, 1766, Newallike came with the following message from the Six Nations: "(1) That the *Tuscaroras* were coming from North Carolina, and all the *Susquehanna* Indians should assist them with food and canoes. (2) That the *Nanticokes*, from below Philadelphia, were also coming up, and were to

be aided. (3) That the Jersey Indians were coming up, and they also must be assisted. We promised to do so."

On March 25, 1767, two *Tuscarora* messengers arrived at Wyalusing, stating they had left their companions at Shamokin, and they were come to collect corn and request its transportation to that point without delay. May 4 they broke camp and commenced their upward march, arriving at Wyalusing on the 20th. Before the close of the week the most of these half-famished wanderers set out for Zeninge, the place of their destination; a few, however, remained at Wyalusing through the ensuing winter. This migration numbered seventy-five souls. A colony, consisting of twenty families, halted at the mission in November.

On Sept. 8, 1767, a message was received from the *Nanticokes*, stating that fifty-five of their nation were *en route* for the north. They begged for corn, and requested the loan of canoes in which to bring up their aged and infirm.

September 21 the emigrants arrived at Wyalusing, and the next day set out for Zeninge. These large bodies of strange Indians passing through their town drew largely on the stock of provisions and occasioned no little anxiety on the part of the Christian Indians, and the diarist expresses that great relief was experienced at the mission when the last of them had departed.

MISSION AT SCHECHSCHIQUANUNK.

It will be remembered that soon after the close of the Pontiac war, Echgohund, with a few *Monsey* families, settled at the mouth of Cash's creek, in the present village of Ulster. This being but a day's journey by water from Wyalusing, the inhabitants of one town were frequent visitors at the other. From the first Echgohund, the chief, manifested deep interest in the success of the mission, and in the negotiations with Togahaju volunteered to intercede with the Six Nations on its behalf. On his return from Cayuga town, Zeisberger tarried here overnight, May 4, 1766, and, at their request, preached to quite a company of them, who gathered at the lodge where he stopped. From this time a constantly-increasing interest in the gospel began to manifest itself in the settlement, and the two brothers, Jim and Sam Davis, influential inhabitants of the town, often came to Wyalusing to hear the Word of God. Joshua, Sr., a *Mohican* convert, residing at Wyalusing, visited Schechschiquanunk the middle of August, and reported that there are many there desirous of hearing the gospel. During the next year eight persons, including two families, removed from there to the mission for this purpose. In May, 1767, Jo Peepe (or Peepy, *alias* Wehololahund), originally from Cranbury, New Jersey, who had been baptized by Brainerd, and who had subsequently lived at Craig settlement, near the Lehigh Water Gap, then at Bethlehem, and finally returned to New Jersey, came with his family, consisting of his wife Sarah and their children, James, Isaac, Sarah, Isaiah, and Mettshish, to reside at Sheshequin. A man of more than ordinary intelligence and influence, he favored the Moravians, and sought to persuade them to establish a mission there. On the 21st of February, 1768, the brethren were formally invited to come there, and promised to take the matter in consideration. Accordingly, John Ettwein, at this time a member of the Moravian mission board at Bethlehem, and subsequently a bishop in that church, was deputed to visit them. In the month of April, accompanied by Zeisberger and Sensemann, who were directed to visit the Allegheny for the purpose of establishing a mission there, he set out for the Susquehanna. On the 10th of May they reached Schechschiquanunk, and, as Echgohund was not at home, were entertained by Jo Peepe, "whose house is the largest in the town." Here they continued until the 12th, holding religious services each day.

At this time the village consisted of twelve huts,—five on the south side of the creek and seven on the north side. Those on the south were wild Indians, whose heathenish practices and hatred of the gospel had hitherto deterred the brethren from undertaking to establish a mission there. Those on the north side had acquired some knowledge of the arts and customs of civilized life, whose chief business was the raising of cattle, of which they had large herds, and their meadows and pasture fields extended up to Tioga.* "From here the path leads to the West Branch, which Zeisberger and Spangenberg traveled on their way to Onondaga in 1745."

After the morning discourse on the 12th,† "Jo. Peepe, Jim Davis, Sam Davis, and James held a council together, and, when over, repeated to us their conclusion, to wit: 'Our four families desire to have the Word of God preached to us. We go often to Wyalusing to hear it, but cannot always go. We would like to settle there, but we have much cattle and large families. In Wyalusing there is not much pasture for cattle, and they would have a more precarious living than here, where there is plenty of good land and meadows. Hence we desire to have brethren come here and settle and preach the gospel to us.' David Zeisberger replied, 'Brother, how is it with the other families who are not of the same mind? Will they not continue their dancing and carousing, and thus disturb you?' Said they, 'The four or five huts over the run yonder have done lately just such things, but the chief, who is of our mind, has forbidden them.' In answer I told them I would present their request to the brethren at Bethlehem, and doubtless they would heed it."

The Schechschiquanunk people were reminded of the necessity, to avoid complications, of obtaining permission from the great council at Onondaga for a missionary to reside there. Therefore a messenger was dispatched to the *Cayuga* sachem for this purpose, and his consent readily obtained, the sachem declaring that he, too, would come to Schechschiquanunk to hear the Word of God, as he was firmly convinced in his own mind that it pointed out the only true way to eternal happiness.

John Roth, a Prussian by birth, who had entered the service of the Moravian Indian mission in 1759, was appointed to this mission, and arrived at Schechschiquanunk February 4, 1769, and preached his first discourse the following day. From this time religious services were maintained, with great regularity, morning and evening of each day. For the first year the congregation repaired to Freiden-

* As this included the site of Queen Esther's town, that could not have had an existence until after the migration.

† Ettwein's Journal.

shütten for the sacraments and festivals of the church, Sheshequin being regarded as only an outlying station of the Wyalusing mission.

In a letter to Nathaniel Seidel, a Moravian bishop, and at that time president of the mission board, dated Sheshequin, February 8, 1769, Roth writes, "I am at present living here in a trader's house, in which a quantity of merchandise belonging to Mr. Anderson is stored. This is in charge of an Irish servant. I am to live with him until the Indians have built a house for me. Some of the Indians here were baptized by the Presbyterians" (Brainerd).

John Anderson, who, we are told by Heckewelder, was called by the Indians the "honest Quaker trader," in whose house Roth made his home for a time at Sheshequin, lived in the neighborhood of Fort Allen, and had established a trading-house here as early as May, 1765. For the next four or five years he and the Ogdens from Wyoming made two trips each year, visiting the villages on the Susquehanna, buying peltry and selling rifles, powder, lead, trinkets, and, possibly, rum, to the natives. We hear nothing of Mr. Anderson after the establishment of the mission at Sheshequin, nor of the Ogdens after their trading-house at Wyoming was destroyed by the New England people in April, 1770. That probably finished the business of Indian trading in the county.

February 10, some Indians from Wilawamink came to Sheshequin to hold the feast of the meat-offering with the heathen Indians in the neighborhood. On the night of the 21st the feast was held about a half-mile from the settlement. "There were some fifty of the heathen together, shouting and screeching like fiends." For eleven days they had turned the village into a Pandemonium, making the day terrible and the night hideous with their wild songs, their dancing, and revels. In the *Wyalusing Diary* we have a faithful description of this feast, which is here transcribed for the purpose of giving the reader an accurate account of this heathen festival,—

"A lad approaching manhood has a dream, in which he sees either a raven or an eagle, as large as a man, approaching from afar towards the north, which says to him, 'You must prepare me a roast.' The boy now marks well the form of the bird and the words which he utters. These words are to be chanted repeatedly at the feast. As soon as such a lad shoots his first deer his dream returns to him, and this deer must be sacrificed entire. Sometimes a bear is sacrificed. This feast must not be made in the lad's village, but a day and spot are selected by an old man, to whom the offering is committed, and preparations are made according to his direction. Three days before the feast he sends out messengers to invite the guests to the spot and the occasion. Many also come from a distance. A long house, in which there are three fire-places, is needed for the ceremony. In this house the old man who is to officiate suspends the skin of the deer, which has been given to him, near the fire in the centre, and by the other two fires the flesh is roasted for eating. As soon as the guests are assembled, the old man orders twelve straight, lithe saplings and twelve stones to be brought in. The foot of the saplings are thrust in the ground in a circle; the tops are bent over together in the form of an arch, and covered with a blanket. The twelve stones are now heated red-hot in the fire, and rolled into the centre of the vault. Each stone represents a god; the largest the great God of Heaven, the others respectively the sun, the moon, earth, fire, water, house, Indian corn, east, west, south, and north. This ceremony being completed, the old man and the lad who offers the sacrifice go into the vault. The old man, having in his hand a rattle made of a calabash containing grains of Indian corn, strews tobacco on the glowing stones, and amid the incense smoke shakes his rattle, and invoking each of the gods by name, says, 'This boy, N, brings you an offering for luck and prosperity. Have mercy on him. Give him luck and give him health.' Then he chants a dream. As soon as the tobacco burns, he clasps his hands and prays until it is consumed. Then two go to the skin and chant their dreams and visions and what the bird told them, and the rest go to the other fires and eat. This is repeated until the repast is finished. Then each in turn seizes the rattle, chanting his dreams and dancing to the music, until each has recounted his visions. when the old man who has officiated as master of ceremonies takes the deer-skin, and, directing its head and horns toward the north, holds it suspended on his arm, uttering a strong cry, which ends the feast, and all return home."

To such scenes of heathen festivity and superstition and wickedness was the missionary introdueed at the very beginning of his work, and we cannot wonder if his soul was fired with new zeal, as was Paul's at Athens, to preach the gospel to those thus sunk in degradation and vice. Nor did he have long to wait for the effect of his preaching, for on the 18th of the following May, James Davis, the first-fruits of that mission, was baptized into the faith of the gospel. At the close of the year five had been baptized, four log houses had been built, and eighteen added to the mission; so that at that time there were fifty souls in the town. Among those who came was Isaac Stille, also one of Brainerd's Indians from New Jersey, who had been employed as government messenger and interpreter, and to whom, for his services, the proprietaries had given a tract of land at Sheshequin. As at Wyalusing, so here, strange Indians were frequent visitors, and from Zeninge, Shamunk, Wilawamink, and other places, multitudes gathered to hear the gospel.

The missionary's house was built February 16, 1769, of squared pine logs donated by James Davis, which he had prepared for a dwelling for himself. This served also for a church until July of the next year, when a chapel was ereeted, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell.

Ettwein served the mission from July 28 until August 22 of this year (1770). In this interval (August 16) Roth was married to Maria Agnes Pfingstag, at Bethlehem, and also received ordination to the full work of an evangelist. At the end of this year the missiou numbered fifty-eight souls.

On May 28, 1771, the Susquehanna rose to an unprecedented height, inundating both the towns of Sheshequin and Wyalusing. At the latter place great damage was done by the water sweeping off fences and stock and covering the corn, just coming up, with mud. At Sheshequin the inhabitants were compelled to take to their canoes and retire to the wooded heights back of the town.

The character of the Christian work at Sheshequin, the employments and habits of the people, did not differ materially from those at Wyalusing. It was not so large a place nor so exclusively a Moravian town; but the good work done there was not in vain. The mission continued to increase in numbers and usefulness until the migration, at which time it numbered sixty souls.

This year (August 4, 1771) the missionary Roth's wife gave birth to a child. This was doubtless the first white child born in the county. It was almost in sight of Tioga, where, after a captivity of about six months, Susanna Nitschmann, the only captive taken at the massacre of the Moravian town on the Mahony, November 24, 1755, pined away and died May 9, 1756.

THE MIGRATION.

No sooner was it known that the Proprietaries had effected the purchase of Nov. 5, 1768, of the *Iroquois*, than the removal of the mission was clearly foreseen by those to whose care it was committed. Notwithstanding Governor Penn had promised that his surveyors should not run lines nearer than five miles to Wyalusing, and afterwards made the same promise with reference to Sheshequin, yet, in the spring of the next year, proprietary warrants were laid in sight of each town. This was expected, from the fact that the government of Pennsylvania refused to make any grant or enter into any agreement which would give the Christian Indians any claim to the least portion of the territory which had in 1766 been ceded to them by the *Cayuga* sachem, and confirmed by the great council of the *Iroquois*. In addition to this, the New England people, who were struggling to maintain possession of Wyoming, claimed the whole territory, in virtue of a purchase made in 1754. In order to secure a hold upon this disputed tract each party sent their surveyors, who ran lines through the plantations belonging to the mission, each claiming the land for his employer. The settlements at Wyoming and on the West Branch had deprived the Indians of their hunting-grounds, and thus cut off the sources of their supply of food. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Moravian Indians, who kept up a constant intercourse with Bethlehem, to which the path lay through Wyoming, could avoid being entangled in the disputes which were then fiercely waged between the New England people and the proprietary government for the possession of that coveted spot. In addition to these things, the whites were constantly pushing their settlements up the Susquehanna, and the mission became more and more exposed to the irregularities, immoralities, and illicit trade in ardent spirits which almost universally prevail in frontier settlements. These causes created a constant uneasiness at the mission, and those who had the care of it were watching with the deepest solicitude the progress of events which would render its removal beyond the reach of these influences an immediate necessity.

The mission board at Bethlehem, learning that the Indians on the Allegheny were desirous of hearing the gospel, sent Zeisberger thither in 1767. On October 16 he reached Gosehgosehünk, a *Monsey* town, founded in 1765 by emigrants from Wyalusing and Tioga, situated on the eastern bank of the Allegheny, near the mouth of the Tionesta creek, and was the guest of some relatives of Papunhank residing there. Aware of the difficulties clustering about the Susquehanna missions, the *Delaware* chiefs of this county sent an invitation to the converts at Friedenshütten and Scheehschiquanunk to remove to the west, where they would be supplied with land. This invitation the *Wyalusing* Indians were not prepared as yet to accept, although during the years 1770 and 1771 several families, both from Wyalusing and from Sheshequin, removed there. For the purpose of seeing the work of the mission, and of consulting with the brethren on the ground as to the propriety of removing to the west, they were visited (May 15 to May 21, 1771) by Christian Gregor and John Loretz, members of the Unity's Elders' conference at Herrnhut, Saxony (then on a visit to the Moravian church in the provinces), accompanied by Nathaniel Seidel, who were received at Wyalusing with every demonstration of joy. All work was laid aside, and the time was given to religious services, social enjoyment, consultations with reference to the welfare of the mission, and the ministrations of the house of God. The festival of Pentecost, which fell in the interval, was solemnized by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. In the evening of Whit-Sunday the rite of baptism was administered to four catechumens, of whom the visitors and Schmick baptized one each. Gregor adds, "The last day of our sojourn I baptized also a little child as it lay in swaddling clothes; her I named Johanna, and commended her to the keeping of her crucified Master. Hereupon we set out on our return to Bethlehem, with hearts grateful for all we have here seen and experienced."

On the return of the party to Bethlehem, Zeisberger was summoned to meet them, who, in view of the advantages afforded a Christian town in the Tusearawas valley, and the urgent invitation extended to the Moravian converts on the Susquehanna by the grand council of the *Delawares* to settle in their country, recommended the removal of the Wyalusing and Sheshequin missions to that place. The conference adopted his views, and commissioned him to lay the subject before the Indians at Friedenshütten and Sehechsehiquanunk. Accordingly Zeisberger visited Friedenshütten in the beginning of September, and convened a council of the converts from both stations. After a full and careful deliberation, in which the growing difficulties of their present situation and the promised advantages of the west were freely canvassed, they unanimously resolved to accept the offers of the *Delaware* chiefs, and to emigrate to the west in the spring.

Measures were at once set on foot to carry into effect the resolution of the Susquehanna converts. Zeisberger repaired to the Tusearawas valley, where, gathering the *Delaware* converts about him, they proceeded to clear ground, build huts, and make other needful preparations for the reception of their eastern brethren. At Wyalusing and Sheshequin, surplus stock and grain were sold, new canoes were built, and other arrangements made for their departure.

In the month of May their preparations for the journey being in a state of great forwardness, Ettwein, at their request, was sent to Friedenshütten to superintend the journey, where he arrived May 20, 1772. In his diary of this journey he writes: "During the 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, all was bustle at Friedenshütten, with preparations for the impending journey; and the pestles of the corn-mortars were plied night and day." The emigrants were divided into two companies; one under Roth were to go by canoe down the North and up the West Branch as far as the Great Island (Lock Haven), where they were to meet the company who were to go overland with the horses and cattle, the heavy articles being transported by water.

Early on the morning of June 11, they met for the last time in their chapel in the town for divine worship. Says Ettwein, "I remarked on the Scripture passage for the day, in effect that all our temporal and spiritual welfare depended upon the presence of the Lord's Spirit with us, and of His being pleased with His people. Then we knelt in

prayer and again thanked Him for all the numerous blessings which had been vouchsafed to us in this spot, and for the evidences of His love and patience. Hereupon we commended ourselves to His keeping and guidance on the way, asking Him to supply our wants, both by land and by water. At the close of this service, the canoes were laden, the bell was taken from its turret, the window-sashes were removed from the church, and the dismantled windows nailed shut with boards. At two o'clock in the afternoon, brother and sister Roth set out in their canoe, followed by the others, thirty in number. Timothy, who carried the bell in his canoe, rang it for some time as the squadron moved down the stream, never again to ring out its call to the house of prayer over the waters of the lovely Susquehanna. After all had left the town we locked the doors of the chapel and the missionary's dwelling, took leave of Job Chillaway, and commended to him the oversight of the houses and improvements, to which he consented, at the same time he made fair promises. He and his wife were the only two who appeared to regret our departure, as they shed tears. All the others manifested satisfaction. One hundred and forty souls went with brother and sister Roth; with me, by the overland route, were fifty-four. There are others also to proceed by land from Schechschiquanunk,* so that the entire migration will number two hundred and eleven souls. A short time before our departure the measles had been brought to Friedenshütten from Schechschiquanunk, which place had been infected by a white man. The epidemic soon appeared among the party with Roth, and a maiden of my company was taken with them on the third day out. Our journey consumed five days; that of the company by water ten days; when we met at the mouth of Muney creek, on the 20th of June."

Sickness, rain-storms, and high head-winds delayed the movements of the fleet, but otherwise the trip was made with comparative comfort. Not so, however, with the overland party. They took the "Wyalusing path," which, after crossing the river, takes up a steep hill, striking the main branch of the Sugar Run a short distance below Welles' sawmill; thence to the Muney valley. The way led through swamps, dark with a heavy growth of timber, through tangled masses of laurel, sometimes so dense that a man could not be seen the distance of six feet, over rocks and precipitous hills on the divide of the Sugar Run, Loyal Sock, and Muncy creeks, and again through swamps until they reached the lowlands, near the mouth of the Muncy. Along this route, tormented with sand-flies (punkies), to this day the pest of this wilderness, drenched with daily rains, in constant danger from rattlesnakes, this band of pilgrims, having under their care sixty head of cattle, and fifty horses and colts, forced their way, losing but one young cow.

Arriving on the West Branch, it was found to be utterly impracticable to take all their goods over the mountains, between there and the Allegheny. Arriving at the Wallis farm, they sold many of their cattle, their canoes, bowls, firkins, and other wood- and iron-ware, which would prove too great an encumbrance on their journey. Leaving the West Branch, their way led through the wild, rough country of that mountainous region, until they reached the Allegheny, whence, by canoe, they reached their destination on the 5th of August, and the missionary adds: "Scarce a day passed that we could not distribute rations of meat, and never did a soul go to bed hungry. Those who had aught shared it to the last crumb. None received injury to his person, although dangers were without number. Rattlesnakes were numerous. I knew that upwards of fifty were killed. Among the rocks and timber we fell countless times. Sister Roth fell from her horse four times, once with her child into a bog up to her middle, once into the bushes backwards from the horse with her child in her arms, and once her foot hung in the stirrup." As one reads the narrative of these trials and labors we are amazed at the fortitude, patience, skill, and unwearying labor of these self-denying missionaries, and at the transforming power of the gospel upon the minds of their converts.

"This migration," remarks Rev. W. C. Reichel, "marks a new era in the history of the Moravian missions among the aborigines of this country, which era was characterized by perpetual disturbances and unrest; it being also the era of its gradual decadence, extending down into our own times, when there is but a feeble remnant of Christian Indians ministered to by Moravians, dwelling at New Fairfield, Canada, and West Field, Kansas. In the veins of some of these there flows the blood of the *Mohicans* and *Delawares* of old Friedenshütten, the 'deserted village' of the flats of Wyalusing."

To mark the spot of Friedenshütten and perpetuate the memory of this Christian Indian town, a monument bearing fitting inscriptions was erected under the auspices of the Moravian historical society, which was dedicated with appropriate services in the Presbyterian church of Wyalusing, and on the site of the mission, June 14 and 15, 1871. This monument, which is thirteen feet high, of stone quarried from Campbell's ledge, above Pittston, and within an appropriate inclosure, bears on the die the following inscriptions. On the northern face—

"To mark the site of Friedenshütten
(M'ehwihilusing),
A settlement of Moravian Indians
between 1765 and 1772."

On the eastern face—

"This stone was erected on the 15th day of June, in the year of Redemption 1871, by members of the Moravian Historical Society."

The western and southern faces bear respectively the words of Scripture—

"And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting-places."

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."

The Indians at Schechschiquanunk, who were not connected with the mission, gathered at a village four or five miles above, opposite the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna, on the west bank, and formed what was known as Queen Esther's town. This town was destroyed by Col. Hartley, in the autumn of 1778. Of the early history or

* Of these were the Davises, Jo Peepy, Isaac Stille, and two sons of Tadeuscund (Teedynscung?), all noted Indians.

family connection of the woman who was known in this valley as Queen Esther, for whom this town was named, but very little is known, except that her father was a white man, probably a Frenchman, and her mother a squaw of the *Senecas*. The evidence of her relationship to the Montour family is very unsatisfactory. The similarity of parentage has probably given rise to the tradition so widely spread that she was a cousin to Madame Catharine Montour, or even Madame Montour herself. Her house was large and commodious, and surrounded with many of the appliances of civilization. Her influence was so great with the Indians that she was called Queen Esther by the people of the valley. She is described as a large, heavy-built woman, walking erect, of commanding appearance, and ordinarily kind in her disposition. All her intercourse with the whites, both here and at Wyoming, previous to the battle of Wyoming, was marked with uniform kindness and courtesy. She was a frequent visitor in the family of Mr. Van Valkenburg, at Wysox, and well known through the country. She was present at the battle of Wyoming, where her fiendish brutality obliterated every kindly recollection, and made her name a synonym for cruelty. In the "History of Buffalo and the Senecas," by William Ketchum, occurs the following paragraph:

"Mrs. Cambell (one of the captives from Cherry valley), thus speaks of a female who occupied a very prominent and influential position among the Indians: 'Among the persons driven into the fort (Niagara) by the American army was Catharine Montour, who had signalized herself by her inhumanity at Wyoming. She had two sons who were leaders of bands, and who consequently imparted additional consequence to her. This creature was treated with considerable attention by some of the officers.'"—P. 325.

She had a sister Mary, who frequently accompanied her in her visits. The remnants of the old Scheehshiquanunk were destroyed by Hartley in 1778. In 1790 the party who settled Aurora, in the State of New York, found on the shores of Cayuga lake, a little south of Springport, a band of thirty or forty *Tuscarora* Indians, under Steel Trap and Queen Esther. Where they went or what became of them I can learn nothing further.

At Wyalusing, Job Chillaway and some others did not join in the emigration. Chillaway, though at one time connected with the mission, had either voluntarily left it or had been excluded previous to its removal. It will be remembered that *as early as* 1769 he made application to Governor Penn for the land on Wyalusing plains, but, on account of the opposition of Papunhank and others connected with the mission, the warrant was not issued until May 20, 1772, after the removal of the mission had been determined. The survey included the plain bounded by the river, the Wyalusing creek, and the base of the mountain, as far as the little run near D. W. Brown's, contains six hundred and twenty-three acres and six per cent. allowance, was made by John Lukens, surveyor-general of the province, Sept. 16, 1773, returned to the secretary's office, March 10, and patent issued March 12, 1774. Chillaway conveyed this land to Henry Pawling, of Montgomery county, by deed bearing date May 4, 1775.

In 1774, Chillaway and an Indian named Hendrick were living at Wyalusing, and are spoken of as showing great kindness to the early emigrants to this county, assisting them in the selection of land, supplying them with food, and encouraging their settlement. They continued to reside here until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, when Hendrick joined the Indians at Tioga Point, whom he accompanied to Wyoming at the time of the battle, while Chillaway moved to the English settlements down the river, and espoused the cause of the colonists. A captain's commission was given him, but he did not engage in any active military movements. He was born near Little Egg Harbor, in the southeastern part of New Jersey; removed first to Easton, and then on the Susquehanna. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, possessed a good knowledge of English, frequently acted as Indian interpreter, adopted the dress and habits of civilized life, and was greatly respected and trusted by both whites and Indians. He died on the West Branch in the winter of 1778–79,—

"By strangers honored, and by strangers mourned."

In March, 1778, an expedition of one hundred and fifty men under Lieut.-Col. Dorrance came up to Wyalusing for the purpose of aiding the few remaining Whig families there to remove to Wyoming. They tore down the church and some of the best log houses of the town, and made a raft of the timbers, on which were placed the families and their goods and floated down the river. The remaining part of the town was destroyed by Hartley in 1778.

The march of civilization for more than a century over these homes of the red men has well-nigh obliterated every vestige of their former occupancy. The woodman's axe has leveled their forests, the plow of the husbandman has defaced their fields, the white man's home stands upon the site of their ancient villages, and the railroad train thunders along the trail of their war-path, while in many instances their bones have been torn from the soil, and vandal hands have polluted their graves. In their march towards the setting sun, their fugitive tribes have left behind them no track nor trace.

An enumeration of the Indian families residing at Friedenshütten, with the number of members in each, and of the improvements made by them, 1771:

John Papoonhank, wife Ann Johanna, and daughter, three members; two dwellings of squared logs, covered with shingles, one small do., covered with split boards, a stable, and a garden.

Joshua, Sr., wife Bathshcba, and brother, three members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles, a stable, and a garden.

Shebosh, wife Christiana, and two children, four members; improvements same as last-named.

Mark, wife Ann Elizabeth, and two children, four members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles.

John Martin, wife Regina, brother, and three children, six members; improvements same as last.

Joshua, Jr., wife Sophia, and three children, five members; one dwelling, covered with shingles, and a stable.

Billy Chillaway, wife, and two children, four members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles.

Augustus and wife, two members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles, with stable and garden.

David and wife Charity, two members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles, and a stable.

Joseph, wife Ann Mary, and three children, five members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles.

Cornelius, wife Amelia, and four children, six members; one dwelling, covered with split boards, and a stable.

Daniel, wife Johanna, father, and three children, six members; one dwelling of hewed logs, covered with shingles.

Philip, Jr., wife, father Philip, Sr., and five children, eight members; one dwelling of squared logs, covered with shingles.

Gottlieb, wife Ann Rosina, and five children, seven members; one dwelling, same as last.

Andrew and wife Ann Justina, two members; one dwelling, same as last.

Moses, wife Julianna, mother, and three children, six members; one dwelling of unhewn logs, covered with split boards.

Zacheus, wife Catherine, his son and wife and their three children, seven members; one dwelling, covered with bark.

Esther (widow), one member; one dwelling, covered with split boards.

Mary (widow), one member; one dwelling, same as last.

Phœbe (widow), one member; one dwelling, covered with bark.

Helen and three children, four members; same as last.

Sam Evans, wife Ruth, and three children, five members; one dwelling of unhewn logs, covered with shingles.

Amos, wife, and child, three members; one dwelling, covered with split boards.

Louisa and two children, three members; one dwelling, covered with shingles.

Timothy, wife Martha, and daughter, three members; one hut.

Thomas, wife Rachel, grandson, and two children, five members; one hut.

Sarah (widow), one member; one hut.

Bartholomew, wife Elizabeth, son, and two girls, five members; one hut.

Christiana, Abraham, and Kaschoosh, three members; one hut.

John (*Mohican*), wife Elizabeth, and four children, six members; one hut.

Lucia and mother, two members; one hut.

Christian, wife Augustina, mother, brother, and two children, six members; one hut.

Hannah and her grandchild, two members; one hut.

Patty, her son, and daughter, three members; one hut.

Abel, wife, and two children, four members; one hut.

Amy (widow), one member; one hut.

Magdalene, Erdmuth, and one child, three members; one hut.

Total number of families, 37.

The missionary has two dwellings adjoining each other, both covered with split boards, a stable, and a large garden, in which there is a well. The meeting-house, thirty-two by twenty-four feet, built of squared logs, and covered with shingles, stands in the middle of the town plot; and adjoining it is the school-house, a log building covered with split boards. Number of log houses in the town, 29; number of huts, 13; total number of dwellings, 42. Land cleared for planting, and converted into meadows, measures 250 acres. The fencing on two sides of the settlement measures almost two miles in length. Number of adults in the town, 94; number of children, 48; total inhabitants, 142.—*Bethlehem Archives.*

Some changes occurred during the following year, some having died, some removed to the west, and others having joined the mission. Its status, at the time of the exodus in June, 1772, was as follows:

Communicant members, 52; non-communicants, all baptized, 72; members of the mission, not baptized (adults, 10; children, 11), 21; other persons, 6; total of souls at Friedenshütten, 151. Members residing at Schechschiquanink: communicant members, 4; non-communicants, all baptized, 15; members of the mission not yet baptized, 31; Roth, wife, and child, 3; total, 53. Total of souls attached to the mission on the Susquehanna, June 1, 1772, 204.

Additional Statistics.—The number who emigrated from Philadelphia Barracks, 80 adults, and upwards of 90 children; total, about 170. For the year 1765, from May 9 to December 31: baptized, 5; died, 2; communicants (brethren, 16; sisters, 17), 33; non-communicants, all baptized, 23; not baptized (adults, 37; children and youth, 34), 71; total number connected with the mission, 146.

For 1766.—Born, 6; died, 1; baptized, 18; received into church fellowship, 4; communicants, 46; candidates, 3; non-communicants, baptized, 55; not baptized, 68; total, 172.

For 1767.—Married, 3 couple; died, 4; baptized, 23; communicants, 42; candidates, 1; non-communicants, baptized, 75; unbaptized, 67; total, 185.

For 1768.—Baptized (adults, 8; boys, 5; girls, 4), 17; died, 9 communicants, 48; non-communicants, baptized, 75; not baptized, 52; total, 175.

For 1769.—Born (boys, 7; girls, 5), 12; baptized (adults, 3; boys, 6; girls, 5), 14; married, 1 couple; died, adults, 2; (boys, 4; girls, 2), 6; communicants, 45; non-communicants, baptized, 82; not baptized, 51; total, 178.

For 1770.—Born (boys, 6; girls, 1), 7; died, 7; married, 1 couple; baptized, 10; communicants, 47; non-communicants, baptized, 79; not baptized, 45; candidate, 1; total, 172.

For 1771.—Died, 7; baptized, 19; moved to the west, 14; communicants, 48; non-communicants, baptized, 77; not baptized, 26; total, 151.

From 1765 to 1772.—Whole number baptized, 104; whole number died, 41.

Statistics of Schechschiquanink.—From Jan. 25 to Dec. 31, 1769.—4 log houses built; to us eame 18 souls; left us, 3 souls; baptized, 4; died, 3; birth, 1; communicants, 3; non-communicants, baptized, 14; not baptized, 36; total, 53 souls.

For 1770.—Baptized, 3; admitted to the Lord's Supper, 2; whole number connected with the mission, 58; died, 2; births, 2; came to the place, 16; left the place, 6.

For 1771.—Connected with the mission, 10 married couple, 20; widowers, 1; widows, 7; single men, 7; single women, 3; half-grown boys, 6; half-grown girls, 4; children (boys, 6; girls, 9), 15; total, 63 souls.

CHAPTER II.

LAND CONTROVERSIES.

The controversies which grew out of what is known in Pennsylvania history as the Connecticut claim, enter so largely into the early history of this county that no account of its settlement can be fairly understood without a knowledge of how that claim originated, the conflicts involved in its prosecution, and the means by which it was terminated. These controversies related to two distinct questions,—the right of jurisdiction and the right of soil.

The political conflicts which had been waged in Great Britain, made prominent the distinction between the power to make and execute law and the right of ownership in the soil. This distinction, so fundamental to the English system of government, her colonists brought with them to this country.

Soon after the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the different maritime nations of Europe sent out expeditions of discovery, and each claimed jurisdiction over that part of the country explored by navigators sailing under its own flag. Accordingly, the French established themselves along the borders of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, in virtue of the discoveries of Verrazani and Cartier. The Dutch laid claim to the territory bordering the Hudson, which had been explored by Henry Hudson. The English claimed jurisdiction of that part of the continent extending from the St. Lawrence to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the South sea, as the Pacific ocean was then called, in consequence of the discoveries of the Cabots and others sailing under the patronage of the King of England.

For the purpose of extending and maintaining the

authority of the British crown over the immense territory to which it laid claim, great companies, composed of noblemen, merchants, and wealthy gentlemen, were incorporated by James I., king of England, in 1606, by letters-patent under the name of the London and Plymouth companies. To the former of these was granted the territory of South Virginia, extending from the thirty-fourth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from the Atlantic ocean on the east to the South sea on the west; to the latter company the territory of North Virginia or New England.

On Nov. 3, 1620, the Plymouth company was incorporated by letters patent under the name of the Great Council of Plymouth, and there was granted to them, their successors and assigns, all of New England in America, in breadth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and in length within all the breadth aforesaid, throughout the mainland from sea to sea, "provided always that any part of the premises hereinbefore mentioned, and by these presents intended to be granted, be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state." To this company were granted both the jurisdiction and the royal pre-emption of the soil, with the authority to distribute their territory and assign their prerogatives to companies of adventurers, for the purpose of occupation and settlement.

Accordingly, in 1628, the grant of Massachusetts was made by the Plymouth council, in breadth from the Merrimack to the Charles river, and in length throughout all the breadth aforesaid north and south, from the Atlantic on the east part to the South sea on the west part. This grant, which extends southward, as the lines were settled, to the forty-second degree of latitude, was, with the proviso in the great Plymouth charter, confirmed by King Charles I., in 1629.

In 1630 the Earl of Warwick, president of the Plymouth council, procured a grant of a certain large tract of land from the said council, and the same year obtained the king's charter of confirmation. This he conveyed to Lords Say, Seal, Brooks, Humphrey, Wyllys, Saltonstall, and others, twelve in number, by deed dated March 19, 1631. This grant included all that part of New England in America extending from a river called Narragansett river the space of one hundred and twenty miles as the sea-coast lieth toward Virginia, and in length within the breadth aforesaid throughout all the mainlands from the Western ocean to the South sea. The territory, as thus described, includes a belt of land bounded on the north by the south line of the Massachusetts grant, on the south by the forty-first parallel of latitude, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. The forty-first parallel enters the State of Pennsylvania at Stroudsburg, and passes near Bloomsburg, Clearfield, and New Castle. That part of Pennsylvania north of this line was embraced in the Connecticut claim.

The company of Lord Say and others appointed John Winthrop their agent, who entered upon and took possession, and made a settlement at mouth of Connecticut river, to which he gave the name of Saybrook, in honor to his principal patrons.

While the right of soil and privileges pertaining to it might be transferred from one to another, the right to form a separate government was deemed so sacred that it must emanate directly from the crown in each particular instance in which it could be legitimately exercised. The great Plymouth council having apportioned out to adventurers all the lands comprised within their grant, in order that the king might confer upon these several companies charters containing the powers and privileges of government, in the year 1635 released their right of jurisdiction to the crown in nearly the same descriptive words as are contained in their grant, mentioning their western extension to be considered about three thousand miles.

A number of English colonists who had emigrated from the Massachusetts plantations and settled upon the Connecticut river, finding they were without the Massachusetts patent, formed themselves into a voluntary association, took upon themselves the name of the Colony of Connecticut, adopted a plan of government, and purchased of George Fenwyck, Esq., then agent of Lord Say and others, all their lordships' right derived from the grant of Plymouth council.

In the year 1661 they petitioned King Charles II., setting forth their colonization, their grant from Lord Say and company, their acquisitions by purchase and conquest, praying him to grant them a charter of government agreeable to the system they had adopted, and to confirm the grant they had obtained of the assigns of the Plymouth council. In consequence of this petition, His Majesty granted them a charter dated April 20, 1662, in which he "ordained, constituted, and declared John Winthrop and others, his associates, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the governor and company of the English colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America." This charter covered all the territory included in the grant to the Earl of Warwick, with the usual *proviso*, excepting any part of the said territory which might be inhabited or possessed by any other Christian prince. By this charter the two colonies or jurisdictions of Connecticut and New Haven were united.

The States General of Holland granted to some adventurers a charter, in 1614, under which settlements were made on the western end of Long Island and along the banks of the Hudson as far as Albany. Negotiations were entered into by the governor of Connecticut and the Dutch governor for establishing the boundary line between the two colonies. A provisional line was run and agreed upon, subject to the ratification of the respective governments. In the meanwhile Charles II. granted to his royal brother, the Duke of York, the territory covered by the Dutch patent, who, in August, 1664, dispossessed the Dutch and assumed the government of the territory. Negotiations were begun afresh for settling the eastern bounds of the Duke's patent, which were at length determined by a royal commission, agreed to by the respective governments, and confirmed by the royal mandate in 1730. The west line of the duke's patent was the Delaware, and was never a matter of dispute between the two governments of New York and Connecticut; the latter colony never relinquished her claim to the territory west of the Delaware and within the bounds of her charter.

Under date of Sept. 14, 1720, Governor Saltonstall, in reply to certain questions of the Board of Trade, says, "On the west the province of New York have carried their claim

and government *quite through* this colony from south to north and *cutt us asunder*, twenty miles east of Hudson's river." This language is inexplicable on the theory that the determination of the eastern boundary of New York was considered as marking the western bounds of Connecticut.

For a number of years this claim of Connecticut was in a measure acknowledged both by the home government of Great Britain and by the colonial governments in America. In 1752 or 1753 commissioners were appointed to settle the disputes which had arisen between England and France with reference to their possessions in North America, on the basis that each crown was to hold the lands most anciently granted to its subjects. The English commissioners produced the charter to Plymouth council and the grants under it of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut, which were some years earlier than any grants made by the French king. To this the French commissioners replied, "You claim the whole country; there is no settlement to make," and the negotiations were broken off.

In 1754 a congress composed of deputies from the British colonies north of Virginia, held at Albany by direction of Lords of Trade and Plantations, declare, "The ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were, by their respective charters, made to extend to the South sea."

In 1755 the governor of Pennsylvania spent a whole session in a dispute with the assembly relative to the jurisdiction of Fort Du Quesne, the governor affirming that it was within the province of Pennsylvania, and the assembly declaring that it was within the colony of Connecticut.

King Charles II. of England, by his letters-patent, dated Feb. 28, 1681, granted to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land in America bounded on the east by Delaware river, on the north by the beginning of the three-and-fortieth degree of northerly latitude, on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distant from New Castle town northward and westward to the beginning of the fortieth degree of northerly latitude, thence by the beginning of the said fortieth degree of northerly latitude, to extend westward through five degrees of longitude to be reckoned from the said easterly bounds.

This grant encroached on the south upon the previous grants to Lord Baltimore and the Virginia colony, giving rise to controversies which were adjusted by compromises, and long and expensive lawsuits; it also lapped upon the previous grant to Connecticut the width of about one degree of latitude, extending the whole length of Pennsylvania, giving rise to controversies which were not adjusted until more than one hundred and twenty-five years after.

While the royal charters conveyed to the grantees lands, rivers, mines, minerals, all and singular other commodities, jurisdictions, royalties, privileges, franchises, and pre-eminences, it was nevertheless the doctrine held by Connecticut, as well as by Pennsylvania, that these chartered rights were subject to the prior claim of the native inhabitants, and that the Indian title must be extinguished by either purchase or conquest before the land could be lawfully entered upon by the English colonist. It will be remembered that the New York *Iroquois* claimed jurisdiction over all the northern part of Pennsylvania. Holding their lands in joint tenancy, all sales were required to be negotiated at public treaties, at which all had a voice in the deliberations and shared in the price and the presents.

As the question of Indian purchase entered largely into the controversies relating to the right of soil in the disputed claim, it will be necessary to trace this subject with some degree of minuteness. The authority to make purchases of land from the Indians was implied in the royal charters, and resided in the grantees within their charter limits. In Pennsylvania this right inhered in William Penn and his heirs, or in agents appointed and authorized by them. But in Connecticut every freeman was a proprietor, and the right of purchase was regulated by the assembly. Until 1717 every freeman was permitted to make purchases of the Indians. It was then enacted that "no title to any lands in this colony can accrue by any purchase made of the Indians, on pretense of their being native proprietors thereof, without the allowance or approbation of this assembly." To nearly all the territory within the present limits of that State the Indian titles were extinguished by individuals, or by companies acting on their own discretion and responsibility. This fact of the purchase being shown, upon their petition they were incorporated into a town and entitled to representation in the assembly. Lots were surveyed and assigned to the members of the company according to regulations adopted among themselves. It will thus be seen that the methods of making Indian purchases and effecting settlements in Connecticut and Pennsylvania were radically different. In the former, it was by voluntary associations of the freemen, acting with the authority and consent of the assembly; in the latter, solely by the lord proprietor or his agents. Keeping these facts in mind will enable the reader to understand the reason for the procedure of the parties to this controversy, and will answer some of the objections which each made to the transactions of the other.

As early as October, 1736, the Six Nations, at a public treaty, entered into a solemn contract with the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in which they engage for themselves and their posterity "that neither we, nor any in authority in our nations, will at any time bargain, sell, grant, or by any means make over, to any person or persons whatsoever, whether white men or Indians, other than to the said proprietors, the children of William Penn, or to persons by them authorized and appointed to agree for and receive the same, any lands within the limits of the government of Pennsylvania as it is bounded northward by the government of New York and Albany." This was the famous deed of pre-emption of which so much was said in the discussions on Indian title. At the treaty at Albany this deed was indorsed, confirmed, and ratified by the chiefs of the Six Nations, July 9, 1754.

The territory of Connecticut, east of New York, being nearly all taken up, many of the people began to turn their eyes towards some favorable location, within her chartered limits, to the westward. Rumors of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Susquehanna valley were in circulation. A few prominent men of Connecticut, wishing to know more of the country, sent a party to explore this region. They were charmed with Wyoming.

Its broad plains, its rich soil, and beautiful situation made it a paradise beside the sterile, rock-bound New England; and so favorable a report did they make, that an association, styled the

SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY,

was formed, July 8, 1753, for the purpose of securing the purchase and effecting a settlement of the Susquehanna lands, with the ultimate design of being erected into a separate colony by a royal charter.*

As the Susquehanna company played so prominent a part in the land controversies of this county for nearly half a century, and as the greater part of the first settlers here came under its auspices, and held their lands under its title, a brief account of the history of its operations may be of interest. Following the usual plan adopted in Connecticut for acquiring the Indian title, and settling the unappropriated lands of the colony, it was a voluntary association of Connecticut freemen, organized under the laws of the colony. At a meeting of the company, held in September, there were 350 members enrolled; by the next January the number had increased to 500. Rules were adopted for the admission of new members, which at length numbered above 1200, embracing many prominent men in every New England colony, in the provinces of New York and New Jersey, even in Pennsylvania and in Great Britain. Each member was a joint owner in the territory and was called a proprietor.

The congress at Albany, in 1754, having been summoned, among other things, for the purpose of effecting purchases of land from the Indians, a meeting of the company was held on the 9th of January, and Deacon Timothy Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, who was deeply interested in Wheelock's Indian school, and had the year before accompanied Rev. Gideon Hawley on a missionary tour among the Indians,† was appointed to negotiate a purchase of the Susquehanna land for the company. By the aid of Colonel John H. Lydius, of Albany, a deed was obtained from the Indians, for the company, of a large tract of land beginning ten miles east of the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one-and-fortieth degree of north latitude, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the said river to the end of the forty-second degree, and to extend westward throughout the whole breadth thereof, through two degrees of longitude, one hundred and twenty miles. This deed, which covers all of Bradford County, except the northeastern corner, was properly executed, and signed by seventeen sachems of the Six Nations, and bears date July 11, 1754.

Although this transaction was open and above-board, done with the full knowledge of the Pennsylvania delegates to the congress, acknowledged both by the Proprietaries and the Indians, yet no sooner was it fully ascertained to be included within the charter limits of Pennsylvania, than every sort of objection was made to the transaction, and the Indians were debauched into repudiating it. Lydius was branded as a Roman Catholic and an outlaw; the Susquehanna company as a band of desperate adventurers, acting without the knowledge and consent of their government; and that their deed was defective in form, fraudulent in execution, and for land for which the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania already held a deed of pre-emption.

THE DELAWARE COMPANY.

Another association, called the "Delaware Company," was subsequently formed. A deed to Hezekiah Huntington and three hundred and sixty others, his associates, was obtained from the "*Ninnepuncs* or *Delaware* Indians," of a tract extending through the breadth of the Connecticut charter, from the Delaware river on the east to the line of the Susquehanna company's purchase on the west. This included the northeastern part of Bradford County, comprising the township of Warren, with parts of Windham, Orwell, and Pike. This territory they surveyed into townships of six miles square; appointed Elisha Hyde, of Norwich, Conn., their agent to negotiate the sale of townships to companies of settlers; Andrew Tracy, Oliver Crary, Robert Gere (2d), and William Young, Jr., a committee to grant townships for the company. Of the two townships which were in Bradford County, *Martel* was granted Oct. 14, 1795, to Elisha Hyde "to defray his expenses as agent," and Minden, April 25, 1796, to Elisha Hyde and Elisha Tracy, both of Norwich. These parties sold to the settlers, the details of which will be given in the annals of Warren and Orwell. The Delaware company was not a conspicuous party to the land controversies in this county, only so far as their interests were blended with those of the Susquehanna company.

The Susquehanna company at once began to take measures for occupying their lands, and in the fall of 1754 a considerable number came on for the purpose of selecting a favorable location for a settlement, but on account of the disturbed condition of affairs, growing out of the French war, the matter was held in abeyance for eight years. Peace having been declared, the company at once renewed its efforts to take possession of its domain. For the encouragement of settlers, two townships, each ten miles square, were granted as a gratuity to the first two hundred, they being proprietors, provided they begin their settlement before Nov. 1, 1762. Accordingly, a large party was sent on the last day of August, who built houses and fences, made hay, and such other preparations as were deemed advisable for the reception of the colony the following spring.

For the additional security of their settlers, the company appointed a committee to attend another treaty with the Indians, held at Albany in March, 1763, at which the Indians confirmed their former sale, and guaranteed to the company immediate and peaceable possession of the land.

In the month of May following, about one hundred and

* America.—Connecticut, July 27, 1753.—Several hundred people of this colony have agreed to purchase a large tract of land of the Six Nations of the Susquehanna, about 300 leagues to the westward, lying within the limits of their charter, to settle upon it, expecting that it will in a short time be a distinct government.—*London Mag.*, for 1753.

† Mr. Hawley describes him as "being a man long acquainted with the business and a gentleman of abilities. He rose to be the first man in the county of Berkshire, was always esteemed for his sense, but had few who wished to promote him. For many years he was at the council board, and sustained his station with reputation."—*Doc. Hist. of N. Y.*, iii. 1037.

fifty settlers came on, some of them bringing their families with them, and occupied and improved lands in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Plymouth, and Hanover. This year the Pontiac war broke out, and bands of hostile Indians began to hover over the frontier settlements in Pennsylvania, watching for a favorable opportunity to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon them by the whites. Zeisberger had been recalled from Wyalusing, and on his way to Bethlehem stopped among the New England people, and warned them of their danger; but was informed that they intended to remain and hold their land at all hazards, and did not consider the danger as great as it was represented. About midday, on October 15, just as they were returning from their fields, the settlers were suddenly attacked by a band of hostile Indians; twenty of their number were killed, a few were taken prisoners, and the remainder fled, leaving everything behind them.

By orders of the crown, all further attempts at making a settlement on the Susquehanna were suspended until the establishment of peace. This was finally secured at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in November, 1768, at which time the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania effected a purchase of a tract of land, beginning at Owego, thence following the left bank of the Susquehanna as far as the mouth of the Towanda creek, thence up the Towanda, along the Burnett hills, down Pine creek to the West Branch, and across to the Ohio. This tract included a large part of Bradford County. The remaining part of the territory was not purchased until after the close of the Revolutionary war.

The Pennsylvania government, now holding a title for the coveted Wyoming, at onee adopted vigorous measures to effect a settlement under the patronage of the Proprietaries, for whom two large manors were surveyed, and lots of one hundred aeres each were leased to Charles Stewart, Amos Ogden, and others, friends to the Proprietaries, at a nominal rental, on condition that they hold possession of the country. Within a short time, warrants were issued and surveys were made of the most valuable lands in the purchase, which were assigned to the friends of the government, to be held by themselves or leased to their faithful allies.

In the meanwhile the Susquehanna company were not idle. Learning that the Indians had finally released all claims to the Susquehanna lands, a meeting of the company was held at Hartford, Dec. 28, 1768, at which the former grants were rescinded, and five townships, each five miles square, were offered as a gratuity to the first two hundred and forty settlers, they being proprietors, or their agents; to the first forty should be given the choice of these townships. The others should be divided into fifty-three equal parts, of which fifty should be allotted to the settlers, and the remaining three reserved for the support of the gospel ministry and of schools in each of said townships,—"the aforesaid townships to be held by the said forty and the said two hundred, on consideration of their entering upon and taking possession according to the above vote, and also of their continuing thereon, holding and improving the same, by themselves, heirs, or assigns, under said company, for the space of five years after their entry as aforesaid."

As the movements of the Susquehanna company from this time begin to be conspicuous in the settlement and history of northern Pennsylvania, a brief account of its rules and policy, with regard to its settlers and settlements, as developed by the resolves of its meetings, may be of interest.

It was contemplated to divide the whole purchase into townships containing sixteen thousand aeres each, to be as nearly square as the nature of the country would admit. Each township to be divided into fifty-three parts or lots of three hundred acres each, of equal quality. Fifty of these lots were appropriated to the settlers, one to the use of schools, one to the church, and one to the first gospel minister who should settle in the township. At first all grants of townships, transfers of land, and certificates of rights were done at the meetings of the company; but the business becoming extensive, at the meeting held at Norwich, Conn., April 1, 1772, a standing committee was "empowered to order and direct where new townships shall be laid, five miles square, divided into fifty-three rights or shares, three of which shall be for public use, when they shall be applied to by twenty proprietors, by themselves or agents, for lands to settle on as part of their proprietors' rights. Provided, always, that there shall be twenty settlers settled within each of said townships within two years from the time of laying out the same, in order that the said proprietors of the said township shall hold the same."

At another meeting of the company, held in Windham, March 9, 1774, the time in which the twenty settlers must be located in the township was extended to three years after the grant was made, "on account of troubles now existing in the purchase." The year before it was ordered that each whole share proprietor should have liberty to take up two fifty-third parts of a township, and each half share proprietor one At a meeting of the company, held in Athens, Pa., Feb. 20, 1795, in order to still further interest settlers and supporters of the company in its desperate conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities, each township was divided into sixteen equal parts of one thousand aeres each, of which each whole share proprietor could take two, and each half share proprietor one.

A proprietor was allowed to loeate a right and make a settlement on any of the unoccupied and ungranted land of the purchase. Such locations were called *Pitches*, and on the survey and allotment of the township in which they were situated were to be assigned as part of the occupant's right or share.

In accordance with the several votes of the company five kinds of rights were recognized:

(1) When the company was organized any freeman could become a member of it by paying the sum of two dollars. Such flattering reports of the purchase were brought back that multitudes sought to be admitted to the company, who permitted a limited number to be incorporated by the payment of sums which varied from two to fifteen dollars. The rights thus acquired were called *proprietors'* or "original rights."

(2) In order to promote the settlement of their lands several townships were offered as a gratuity to a certain number of proprietors, who by themselves or their agents should go upon the ground and hold their possessions for a

certain number of years. These were called "settling rights."

(3) Many of the Connecticut settlers suffered losses in various ways in their conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities in supporting the claims of the company. These losses were usually compensated by additional grants of land, which were known as "suffering rights."

(4) Many proprietors, who did not become actual settlers, received certificates for their rights. Also, for purposes of revenue, rights were sometimes ordered to be sold to the highest bidder. These certificates often floated about as a species of currency or as sources of speculation, under the name of "certificate rights."

(5) At a meeting of the company, held at Hartford, July 13, 1785, it was "voted that every able-bodied and effective man, approved by any one of the company's committee, not being a proprietor, and that will repair to Wyoming, submit himself to the orders of this company or their committee at that place, shall become a 'half-share' man proprietor in said company, entitled to all the benefits of any proprietor thereof that has paid his full taxes to this time, provided he remains in said country for the space of three years, and do not depart therefrom without the permission of such committee; also provided that such half-share proprietors do not exceed four hundred, and provided they arrive by the first day of October next." To such as complied with these conditions certificates were issued, which were known as "half-share rights."

At first, the company made no provision for civil government among its settlers. They lived without courts and without constables. A few simple rules were adopted by conventions of the settlers, which, without the forms, were observed as the laws of the settlements. This pure form of democracy continued for more than five years, the company expecting, either that they would be incorporated as a town by the assembly of Connecticut, or constituted into a separate government by royal charter.

At a meeting held at Hartford, June 2, 1773, after recounting in brief their history and claim, professing loyalty to the king, and obedience to law, they direct that three directors shall be chosen in each township, "who shall be able and judicious men, to take upon them, under the general directions of this company, the direction of the settlement of each such town, and the well-ordering and governing of the same, to suppress vice of every kind, preserve the peace of God and the king therein, to whom each inhabitant shall pay such and the same submission as is paid to the civil authority in the several towns of this colony." Elections were to be held each year for choosing directors and a constable or peace-officer. Appeals from the decision of the directors of a township could be taken to quarterly meetings of all the directors. This simple system of jurisprudence adopted by the company continued in force until the incorporation of the town of Westmoreland, when the laws of Connecticut were put in full force by officers legally chosen. Among the directors first appointed were Obadiah Gore, Jr., for Wilkesbarre, Gideon Baldwin for Providence, Captain Obadiah Gore and Parshall Terry for Kingston. These, except Captain Gore, were subsequently residents of Bradford County.

With this brief account of the polity of the Susquehanna company, given to enable the reader to understand terms and allusions which will frequently occur in the succeeding pages of this chapter, we will now return to the movements of both parties to obtain and secure possession of the Wyoming valley.

In February, 1769, the first forty, sent out in pursuance of the Susquehanna company's vote of the previous December, arrived at Wyoming, where they found the Pennsylvania party, under Stewart and Ogden, in possession of their houses on Mill creek.

Of the captures, reprisals, breaches of faith, and bloodshed, known as the first Pennamite war, whose theatre was Wyoming, it is not proposed to speak. So far as any of our people were connected with them will be mentioned in the personal sketches, which will be given in the township annals.

The years of 1772, '73, and '74 were a period of peace and prosperity for Wyoming, and emigrants poured in rapidly upon the new settlements, which extended through the valley, up the Lackawanna, and up the Susquehanna as far as Tunkhannock. As new settlers continued to arrive, their attention was directed to the fertile valleys and Indian clearings in this county, and grants for new townships were applied for. Accordingly, Samuel Gordon, who had recently been commissioned surveyor by the Connecticut assembly, surveyed for David Smith the township of Standing Stone, in the early part of 1774, and for James Wells and others what they called the "Long Township," extending south from Standing Stone thirty miles down the river. From some reason, probably for want of the requisite number of settlers, the grant of the former township was never perfected, and, although the oldest of the Susquehanna company's townships in this county, was excluded from the privileges of the compromises. The Long township survey, not being according to the company's rules, was given up, and Springfield and Braintrim substituted for it.

Immediately after their Indian purchase, the Susquehanna company, having obtained the approval and indorsement of the Connecticut assembly, sent an agent to England to procure a royal charter for their grant. War with France, the opposition of the Penns, and other causes, deferred a hearing of their claim. The Connecticut government, however, intimated its willingness to protect the settlements, in a resolution passed October, 1773, asserting its purpose to support its claim to all lands within its charter limits west of New York. In 1774, they

> "*Resolved*, That a petition in the name and on the behalf of this colony be prepared, as speedily as may be, to his Majesty, praying that a commission be appointed to settle and affix the boundaries between those lands contained within the limits of our charter, lying west of the Delaware river, and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania."

But the troubles that led to the Revolution, by which the colonies were forever separated from the jurisdiction of Great Britain, arising about this time, the commission was never appointed. The same year (1774) Connecticut formally assumed jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by organizing the town of Westmoreland and attaching it to the county of Litchfield. The county of Westmoreland was constituted October, 1776, by an act of the Connecti-

cut legislature, in which it was provided that it should "have and exercise the same powers, privileges, and authorities, and be subject to the same regulations as the other counties in this State by law have and are entitled to." Henceforward members were regularly sent from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly. Soldiers enlisted there for the Revolutionary war were credited to the Connecticut line, and the jurisdiction and laws of that State were in as full force over the Wyoming settlements as over any part of the State.

In accordance with a resolution of Congress, passed in 1775, both parties refrained from further violent measures until the question of jurisdiction should be adjudicated by a competent tribunal.

In November, 1779, the assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act assuming to itself the jurisdiction over the entire territory granted to William Penn. By this act the commonwealth became a party to the controversy, which by these several acts became clearly a question of jurisdiction between the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Article IX. of the articles of confederation provided for the appointment of special commissions to determine all disputes and differences arising between two or more States concerning boundary or jurisdiction; also all controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more States. The supreme executive council petitioned congress, November 3, 1781, stating the matter in dispute between the two States, and praying for a court to be constituted, according to the provisions of Article IX., to hear and issue the case. On the 12th of August, 1782, it was announced that commissioners had been mutually agreed upon by the delegates of the respective States. Each party having been duly notified, the court commenced its session at Trenton, November 12, 1782.

The agents of Pennsylvania having defined the bounds of their claim by the terms of their charter, presented the following points as embracing the grounds upon which that claim was based:

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1. That North America being discovered by Cabot, in the years 1594 and 1596, the crown of England assumed the right of granting the property and jurisdiction thereof to its subjects by letters-patent.

2. That in the year 1664 the crown granted all the land between the west side of the Connecticut river and the east side of Delaware bay to the Duke of York, and shortly after promised to Sir William Penn, in reward for his services, a large tract of land westward of the duke's patent; but Sir William dying, the grant was made to his son in consideration of his father's services and in consideration of debts due from the crown to Sir William's estate.

3. That by letters patent dated March 4, 1681, this grant was made to extend northward unto the 43d degree of northern latitude.

4. That this grant was long depending before the council, considered with more attention and caution than usual, and, after hearing all objections that could be made to it, passed, and was immediately published with an account of the province of William Penn, the proprietor.

5. That to prevent any claim which might be made by the Duke of York, Mr. Penn obtained a release from that nobleman.

6. That upon the faith of this grant, great numbers came over to Pennsylvania, extended the settlements already begun, and together with the proprietor exercised jurisdiction over all the lands within the bounds of their patent, until the Revolution in 1776.

7. That not content with the title which the patent gave him to the soil (which could be no more than the right of pre-emption), the then proprietor and his successors purchased the land from the natives for valuable considerations, and in this legal and equitable manner obtained a just and complete title to all the lands within the bounds of the province.

8. That in 1736 (being 72 years after the charter of Connecticut was granted, during which time there was not a pretense to a claim to any lands within the limits of the Pennsylvania charter) the Indians sold the right of pre-emption to the proprietors, and covenanted to sell the lands to none but them, their heirs and assigns.

9. That in 1754 a second deed of the same kind was made, and the former deed recognized.

10. That actual settlements were made northward of the 41st degree of latitude by the subjects of Pennsylvania, long before any claim or settlement of those lands were made by Connecticut.

11. That by an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania passed on the 27th day of November, 1779, the estate of the Proprietaries vested in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In presenting their case, the agents on the part of Connecticut, after stating that the limits of their claim were the bounds of their charter, referred the court to the following line of facts:

1. That as both parties derive jurisdiction from the same source (the crown of England), Connecticut affirms also the first point offered by Pennsylvania.

2. That Connecticut holds the territory claimed by her under an unbroken line of conveyances from the Great Council of Plymouth, to whom the grant was made by the crown by letters-patent dated Nov. 3, 1620.

3. That the conveyance to Connecticut was purchased at a large price, and confirmed by letters-patent bearing date April 23, 1662 (more than nineteen years previous to the grant made to William Penn).

4. That having granted away the jurisdiction of this territory, the crown could not arbitrarily resume it at pleasure.

5. That the Dutch possessions were excepted out of the grant to Connecticut by the proviso inserted in all the ancient charters.

6. That the Duke of York was the legal successor of the Dutch to the territory so excepted

7. That the agreement to the partition line between the province of the Duke of York and the colony of Connecticut did not, and was not intended to, deprive Connecticut of her claim to lands west of the Delaware and within her charter boundaries, but to limit the duke's claim eastward.

8. That a number of people, inhabitants of the then colony of Connecticut, in accordance with the law then existing in that colony, and with the approval of their governor and assembly, did in open treaty, for valuable considerations, purchase a large tract of land west of the Delaware, of the natives, at Albany, in 1754.

9. That this purchase was made with the full knowledge of the commissioners of Pennsylvania (one of whom was the governor and one of the proprietors), they not making any open objection thereto.

10. That in 1763 the natives executed another deed to certain inhabitants of Connecticut and others, acknowledging and confirming the grant made in 1754, and giving possession of the land.

11. That these deeds were executed some years previous to any pretended purchase by Pennsylvania from the natives of the same land.

12. That Connecticut had made possessions upon the lands in dispute as early as 1762, and is now in possession of them.

The proofs having been offered, and the various points argued, the court, after passing a resolution to give no reasons for their decision, and that the minority should agree to make the judgment unanimous, published, Dec. 30, 1782, the following decision: "We are unanimously of opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy. We are unanimously of opinion that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania."

To this decision of the simple question of jurisdiction between the two States, the only question before the court,

all parties professed a ready acquiescence. Connecticut immediately ceased from, and Pennsylvania assumed, control of this grand domain, while the settlers declared their entire willingness to yield obedience to all constitutional laws enacted by the commonwealth, and united in a petition to the legislature for the enactment of a law to quiet them in their possessions, and establish civil government over them.

There were other questions, however, which were still undecided. It will be remembered that the Proprietary government made grants of the most valuable tracts of land along the Susquehanna, immediately after the Indian purchase of 1768, while these same lands had been appropriated by the Susquehanna company among its proprietors. The act of 1779, vesting the charter rights of the heirs and devisees of William Penn in the commonwealth, confirmed the grants made by the Proprietaries, or their agents, prior to July 4, 1776, and placed the disposal of the remainder of the lands, except what had been taken by the Proprietaries as their individual property, within the charter limits of the State, into the hands of the legislature. Between the rival claimants—those holding under title derived from Pennsylvania and those holding under the Susquehanna company, commonly called Connecticut titles—was waged a long and bitter contest.

Of all possessions that of real estate is deemed the most sacred, the transfers of it attended with the most rigid formalities, and claim to it enforced with the most unyielding pertinacity by the great masses of men. This was as true in the earlier history of the country as at the present. It is not, therefore, surprising that the question of the ownership of so large and valuable a section of the commonwealth should have been pursued with a vigorous and uncompromising spirit to the very last.

The Pennsylvania legislature, on the recommendation of the Trenton court, and on the petition of the Wyoming settlers, sent a commission to make inquiries into the state of affairs, hold elections for justices of the peace, and do other acts necessary for the establishment of civil government over the disputed territory. The acts of this commission, though unauthorized by the law under which they were appointed, were subsequently approved by the legislature. To this commission both the Connecticut settlers and those holding Pennsylvania titles appealed, and were informed that considerations of public policy would require the State to protect the claims of those who held lands under titles derived from her authority. The justices, who were Pennsylvania land-holders, proceeded to reinstate their friends, and to treat the Connecticut settlers as a band of lawless intruders.

The settlers resisted this summary method of disposing of their claim. They declared that the Trenton court did not decide the question of the right of soil, which was distinct from the question of jurisdiction; that they had acquired a good title to the lands of which they were in possession, under the laws of Connecticut, which, for a number of years, had exercised unopposed jurisdiction over the territory; that heretofore when new boundary lines had changed the jurisdiction of a territory, as between New York and Connecticut, or between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, land in possession under the grant of one State was confirmed to the possessor by the State under whose jurisdiction the disputed territory was decided to belong.

The Pennsylvania party urged that the same land had been lawfully acquired by them; that they were also in possession; that the decree of Trenton did not change the jurisdiction from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, but affirmed that the jurisdiction and right of pre-emption had always belonged to the latter, and, therefore, that all Connecticut grants were without right, and void.

But these questions were altogether too nice for Justice Patterson to spend much time in discussing. He was a Pennsylvania justice and a Pennsylvania land-holder. He must be protected, and the Yankees driven out at all hazards. Finding that arrests and threats could not intimidate his rival claimants, upon his representations two companies of Pennsylvania militia were stationed at Wyoming, ostensibly to protect the inhabitants, but really to oppress the Connecticut people. For nearly three years the Wyoming settlements were in a state of confusion and strife more bitter and disastrous than the first Pennamite war. Between the settlers and the Pennsylvania authorities, acting in the interest of the land-holders, the conflict was waged with great acrimony, involving the shedding of blood and the loss of life. Many, to escape the strife, moved into this county, where comparative peace prevailed.

In a letter to President Dickinson, dated April 29, 1784, Patterson writes, "Upon my arrival at this place (Wyoming), the 15th inst., I found the people for the most part disposed to give up their pretensions to the lands claimed under Connecticut. Having a pretty general agency from the land-holders of Pennsylvania, I have availed myself of this period, and have possessed in behalf of my constituents the chief part of all the lands occupied by the above claimants. Numbers of them are going up the river to settle. In this I give every encouragement in my power, and take care to fill up their vacancy with well-disposed Pennsylvanians."

The conduct of Patterson and of his troops towards the New England people was an outrage upon all law, decency, and humanity, while that of the legislature was fickle and vacillating. On the instance of the petitions of the Wyoming people, and reports of commissions sustained by depositions recounting the cruelty of those acting under the authority of the State, the legislature would pass laws one session for the protection of the settlers, only to be repealed the next under the influence of the land-holders, until, wearied by the conflict and worn with the suffering, the settlers despaired of any relief from the legislature or officials of Pennsylvania.

The Susquehanna company, which had intermitted its meetings during the Revolutionary war, and seemed paralyzed by the Decree of Trenton, was aroused to new life through the efforts of Col. Franklin and by the sufferings of the Wyoming people. A meeting was held in Hartford, July 13, 1785, at which the company resolved to support its claim to its purchase, to protect its settlers, to grant four hundred half-share rights, then equivalent to three hundred acres, to settlers who should go and remain on the land for three years, and sell six hundred full shares or rights for

the use of the company in defending their claim. This was the beginning of that speculation in Susquehanna lands which ultimately proved so disastrous to many who were engaged in it, and led to the distinction between "old settlers"—that is, those who had purchased in good faith for the purpose of settlement—and the "half-share men," *wild Yankees*, who were mere speculators, adventurers of all sorts, who came taking the risk of making or losing on the issue of the controversy. As this distinction was subsequently made prominent, attention is called to its origin.

By this time all New England was ringing with the story of Yankee sufferings and Pennsylvania oppressions. Wyoming, her sacrifices and her heroism, the Indian massacre, Patterson's brutality, land-holders' rapacity, and the soldiers' lawlessness were themes familiar in every household, and hundreds were ready to rush to the succor of their suffering friends. Agents of the Susquehanna company were sent through New England and eastern New York, who sold rights and townships, gathered recruits for the conflict and settlers for the purchase. Says Col. Franklin, in his account of this period, "In the month of November the settlers got to be numerous. A meeting was called; about four hundred were present. A regiment was formed and officers appointed. A form of government was also established by the authority of the people, to remain in force until law could be established on constitutional principles. A committee of directors was also appointed to regulate the affairs of the settlement, agreeable to the form adopted. Upwards of four hundred subscribed their names to support the committee or directors in the execution of the important trusts committed to them."

In April, 1786, Gen. Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga celebrity, visited the valley, and proposed to settle on the purchase and bring with him a number of his Green Mountain boys to aid the settlers in maintaining their claim. A large number of rights, and the township of Allensburg, located on the Wyalusing creek, a tract about three miles wide by eight in length, were given to aid the project. The Susquehanna company was stimulated to renewed efforts by the hearty response with which its appeals were met.

At the formation of the company it was contemplated to erect its purchase into a separate colony; now it was determined, as the only means of securing the claims of the company, to form a new State out of the contested territory in defiance of Pennsylvania. Prominent men in New England lent their influence to the scheme. A constitution was drafted and approved by the company. It is said that Gen. Allen boasted that with his Green Mountain boys he had made one State and could make another.

Nor was sympathy for the settlers wanting in Pennsylvania. Many prominent men throughout the State were loud in their denunciations of the odious legislation and the tyrannical acts of the authorities. They declared the measures instituted against the Connecticut people to be a disgrace to a free and Christian State; that the interests of a score of men in a few acres of land were allowed to blacken the good name of the commonwealth and imperil the public peace. The legislature, though moved neither by appeals for justice or mercy from the settlers, could not be deaf to the voice of censure raised within as well as without the State, and, appalled by the danger which now threatened the integrity of the commonwealth, at once began to adopt measures of conciliation.

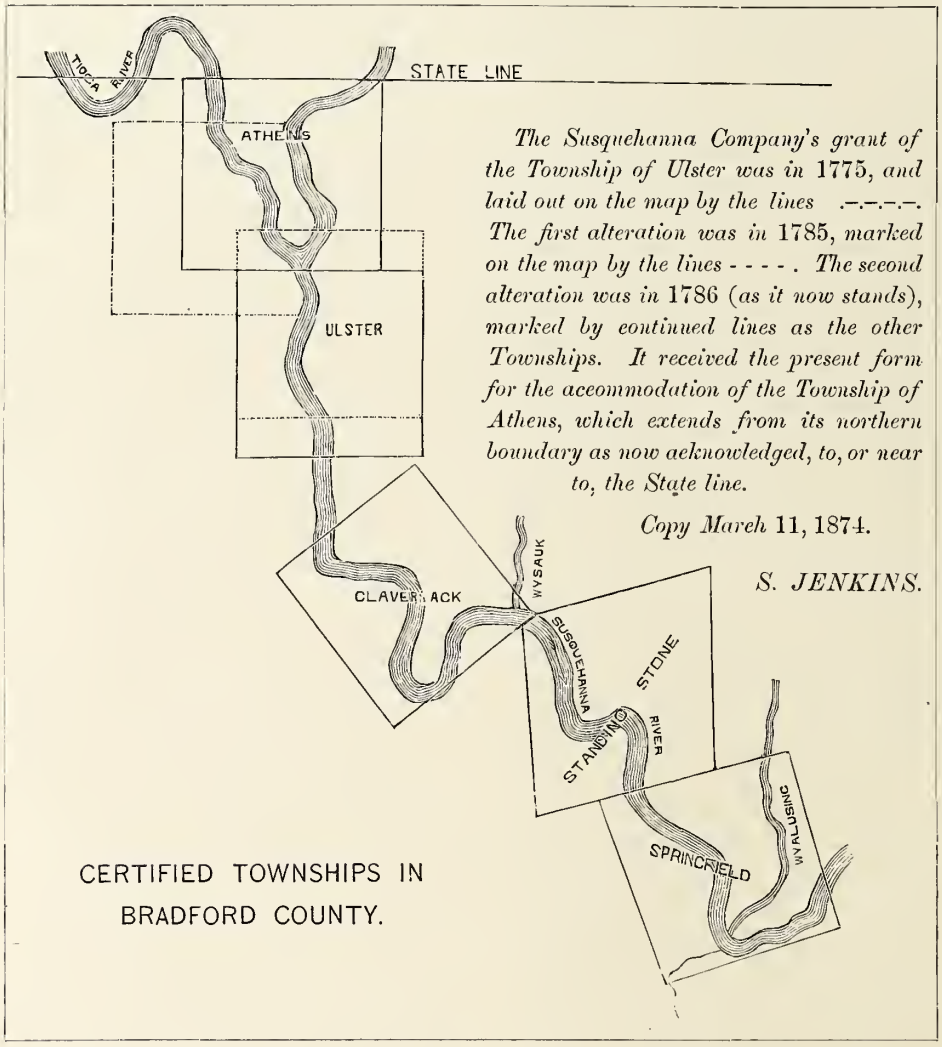
The first movement in this direction was an act, passed September 25, 1786, erecting the county of Luzerne out of the northern part of Northumberland, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Nescopeck creek and running along the south bank thereof eastward to the head of said creek, thence a due east course to the head branch of Lehigh creek, thence along the east bank of Lehigh creek to the head thereof, thence a due north course to the northern boundary of the State, thence along the said boundary line to a point fifteen miles west of the east branch of the Susquehanna river, thence by a straight line to the head of Towanda creek, thence along the divide of the waters of the two branches of the Susquehanna to a point due west from the mouth of Nescopeck creek, thence to the place of beginning. This included the present counties of Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford, except a triangle in the northwestern part of the latter, which remained attached to Northumberland.

Col. Timothy Pickering, a native of Massachusetts, who had been quartermaster-general during the Revolutionary war, and held in high esteem throughout the country, a man of consummate skill and great ability, was appointed to organize the new county and endeavor to quiet the Wyoming disturbances. Promises were freely made that the settlers should be quieted in their possessions if the laws of Pennsylvania were allowed to be put in operation. At the suggestion of Col. Pickering, a petition setting forth that seventeen townships, each five miles square, in which lots, averaging three hundred acres each, had been specifically set off to settlers by the Susquehanna company, previous to the Trenton Decree, and praying that these might be confirmed to the present owners, was signed by a large number of the old settlers and forwarded to the legislature; whereupon the assembly, March 28, 1787, passed what was called the confirming law, in which it was provided "that all rights or lots lying within the county of Luzerne, which were occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants who were actual settlers there at or before the termination of the claim of the State of Connecticut by the decree aforesaid, and which rights or lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be and they are hereby confirmed to them, their heirs and assigns." Provision was also made for compensating the Pennsylvania claimants out of the unappropriated lands of the commonwealth, for the appointment of commissioners, the exhibition of claims, and whatever appeared to be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the law.

While the objects contemplated in this act were not effected by it, the law is important because it was the first unqualified acknowledgment on the part of Pennsylvania of the Connecticut claimants, and also because it exhibits the policy of the commonwealth in adjusting the claims of the settlers by making a distinction between the "old settlers," whose titles originated previous to the Trenton decree, and the half-share men and others, whose titles were acquired by grants of the Susquehanna company subsequent to July

13, 1785, treating each claimant as an individual whose claim was to be adjusted according to the rules of the company, refusing otherwise to recognize the companies as having any legal existence or any claim, as companies, against the State, and making compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants.

The Susquehanna company had granted four townships within the territory of Bradford County previous to the Trenton decree. The Long township, extending from Standing Stone to Mehoopany, being disapproved by the committee, "upon the application of Anderson Dana, Nathan Kingsley, Amos York, James Wells, and others, their associates, proprietors in the Susquehanna purchase, made



to the committee of said company in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, praying for a grant of a township, agreeable to the regulations of said company, the said committee, in pursuance thereto, did grant to the said applicants and their associates a certain township of land described in a survey made by Samuel Gordon, October twenty-second, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, bounded as follows: etc., . . . which said town is known and described on the plan of said purchase as *Springfield*." This grant is signed by "John Franklin, Elisha Satterlee, and John Jenkins, committee."

This township, whose centre was near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, included the flat lands at Wyalusing, and Strong. This township embraced Wysaukin, Towanda, Sugar creek, and the Lower Sheshequin flats.

The township of *Ulster*, or *Old Ulster*, as it was subsequently called, was granted to Asahel Buck, agent for the proprietors, August 28, 1775. This township was located on the west side of the Susquehanna, and covered the flats of Queen Esther and Athens. Owing to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war soon after, no survey nor allotment of the township was made. This was superseded by a second grant made Sept. 12, 1785, which was also superseded by two grants,—one of Athens, made May 9, 1786, and the other of Ulster, July 23, 1786. The accompanying map shows the location of these several townships. It

The township of *Standing Stone* included the lowlands of Rummerfield, Standing Stone, Frenchtown, and Macedonia, and though granted as early as 1774, for some reason was not confirmed by the committee until many years after, and was not included in the petition for the confirmation of titles.

On the 4th of June, 1778, the committee on the petition of Col. John Lydius, Capt. Abraham Lansing, Baltiaser Lydius, and Peter Hogeboom, granted the township of *Claverack* to Lansing, Hogeboom, and Capt. Solomon

will be observed that the lines of these townships are so run as to include nearly all the flats along the river, and to avoid, as far as possible, the high and inaccessible hills.

The act establishing the county of Luzerne and the confirming law occasioned heated discussions among the Wyoming people. On the one side it was claimed that at length Pennsylvania was disposed to recognize their rights, and securing to them courts, officers, a representation in the legislature, and clear titles to their lands acquired before the Trenton decree, was all that could reasonably be demanded. On the other side, it was urged that no confidence could be placed in Pennsylvania; they had been repeatedly deceived by her promises, and might be again; that the law ignored the right of the Susquehanna company to the soil; that there were many who had expended large sums of money, whose husbands, brothers, or fathers had been slain in the war, who had not been assigned their lands until after the Trenton decree, but whose title ought to be as good as any of the old settlers'; and then the half-share men had come to them in their distress, relied upon their promise, aided them in their conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities, whom now to forsake would be the most wicked treachery.

A public meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the law, and determining what course the settlers should pursue with reference to it. Says Mr. Miner (p. 411), "So great a gathering had not been known in the valley for years. Matters of the highest moment were to be discussed and decided. Indeed the future fate of Wyoming seemed to rest on their deliberations and the decision of that day. Little less than war or peace appeared to be involved in the issue. All felt the magnitude of the question to be resolved. But Wyoming was no longer united. Discord had reared its snaky crest; malign passions were awakened. Brother met brother, and friend confronted friend, not with the all-hail of hearty good-will, but with beating heart, knit brow, and the frown of anger and defiance. Col. Pickering, sustained by the Butlers, the Hollenbacks, the Nesbits, and the Denisons, appeared as the advocate of law and compromise. Col. Franklin, supported by the Jenkinses, the Spaldings, and the Satterlees, came forth the champion for the Connecticut title." The meeting ended in riot and confusion, although a vote was taken to support the laws and accept the compromise.

These measures completely thwarted the plans of Franklin and his party, and the new State scheme was utterly annihilated. Again the whole country was in confusion. It was no longer Yankee against Pennamite, but old settlers against the half-share men. With the exception of perhaps a dozen families, the people of this county were all either half-share men or in their interest. The Satterlees, the Spaldings, the Kingsburys, the Terrys, ardent personal friends of Cols. Jenkins and Franklin, were ready to carry into effect every plan for opposing any compromise which did not include the half-share men. Franklin was especially busy. His journal for this period discloses the fact that not a day was he idle, but writing letters, addressing meetings, riding from place to place, persuading the settlers to avoid the commissioners and ignore the law, he was to the utmost fanning the fury of the storm.

In the mean time, the commissioners provided by the confirming law to examine the titles of such settlers as might apply, and grant certificates to such as by the law should be confirmed in their possessions, met at Wilkesbarre, and decided upon a number of claims; being threatened with violence, however, they adjourned in the month of August.

In order to frustrate the efforts of Franklin to unite the people against the confirming law, Pickering determined to get rid of him for a time, at least. A writ was obtained, intrusted to competent hands, and Franklin, unsuspecting the plot, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to Philadelphia jail, in the latter part of September, on the charge of high treason. News of his arrest and abduction spread through the country as fast as couriers could carry it. The northern part of Luzerne, including our own county, was swept with a whirlwind of excitement. Here the half-share men were principally settled. The blow which struck down Franklin was aimed at them. He had fallen in defense of their rights. He was their leader, counselor, and friend. They felt that their interests were at stake, and quietly determined that Pickering, for whom they could find no language strong enough to express their contempt, should suffer for this assault upon their beloved leader. Pickering, apprised of his danger, fled to Philadelphia, where he remained an exile for several months. Nothing, however, but the release of Franklin could appease the tempest. In January, 1788, Pickering returned to Wilkes-Barre, under the impression that the storm had subsided, and he could remain at home with safety.* "On the night of the 26th of June following, being in bed, he was seized by Franklin's friends, and conveyed up the river into what is now Wyoming county. Here he was kept prisoner, wandering from place to place through the woods, with a chain about his body, by which he was secured to a tree during the night. Sheriff Butler, with four companies of militia, made pursuit in order to effect a rescue. A conflict between the opposing parties ensued at Meshoppen." Captain Roswell Franklin, then living on Franklin's flats, nearly opposite Towanda, was in command of another of the sheriff's party, and attempted to apprehend a party of the wild Yankees who were reported as fleeing towards New York. Colonel Pickering, who had been released the 16th of July, thus reports the affair to the president of the commonwealth, under date of July 29, 1788:†

"The party mentioned in my letter of yesterday, worn out with continual watching and fatigue, had dropped their pursuit, save one, whose name was John Tuttle. He went farther up the river, and informed a Captain Rosewell Franklin that a number of the offenders were making their escape up the river. Captain Franklin immediately collected a party of fourteen, and on further information from one or two other persons well attached to government, that the offenders were at a certain time at Standing Stone, on their way up the river, he concluded to lie in wait for them at Wysox creek. The offenders advanced according to the information. But it was expected, as the creek was

* Pearce, Annals of Luzerne County, p. 9.

† Pennsylvania Archives.

much swollen with rains, that they would have called to the house on the other side for a canoe, when it was intended that one of Captain Franklin's party should go over for them, but on his return overset his canoe; and by thus wetting all their arms and ammunition, render the capture of them easy, without hazard of shedding blood on either side. But three of the offenders, Joseph Dudley, Nathan Abbott, and Benjamin Abbott, came first to the creek, and forded it. Captain Franklin ordered them to surrender, when Dudley called out *Don't fire*, yet immediately raised his rifle to his face, on which several of Captain Franklin's men fired, and wounded Dudley and one of the Abbotts. But they all attempted to make their escape. Dudley ran four hundred yards and dropped, and while Tuttle and another pursued him, the Abbotts did escape. The rest of the offenders took to the woods." Colonel Butler says there were nine in the party who were making their escape. Dudley died from the effects of his wound in a few days.

The great majority of the half-share men were the sons or other relatives of the old settlers, but were in open sympathy with the party who captured Colonel Pickering, and frankly avowed their hostility to the confirming law, and all other acts of the Pennsylvania government. Pickering, in a letter to Peter Muhlenberg, vice-president of the council, dated Aug. 9, 1788, says, "At this moment great numbers of half-share men are in actual possession of lands allotted to them by Franklin and Jenkins, from Tunkhannock to Tioga . . . and swear vengeance against any who shall attempt to dispossess them of their half-share rights." He describes them as smarting under the injuries they had formerly received from the State, jealous of their power, despising her authority, distrustful of her policy, taking advantage of her indecision respecting their lands, "many also being willing to hazard everything rather than trust to the honor, faith, and generosity of the State," and urges the importance of establishing a military post at Tioga. The correspondence which has been preserved between the leading men in the half-share interest discloses the same facts. They believed their titles to their lands to be founded on justice and right, and every measure designed by the government to dispossess them was met with an uncompromising hostility. It was like the old conflict, renewed with all the bitterness of former years, between Yankee and Pennamite. The half-share men were resolute, daring fellows. Many of them had come here with the express understanding that they might expect to fight for their lands, but they were without a leader. Franklin was yet in prison, Colonel Jenkins was surveying lands in the State of New York, no good had come from the capture of Pickering, but the breach had been widened between the old settlers and the new. Many determined to leave the State, and sought homes in central and western New York, which the narrow policy of Pennsylvania peopled with the hardy yeomanry who would have made her deserted valleys to blossom as a garden.

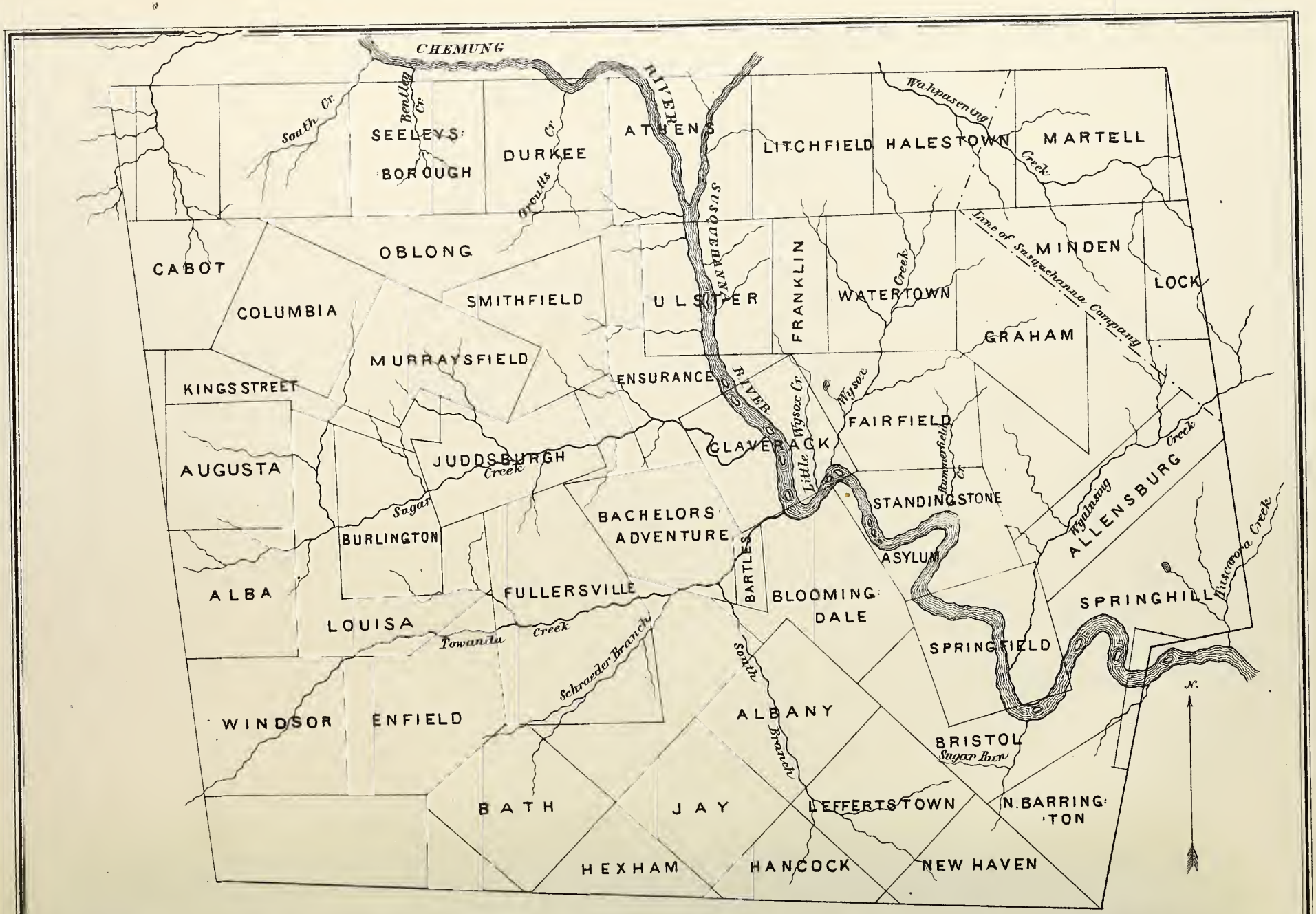
In November, 1788, a court was ordered to be held at Wilkes-Barre for the trial of Franklin and the rioters. Chief-Justice McKean presided. Franklin's strong frame was bowed and weakened by sickness and thirteen months' imprisonment, and his spirit broken. "The lion was tamed." He was indicted for high treason, but the trial was never called on, and Franklin was admitted to bail.

Twenty-five persons engaged in the abduction of Pickering were indicted, several fined or imprisoned, but from policy the sentence was never fully carried out. Pickering wisely judged that, while the people should be taught that the laws of the State could be enforced and offenders punished, it was far better to conciliate the disaffected than to punish the guilty.

The confirming law was suspended March 29, 1788, and finally repealed April 1, 1790, having been declared unconstitutional by the legislature.

Efforts had been made from time to time, both by the settlers and by the State of Connecticut, to bring the question of the right of soil before Congress for the appointment of a court, under the ninth article of the Confederation, to determine the case, but the Pennsylvania delegates were successful in thwarting the measure. On the 30th of April, 1789, the Federal government went into operation, and at the first session of the first Congress an act was passed organizing the supreme court, which, by the constitution, had jurisdiction over cases arising between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States. To this court therefore the Connecticut settlers determined to carry their case. Opportunity was speedily offered. Cornelius Vanhorne, a Pennsylvania lessee, brought suit against John Dorrance at the April term of 1795, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, at which the jury, under charge of the court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. An appeal was at once taken to the supreme court of the United States, but owing to an informality in the notice, a *non pros* was entered. Neither party considered this suit as deciding the question in controversy. Several other cases involving the same questions were then pending, but for some reason none of them were brought to an issue. At various times the respective parties agreed to make up a case which should be submitted to the courts, but always failed to agree on the details, and so the matter ended.

Under the proprietary government land was disposed to whom, on what terms, in such quantities, and such locations as the proprietor or his agents saw proper. The unoccupied lands were never put in the market, nor their sale regulated by law. Every effort made by the assembly to secure uniformity in the sale and price of land was resisted by the proprietor as an infringement upon his manorial rights. After the commonwealth became vested with the proprietary interests, a law was passed, April 9, 1781, for establishing the land-office, for the purpose of enabling those persons to whom grants had been made to perfect their titles. July 1, 1784, an act was passed opening the land-office for the sale of vacant lands in the purchase of 1768. The price was fixed at £10 per 100 acres, or 33⅓ cents per acre, in addition to the warrant, survey, and patent fees, and the quantity in each warrant limited to 400 acres and the six per cent. allowance. The purchase of 1784 having been completed and confirmed by the treaty at Fort McIntosh, January, 1785, the land-office was opened for the sale of lands in the new purchase, Dec. 21, 1785, at which the



SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY'S TOWNSHIPS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNA.

price was fixed at £30 per hundred acres, and warrants were allowed to contain 1000 acres with ten per cent. overplus, besides the usual allowance. Col. Pickering, Samuel Hodgdon, Tench Cox, Duncan Ingraham, Andrew Craige, and Myers Fisher entered into an association for the purpose of purchasing 63,000 acres under this act, a considerable part of which was located in Bradford County. Nevertheless the price of land was placed so high that but few speculators ventured to invest in the hilly and heavily-timbered lands of northern Pennsylvania. Under the pressure of certain land-jobbers who were holding important offices in the commonwealth, like John Nichols, Robert Morris, and William Bingham, an act was passed, April 3, 1792, in which the price of the vacant lands was reduced to fifty shillings per 100 acres or 6⅔ cents per acre. Speculation ran wild. Applications for warrants poured into the land-office by tens of thousands. The law, while it appeared to favor persons of small means and prevent the wealthy from acquiring large portions of the public domain, was so drawn that by means of fictitious applications and poll deeds,—that is, mere assignments of the application without the formalities of acknowledgment,—any party could possess himself of an unlimited quantity of the unappropriated lands. Within a year or two nearly all the lands in the county had been applied for; Nicholson, Morris, Bingham, James D. Le Ray, Henry Drinker, John Vaughan, Pickering, and Hodgdon being the principal holders.*

In the meanwhile the committee of the Susquehanna company were not idle. Rights were thrown upon the market and sold for almost any price. Townships were granted upon more liberal terms. Renewed efforts were made to bring on settlers, the validity of the Susquehanna company's claim was stoutly argued, companies were formed for the purchase of townships. Speculation in the Connecticut title was intense, the company's office at Athens was thronged with eager applicants, while their surveyors were daily employed in locating and surveying rights. By the close of the year 1796 nearly every foot of land was held by both Susquehanna company rights and Pennsylvania warrants.

Both parties were now arrayed in earnest, defiant opposition. Since the repeal of the confirming law the settlers had been left very much to themselves, but now, at the instigation of the wealthy and influential land-holders, the State entered into the controversy. A general policy had been agreed upon. It was determined to carry into effect the principles of the confirming law by efficient legislation. Within the seventeen townships, Pennsylvania claimants were to be compensated, and the old settlers confirmed in their possessions, while "the companies and half-share men were to be cut up by the roots." Under these two heads the subsequent legislation on this subject is to be classed.

The legal principles upon which this legislation was based, as they were from time to time expounded by the courts, were the following:

(1) The decree of Trenton *did not transfer* jurisdiction from Connecticut to Pennsylvania, but affirmed the right had always been in the latter State, and therefore the sovereignty assumed by Connecticut was a usurpation maintained for the time by force.

(2) That the pre-emption, or right of purchase, had always been in Pennsylvania; therefore all purchases were void which were not made in conformity to her laws.

(3) That the laws of Pennsylvania existing at the time must be applied to every transaction relating to lands within the charter bounds of the State.

(4) In the years 1720 and 1729, the legislature had by specific enactments made it unlawful for any person, except the proprietors or their agents, to purchase of the Indians any part of the lands within the province; therefore the pretended purchase by the Susquehanna company was a crime and null. (Commonwealth *vs.* Franklin and others, 4 Dallas, 255.)

(5) The acts favoring the Connecticut people proceeded on the ground of settlement, not of the validity of any claim of the settlers or of the company. It was not on the ground of any grant from Connecticut under the alleged extent of her charter, nor under any title derived from the Susquehanna company on their alleged purchase of the Indians. It was a moral obligation to those who had settled on these lands under an idea of right, and when the situation of things

* The following is a list of the Susquehanna company's townships, giving the date of the grant and the name of the grantor:

Armenia, Feb. 23, 1795, to Reuben Fowler.
Alba, Feb. 24, 1795, to Daniel Brown, Jr.
Albany, Feb. 28, 1795, to Sebastian Visscher.
Allensburg, March 12, 1785, to John B. Allen.
Athens, May 9, 1786, to Prince Alden, Elisha Satterlee, and others.
Augusta, June 18, 1794, to Aaron Sherwood.
Bath, April 10, 1795, to John Spalding.
Bachelor's Adventure, Dec. 6, 1794, to Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury.
Burlington, June 5, 1794, to Nathaniel Allen.
Bloomingdale, March 10, 1795, to David Paine and Wm. Young.
Bristol, Feb. 27, 1795, to Mason Fitch Alden.
Cabot, Dec. 25, 1794, to Elisha Hyde and Capt. Elisha Tracy, regranted.
Claverack, June 4, 1778, to Jeremiah Hogeboom.
Columbia, March 15, 1795, to Elisha Satterlee and others.
Durkee, Jan. 17, 1795, to John Spalding.
Enfield, Sept. 5, 1794, to Sheldon Graham.
Ensurance, April 10, 1795, to John Spaulding.
Fairfield, June 9, 1794, to Chester Bingham.
Franklin.
Fullersville, March 1, 1795, to Capt. Stephen Fuller.
Graham, March 4, 1795, to Sheldon Graham.
Halestown, Oct. 27, 1798, to George Hale.
Jay, April 10, 1795, to John Spalding.
Juddsburg, Aug. 13, 1793, to Maj. Wm. Judd and others.
Kingstreat.
Leffertstown, Feb. 28, 1795, to Leffert Lefferts.
Litchfield, Jan. 17, 1795, to James Irwin, Thomas Parks, and others.
Lovisa, April 1, 1795, to John Tucker.
Martel (Delaware company), Oct. 14, 1795, to Elisha Hyder.
Minden (Delaware company), April 25, 1796, to Elisha Hyde and Elisha Tracy.
Murraysfield, March 15, 1795, to Noah Murray.
New Barrington, Jan. 17, 1795, to James Irwin.
New Haven, Aug. 5, 1795, to Peter Hogeboom and others.
New Milford, Feb. 28, 1795, to Abel Brownson.
Oblong, April 6, 1795, to Jonathan Hibbard.
Scoloysborough, Dec. 25, 1794, to Bezeleel Seeley.
Smithfield, Sept. 23, 1795, to David Smith and others.
Springhill, May 21, 1796, to Noah Pratt.
Springfield, Oct. 22, 1777, to James Wells, Jeremiah Ross, and others.
Standing Stone, 1774, to David Smith.
Ulster.
Spring Hill, Jan. 17, 1795, to Robert W. Nash and others.
Walsingham, Dec. 20, 1795, to Samuel Gordon.
Watertown, Sept. 5, 1794, to Daniel Brown.
Windsor, Feb. 28, 1795, to John Spalding.
Orange, Aug. 12, 1795, to Isaac Cash and Silas Jackson.
White Haven, May 22, 1786, to Joseph Elliott and others.

and the nature of the ease furnished a ground for mistake; so that they were not to be considered in the light of voluntary trespassers, more especially as Indian hostilities were combated by those very settlers at their outposts, where many of them fell, and at whose peril and by whose sufferings the interior of the State had been so much defended. (Enslin *vs.* Bowman, 6 Binney, 462.)

In the elaborate opinion of Judge Breckenridge, in the case of Carkhuff *vs.* Anderson, reported in 2 Binney, 4, he says, "I do not view them (the Connecticut settlers within the seventeen townships) in the light of trespassers with a full knowledge of their want of title. At all events the bulk of them do not seem to have been apprised of their want of title, and I make a great distinction between trespassers knowing, or having good reason to know, their defect of title, and such as may reasonably be supposed to be ignorant of what they are about. Before the decree of Trenton, the most intelligent and best informed might have been led to believe that the part of the country in question was settled under a good title from the State of Connecticut. It was not so clear a case as not to admit of a difference of construction. By the decree of Trenton it was ascertained that this allegation of title was without foundation. But in favor of those who had settled under the idea of a good title, with the expectation of enjoying the land they were improving, at great risk and much loss from the common enemy during the Revolutionary war, there is a claim which ought not to be wholly disregarded. I do not call it a *right*, but a claim on the ground of moral obligation. . . . I hold it to be a principle of humanity, and even of moral integrity, that whenever an individual has entered upon unimproved land, taking the history of the settlement of our country into view, he ought not to be dispossessed, provided he is able and willing to pay for the land in an unimproved state, with a reasonable allowance to the demandant for his trouble, loss of time, and expense in pursuing his right."

By an act passed April 4, 1799, commonly called the Compensation Law, commissioners were appointed to ascertain the quality, quantity, and situation of lands in the seventeen townships held by Pennsylvania claimants before the Trenton decree, to divide the lands into four classes, and affix the value to each class. To lands of the first class a sum not exceeding five dollars per acre; the second class, three dollars; the third class, one dollar and fifty cents; and to the fourth class, twenty-five cents per acre, for which certificates were given, on the release of the title to the State, receivable as specie at the land-office; no certificates were to issue until forty thousand acres were thus released, and till Connecticut claimants to that amount under their hands and seals agreed to abide by the decision of the commissioners. All disputes between Pennsylvania claimants were to be decided in the usual way, by the board of property, from which an appeal could be taken to the courts.

Lands of the Connecticut claimants against which no adverse Pennsylvania title appeared, or where such title had been released, occupied by actual settlers at or before the time of the Trenton decree, which lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, were also to be divided into four classes; the price of the first class to be two dollars per acre, of the second class one dollar and twenty cents, of the third class fifty cents, of the fourth class eight and one-third cents per acre, payable in eight equal annual installments. The lots were to be resurveyed, certificates issued, on which patents would be granted to the Connecticut claimants, after the usual patent and surveying fees were paid.

Unexpected difficulties, growing out of the refusal or neglect of the Pennsylvania claimants to execute their releases, rendered the law inoperative. To meet this difficulty a supplement was passed, April 6, 1802, which directed the commissioners to survey, value, and certify the whole of each tract claimed by a Connecticut claimant, whether released or not by the Pennsylvania claimant, who should not recover the same as against the Connecticut claimant, but should have liberty to bring suit against the Commonwealth, at which trial the court and jury, provided he established title, should have power to award just compensation. It was also provided that every Connecticut claimant applying for a certificate must first deliver up to the commissioners all title-papers, which were to be transmitted to the secretary of the commonwealth.

The provisions of this act differed from the confirming law in that it was limited in its operations to the seventeen townships, while the other included *all* rights acquired before the Trenton decree; it also paid the Pennsylvania claimant in cash instead of in land. Thomas Cooper, Gen. Steele, and Mr. Wilson were the commissioners. Their duties were difficult and delicate. The Pennsylvania landholders were opposed to the law because it took away their lands without rendering what they thought a just compensation, while many were mortified and chagrined to see the lands, for which they had so long contested, taken from them and given to their adversaries. The half-share men opposed the law because it ignored the claims of the companies, and left them without the pale of its beneficent provisions; but the great mass of the old settlers saw here a way of ending a contest of which they were weary, and cheerfully took title under the State, while the energy, tact, and liberal construction of the law manifested by Judge Cooper won the confidence and esteem of all parties.

Perhaps no better account of the work of this commission, the operations of the law, and the feelings of the people towards it, can be given, than is furnished by the letters of Judge Cooper to the governor. Under date of March 8, 1802, he says, "The proceedings of the legislature from that time (the Trenton decree) to the present have, unfortunately, been so indecisive as to inspire neither confidence nor terror. No regular plan, either of conciliation or of force, has been steadily pursued, and the case presents as many difficulties at this moment as at any former period." After giving a synopsis of the legislation on this question, he adds, "Previous to the commission of last summer seven distinct commissions have acted ineffectually in the settlement of the controversy. The present is the third under the law of 1799. When Gen. Steele, Mr. Wilson, and myself proceeded last summer to Wilkes-Barre, we found no inclination among the Connecticut claimants in the townships to take the benefit of the law under which we were to act, and there seemed no expectation that any future commission would surmount the obstacles which had deterred

the former. Hitherto no Connecticut claim had been examined, or any survey made of a Connecticut lot, under the law of 1799. Those who were willing to merge their Connecticut in a Pennsylvania title, and to accept of the latter, whether by gift or purchase, were deterred from proceeding by the repeal of the confirming law, under which many of them had applied and submitted their titles to no effect. He recommends the following amendments:

"1. The introduction of pitches.

"2. The extension of the privilege of release to Pennsylvania claimants whose titles originated since the decree of Trenton; and

"3. The taking the property not released, and referring the Pennsylvania owner to a jury."

The second and third recommendations were subsequently adopted, the last the following April.

Under date of Oct. 20, 1802, he writes, "Every Connecticut claim of every Connecticut claimant, under the law of 1790 and the supplements thereto, has been examined and decided upon, except in cases of townships rejected and appeals from my jurisdiction.

"The townships of Bedford and Ulster were not able to make out a title to my satisfaction under the Susquehanna company and the law of 1799. I rejected, therefore, every application within those townships. The case of Ulster I was very sorry for, as the applicants there deserve far more for their submission to the law of 1799 than those of any other township. Ulster is the very focus of opposition, and the applicants have met with much rancor and ridicule from their opponents. In Ulster live Franklin, the Satterlees, the Spaldings, the Binghams, and *all* the decided and leading characters among the half-share men. In that township, and there alone, will opposition arise, if at all. Of all the persons who have applied for the benefit of the act of 1799 (about 950) the proportion of nine-tenths, as near as I can now conjecture, have exhibited their titles. . . . I have found a very general and great anxiety amongst the Connecticut claimants throughout all the townships, who by mistake, misconception, ignorance, or accident have been deprived or defeated of the benefits of the law of 1799, to submit cheerfully to the conditions offered by the legislature."

Under date of Nov. 15, 1802, after giving the facts upon which his estimates are founded, he adds, "I cannot be far wrong when I state the utmost force of the 'wild Yankees,' as they are called, at 200 men; these are for the most part poor and ignorant, but industrious settlers, thinly scattered over a wild country, misled and ruled by about a half a dozen leaders living chiefly in the township of Ulster, viz.: Franklin, Satterlee, Spalding, Bingham, Flowers, and Kingsbury, John Jenkins, of Exeter, and Ezekiel Hyde, of Willingborough. In fact, all the active opposition is confined to three or four miles above and below Tioga Point, and about a dozen miles east and west of it." After speaking of the number and attachment of the old settlers to the State, and of the divisions among the half-share men, and the defection of some of the leaders to the half-share interests, he concludes: "I indeed know of no other way of making the county of Luzerne useful to the State but by encouraging New England settlers under Pennsylvania titles. The Philadelphia land-holders, who are infatuated as to the value of their lands, may induce the legislature to make the country a desert and keep it so; but less time, less trouble, less expense will make it a garden. Yet if measures of conciliation do not produce the effect within a twelvemonth, better it is the country should be a desert than a hot-bed of lawless opposition and insurrection. But I sadly begrudge such an exertion for the sake of the Philadelphia speculators. They have little claim upon the State, for independent of the speculating transactions of 1792 and 1793, out of upwards of 750 lottery orders under applications of 1769 laid in this county, not more than 104 are patented and paid for."

Another source of annoyance rose in the land-office. Some cases of contested Connecticut claims were appealed to the board of property. In regard to one such case arising in our own county Judge Cooper writes a decided and indignant letter to Governor M'Kean. The heirs of Wm. Stewart had contested the claim of Justus Gaylord to his lots in Wyalusing before the commissioners who had decided against Stewart, whereupon a caveat was filed against issuing a patent on the certificate and the parties cited to appear before the board of property. The judge says, "If the secretary of the land-office has a right to drag one claim before the board of property to defend the certificate we have given him, and this on the application of the party whose claim the commissioners have rejected, then might the whole county be cited before the board at Lancaster, and all that the commissioners have done be rendered useless and perhaps undone. Surely, if there be any meaning in the law of 1799, the commissioners were exclusively vested with the power of deciding on the conflicting claims of Connecticut settlers." He advises Mr. Gaylord to show the letter to Andrew Ellicott (the secretary of the land-office), refuse to defend against the caveat, demand a patent, and if refused apply for a mandamus, and concludes: "If I hear of any more instances of such wanton, such unauthorized oppression, I shall feel it my bounden duty to excite the people of this county to lay the case before the next legislature and ask for the removal of an officer so dangerous and inconsiderate."

A number of other acts were passed by the legislature to meet certain emergencies and render the general law more effective. The most important of these was the act of April 9, 1807, which provided that Pennsylvania claimants in the *fifteen* townships under titles prior to March 28, 1807, may release their claims in the same manner as those holding under old warrants, and Connecticut claimants within those townships are not required to have occupied their lands prior to the decree of Trenton, but are to receive certificates if, under the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna company at any time, they were entitled to them. By an act passed March 19, 1810, the townships of Bedford and Ulster, which were rejected by the commissioners of 1799, were included in the provisions of the compromise, but no certificate was to issue for lands upon which the Pennsylvania claimant resides. This had been the practice before, but now it was affirmed by statute.

Thus after years of bitter conflict, of much fruitless legislation, of oppression which blackens the pages of Pennsylvania history, the claims of the old settlers were recognized, they were quieted in their possessions which had cost them

so much, and held titles for their lands which every court in the commonwealth was bound to protect.

But there was another class, the wild Yankees, half-share men, new-comers, many of them holding their lands on condition of "manning their rights," who were induced to come on for the purpose of defending the claims of the Susquehanna company, who have been described by Judge Cooper, and whose number he estimates at about 200, towards whom a very different policy was pursued,—a policy of force, not of conciliation, of coercion instead of compromise,—a policy, as Judge Shippen expressed it, designed "to cut up the Susquehanna company by the roots."

On the 18th of February, 1795, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Susquehanna proprietors, reported in the minutes of the meeting to have been more than twelve hundred in number, was held at Athens, at which it was resolved to take vigorous measures to prosecute the claim of the company; "to prevent any ill-disposed persons, without due authority, unlawfully intruding upon, surveying, or attempting to seize and settle any of the aforesaid lands; afford a just protection to the property of the real owners and such settlers as enter on the same land peaceably, in due course of law, and under real proprietors thereof, being fully determined, in a constitutional and legal manner only, to maintain and defend the title and claim which the aforesaid company have to the aforesaid lands; and also to recover such parts thereof as are possessed in opposition thereto."

The Pennsylvania land-holders were not slow to take up the gauntlet thus defiantly thrown down by the company. They were now at the height of their power, and the legislature was meekly subservient to their wishes. On the 11th of April the intrusion law was passed, inflicting heavy fines and imprisonment upon any convicted of taking possession of, entering, intruding, or settling "on any lands within the limits of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, or Luzerne, by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this commonwealth, or of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania before the Revolution," making it a crime to combine or conspire to convey, possess, or settle any such lands under any half-share right, but excepting the land within the seventeen townships.

The half-share men were not to be diverted from their resolution by threats of civil punishment nor military force. They had compelled Pennsylvania to recognize the claims of the old settlers after a conflict of thirty years, and they would keep up the opposition for thirty years more if she did not sooner deal justly with them. So determined was this opposition that Pennsylvania surveyors were violently driven from their work, and Pennsylvania settlers were compelled to abandon their claims.

To meet the organized movements of the Susquehanna company, those holding Pennsylvania titles formed an association, which was called the Pennsylvania land-holders' association. At a meeting held in Philadelphia, January 10, 1801, they sent a memorial to the legislature praying for more efficient measures to be put in force against the intruders, as the half-share men were called. On the 16th of February the supplement to the intrusion law was passed, making the penalty for settling or selling under the Connecticut title still more severe, enacting that every person coming upon the territory must file a declaration stating of what country he was last a resident, and under what title he held his lands; also providing for the appointment of an agent by the governor, who should make diligent inquiry into all offenses committed under the act, and report for prosecution to the attorney-general the names of all offenders, and of witnesses to prove their offense, and also providing for calling out the military force of the commonwealth in case the agent apprehended danger or resistance. The half-share men, especially in the northern part of the county, were unsparing in their denunciation of the law, which they called the "Fire and Brimstone Law," of the legislature, and of the land-holders in whose interest and at whose instigation it had been passed. About this time was formed what was known as the "Wild Yankee League," in which, after recounting the wrongs which Pennsylvania had heaped upon the settlers, they resolved to protect each other and bid defiance to the law and the Pennsylvania authorities.

Colonel Abraham Horne was appointed agent, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year, to put the law in force. He was required to report to the attorney-general all who were engaged in the survey or transfers of land under the Susquehanna company's title, all who were holding their land under such title, unless, under hand and seal, they would relinquish all such claim and promise submission to the laws of the State. The duties of his office were odious to a free people. He was a legalized inquisitor. He was regarded and treated by the half-share men as a spy and an enemy, and shunned as men would shun the plague.

On April 9, at another meeting of the land-holders, which represented claimants to more than one million three hundred thousand acres of land, of which Samuel Hodgdon was president, it was resolved that each land-holder would contribute, in proportion to the amount of land claimed by him, towards the necessary expenses of putting in full force the law against intrusions, which were estimated at three thousand two hundred dollars. Legal counsel were retained, and Dr. Robert H. Rose was appointed a special agent to treat with the settlers for the sales of lands.

Whatever may be thought of the merits of the conflicting claims to the right of soil in the Susquehanna company's purchase, the intrusion law was deserving of the odious epithets applied to it by the half-share men. It arrayed the courts and the military power against one class of citizens in favor of their adversaries. It gave to one party the exclusive power of deciding grave legal questions involving the dearest rights of the opposing party. The law was not only in the interest of the land-holders' association, but was executed by them. Their counsel were the actual prosecutors in the criminal as well as the civil suits which arose under it. They assumed and did speak for the government on questions arising under the law. At their dictation parties were tried or pardoned, convicted or set free. The land-holders were most of them residents of Philadelphia, who had invested far beyond their means in wild lands on which they set a fabulous value. The settlers were poor, industrious, and economical. So that whether we consider the parties, the policy of the law, or the manner of its

execution, we need not be surprised at the indignation it aroused in the half-share men.

Colonel Horne entered at once upon his mission. In June he came into Bradford County, but apprehending danger from the violent opposition of the people, he stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smiley, then residing near Franklindale, had written to the agent that nearly all the forty settlers on Towanda creek would renounce their Connecticut titles and purchase of the Pennsylvania claimant. A conference was held at Asylum. Mr. Smiley was commissioned deputy agent, and furnished with the necessary papers. July 7, he obtained the signatures of nearly forty to their relinquishments and submissions, and started for Asylum. A meeting was held, and the wild Yankees determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar creek, Ulster, and Sheshequin, armed and disguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's, near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Grantier's, then living where Major Hale's residence now is. The party, learning of his lodging-place, followed him, broke into his room, compelled him to burn his papers, took him near the creek, poured a bottle of tar over his head, covering it with feathers, when, after giving him sundry kicks, ordered him to leave the country. John Murphey, David Campbell, Jacob Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw, Stephen Ballard, and Benjamin Griffin were arrested for the assault, but the proof being insufficient, the grand jury returned the bill *ignoramus*. It has been said the man who carried the bottle of tar was on the grand jury, but as in this capacity he was supposed to take cognizance only of the facts proved, he was not expected to decide from his own personal knowledge, and therefore voted with the majority.* Mr. Smiley removed to Lycoming county, where for twenty-five years he was pastor of the Baptist church in White Deer valley.

* The following papers, which relate to the period of the intrusion law, will be read with interest by those who are interested in these matters. The first is a letter from Elder Thomas Smiley to Samuel Hodgdon, dated Newberry, Lycoming county, July 16, 1801:

"GENTLEMEN,—I would assure you that it is not because that I think that I am able to teach your much superior abilities the proper means of proceeding in this business (for I have never appeared in the public world) that I put you to this trouble, but because I conceive that I can give you some information that I expect may be of special use both to the land-holders and the settlers. As to any information who and what I am, more than a sincere philanthropist, I shall refer you to Col. Horn, who will most likely be the bearer hereof.

"The settlers from the heads of Towanda creek until Allen's Mill, or below, a distance of about twenty miles, have, ever since I have been there (that is about two years), been unitedly in favor of the Pennsylvania claim, and desirous to purchase of the proper owner, if he could be found, but being unacquainted with land affairs in this State, had but very incorrect ideas of attaining to it; therefore, when the supplement to the intrusion law came out last February, after advice with my neighbors, we sent an address to Mr. Cox, with a desire that he might lay it before the governor, wishing that we might have (if the thing would admit) some favor. This I hear has now come into your hands, but at that time we knew nothing about a committee of land-holders or any general association of them having been formed.

"Upon the earliest information that I had of Col. Horn's being in Wilkesbarre, I wrote to him concerning the situation of myself and neighbors. He received the letter after his return from the city with the proposals made by the land-holders by their committee; he therefore sent forward a specimen of both the proposals and declaration to me. I communicated it to my friends, to their infinite satisfaction, and they sent me to Col. Horn to procure further instructions, and the means of their compliance, which has been done and executed, but I blush to relate to you that there are none of the certificates now in existence; therefore, for particulars on this point, I refer you to the agent himself, who is able to give you full information.

"What I have wrote already is designed as an introduction, therefore I would further wish to inform you that, since the last-mentioned disaster took place, I have revisited my neighbors, and find them all fixed in the principles they first acted upon; wherefore, I take this method to inform you further that there is a party that are much set against government, and use every means in their power to make both the laws and means of compromising abortive. Their argument against the law is that it is unconstitutional, *ex post facto*, etc., and against the compromise offered; that the Pennsylvania claimants are sensible of the Connecticut claim being of some value, or else they would not want it to be abandoned; that the people are signing away their labor as well as the soil, and so they say it is their own death-warrant; that it has been formerly experienced that proposals of this kind cannot be relied on; that there are ten owners to one tract under Pennsylvania; that the reasonable price at which the settler will get the lands at, will, in our back country, be seven or eight dollars per acre, and the money all paid down, or else leave the lands instantly. These things are artfully circulated with, I had almost said, a thousand others, in order to deter innocent people from their duty. For the remedy of this, I would beg leave to recommend that the most early and effectual measures be set on foot, to let the settlers on Towanda have their lands according to their expectation on their compliance; and if the present point of time will not permit their acting in it, if there could be some short acknowledgment for what is done by them, and an answer sent to the objectors with testimony of a design of the land-holders to persevere in the plan proposed, it would work most powerfully, or else I am mistaken, not only on the people of the place aforesaid, but on the neighboring settlements around, for I would wish to inform you that I know of, I suppose, more than two to one settlers that would comply, than what have given me certificates, but dare not for the mob. This I have stated would make them therefore more active and bold. A considerable number of honest, industrious people of the last description is on the heads of Sugar creek, and the few days I staid in the country after my defeat, I had intimations from people repeatedly desiring me to assist them what I could. Where I am and what engaged in, Col. Hern will inform you, and I'll therefore circulate anything that comes to my hands amongst the settlers as quick as possible."—[*Note.*—A few lines of the letter are partly torn, which is in substance that the seat of opposition was about Tioga and the mouth of Sugar creek.]

ELDER SMILEY'S LETTER TO COL. HORNE.

"SIR,—I have been looking over the instructions given you by the governor, published in Mr. Wright's Wilkesbarre paper, and find it enjoined by it and the laws also that all good citizens should be aiding and assisting in carrying on matters so that the law may fully operate; therefore, although a stranger, I take the liberty to beg of you for your attention in a few particulars, while I do assure you that I am in every respect a real friend to you, his excellency, the governor, and the laws of the State. This I hope you will be the more ready to believe when I inform you that although I am so unfortunate as to be living in Luzerne county, I am a born citizen of Pennsylvania, and early in life took the oath of fidelity to the State, which with a good conscience I can say I have never violated, and have appeared repeatedly in her defense, in the last war, where I exposed my life for her defense, and am now a steadfast friend to it, in regard to the Pennsylvania title. On this account I am also willing to assist government in carrying into operation the intrusion law and the supplement to it; but as I possess both humanity and philanthropy, I would wish to inform you also that myself for one, and a great number more of my neighbors that appear to me to be innocent, if it is put in its full force against us, must suffer greatly. I can speak for my own part, as I was drawn into this place by misfortunes that befell me, and, being no friend to the pretensions of the Connecticut claimants, I have settled on land, expecting to purchase it as soon as I could find the right and lawful owner, and if that could not be done, leave it; but expected there would be no doubt but it might be bought. However, no owner has appeared, nor can we conveniently find them; therefore, what I would now wish to know is whether it would not be in your power to favor me so that I might have a chance of buying the land, and if not, as I deny no faults, please to let me have a little time and I will move off and leave it, and I will give you or the State all necessary assurances for the same; or, if it would be no transgression, I would be willing to dispossess myself and be repossessed by you as a tenant for the State, and pledge my honor I should never violate the law. I have been an unfortunate person, but I regard my country and its laws, therefore beg of you for favors if it can be anyhow consistent with your duty. As to my neighbors, I know of a great many innocent people among them who have been imposed upon, while they lived in different States, by Connecticut speculators, who deceived them and sold them land here which they had never seen nor known of (the dispute about it), for which they paid their money, and are now very sorry for it. A great many others better informed have settled in the same manner I have done, and are by no means wanting to oppose the law, but would wish to do as I would want to do. I have this much further to say, that I believe it would be in my power to bring a great many more into the same principles. And if you give me any encouragement I shall. And in this manner I should be happy in being a good citizen, and assist in causing the law to have its full force and effect. As to the Connecticut speculators, I am not knowing to anything that would be proof against any of them, but if the law can take hold of them, I believe it would be exactly right.

"I live in the aforesaid county, district of Wysoks, and about twelve miles up Towanda creek, and have heard you are a humane person. Will be glad, therefore, to see you here acting in your appointment, and treat you with respect as such when you come. Write, if you please, as soon as you receive this,

In 1819, the legislature granted him two hundred and fifty dollars in compensation for his sufferings.

and send it up by the next post. And if it is your mind that I should do as I have proposed, I expect I could have the influence to bring many persons of the Sugar creek settlement into the same sentiments.

"I remain, with great respect, a friend to you and the law.

"THOMAS SMILEY.

"TOWANDA, May 18, 1801.

"*To Col. Abraham Horn when he comes to Wilkesbarre.*"

COL. HORNE'S LETTER TO THE SETTLERS BY THOMAS SMILEY.

"LANCASTER, June 24, 1801.

"*To the settlers of Lycoming and Luzerne counties who have settled on lands contrary to the laws of this State, and since the 11th of April, 1795, etc.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I have come into these parts of the county in order to make it convenient for you to come forward and comply with the proposals made by the land-holders for your own safety and the public good in general. I would wish to inform you that I am your real friend, therefore have taken pains to have this done for you. Now it lays with you to consider well and understand the true meaning of this declaration, presented to you for your signature, after which you will be entitled to your improvements, and prevent suits being brought against you, for which you will have reference to a letter signed by the 'committee of land-holders.' I would also wish you to understand that this will answer me all the purposes of my appointment with them that do comply. My instructions are positively to put the law in force against all those that remain obstinate. But signing the declaration will be considered as a compliance with the law, and will be a satisfaction to myself in behalf of government. You may also depend that the governor is your friend, and that the land-holders are disposed to sell you the land upon reasonable terms and a reasonable price, but they cannot set a price per acre, for you all know that the greater part of this county is very rough, and worth but little. But having reference to their own letter, you will find that they now ask you no more for the land you have settled on than what they can get for the rough land around you. As soon as you have submitted you make yourself a Pennsylvania possessor, and become a party, so that you have a right to adopt some mode of getting at the value, either by choosing men between you and the land-owners, or otherwise. Some, to be sure, may think that their lands are worth more than what they are. But, as soon as you become a party by the land-holders' own stipulation, if you cannot agree, you must leave it to men. I hope none of you will persuade yourselves, as I hear some do, that the land-holders are sensible of the Connecticut claim being of some value, or else they would not want first an abandonment to be made, for if I had not got this set on foot my agency would have obliged me to have presented every settler immediately who had settled since the intrusion law, passed in 1795. So I hope none will blame me if they do suffer on account of their obstinacy. As it is impossible for me to attend to all this business without assistance, I have inquired, to my satisfaction, into the character of your neighbor, Mr. Thomas Smiley, and hereby empower him to act for me with you, in my stead, as if I was personally present. It gives me great pleasure to hear by Mr. Smiley that you are generally disposed to offer yourselves to become citizens of Pennsylvania, which may add to your being very reasonably dealt with by the land-holders. As to your getting good title, I again refer you to the land-holders' letter. For they put it in your hands to stipulate for good titles, and not pay anything till you can satisfy yourselves. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Smiley."

[The rest is torn off.]

At Mr. Smiley's suggestion the settlers on Towanda creek sent a petition to the land-holders, asking that they might not be disturbed in their possession, and promising submission to the Pennsylvania government. The following are the "names of them that signed the petition that was sent:"* Truman Holcomb, Thomas Smiley, David Wooster, Joel Bodwell, Thomas Green, Seely Crofoot, Peter Gordon, Nicholas Gordon, Thomas Granger, Miles Oakley, Luther Hindman, Elihu Knight, George Brown, Henry Scegar, David Andrews, Reuben Jones, Aaron Cook, Isaac Wooster, Daniel Allen, Joanna Latimer, John Knap, Luther Austin, Samuel Knap, Benjamin Stone, David Austin, Isaac Allen, Nathaniel Edsal, Samuel Cramer, Usel Carter, Noadiah Cramer, William Dougherty, Peter Edsal, Joseph Van Sick, —33.

COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO DR. VAN SICK BY TENCH COX.

"LANCASTER, PA., June 10, 1801.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 19th of May, and have sent the names of the 34 persons therein named to the commissioners for Colonel Horne, the agent, and to the committee, but it will be necessary for them to sign a declaration to the effect, communicated through you. The dispositions you express in their behalf are proper, and I am glad to have received them.

"The commissioners are Thomas Cooper, Esq., General John Steele, and William Wilson, Esq., and they (Mr. Horne, the agent, Mr. Sanbourn, the deputy surveyor) have completed maps of the country. From them the owners of the lands may be learned. Perhaps the commissioners may know them. If the settlers in any part will send me, post-paid, the best draught, or plan, of their farm, or farms, in their power, with a declaration, signed, that they unreservedly disclaim all right, title, pretension, or claim under Connecticut and the Susquehanna company, and acknowledge a desire to purchase the Penn title, I will endeavor to have it made known to the owners, and to secure them a preference; but there must be no delay, for any person who persevered through the summer as an intruder will suffer from the law, and cannot expect to obtain a purchase of the land from the injured Penn owner.

"Those who submit in writing will find in me a sincere and active friend. Those who do not will meet the whole power of the government and the whole force of the land-holders and their counsel. I send you a statement of our affairs for the public information, and am, with a tender of my services for the peace of your neighborhood, your very humble servant."

* This and the copy of Tench Cox's reply are in the handwriting of Colonel Franklin.

In 1803, an assault still more serious was made upon Mr. Bartlet Hinds, of Susquehanna county. In 1801, Mr. Hinds had been indicted with others under the intrusion law, but becoming convinced that the land-holders would succeed in maintaining their claim, bought the Pennsylvania title, and endeavored to persuade others to do the same. This gave great offense to the half-share men on the Wyalusing creek. Miss Blackman says, "They purchased a note of Mr. Hinds, commenced a suit upon it, took him fourteen miles from home for trial before D.

COPY OF THE DEPOSITION MADE BY THOMAS SMILEY.

"LYCOMING CO., *ss.*

"Be it remembered that on the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one, Thomas Smiley appeared before the Honorable William Hepburn, Esq., one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, of Lycoming county, and on his solemn oath, according to law, made the following declaration:

"I, the said Thomas Smiley, resident upon Towanda creek, in Luzerne county, on the 24th day of June last, received instructions from Colonel Horn, the governmental agent, under the intrusion act, to receive from the settlers on the creek relinquishments of title under Connecticut and submission to the laws of Pennsylvania. In this business I continued until the eighth of July, inst., on which day I had appointed to meet Colonel Horn at Asylum.

"On the morning of that day, before daylight, being in bed at the house of Jacob Granadier, at the mouth of Towanda creek, I was awaked out of sleep by a voice asking the man of the house for Thomas Smiley. Mr. Granadier assured them that I was there in a room that he directed to. At this I got up and saw the passage between me and the door full of men. While I was putting on my clothes, they (by order of one of this company, who afterwards acted as leader) kindled the fire. They asked for the certificates that I was carrying to Colonel Horn. I asked by what authority they demanded them. The leader presented a large pistol to my breast, saying it was his authority, or a similar expression. I then discovered that they were all blacked, and several, if not all of them, had pistols. I think they demanded the papers a second time, and that quickly, under awe by their appearance, thinking it vain to resist, I delivered up the relinquishments that I had procured to be signed. They took them to the light of the fire and examined if they were the real papers that they wanted. They had asked for a candle of Mr. Granadier, but on his rising they told him he might go to bed again. While they were examining the papers at the fire, their leader and one other stood by me with pistols. After they had looked at them some time, one cried out, saying, 'Here is one David Allen has been signing.' The papers were in two bundles. The one which they first opened was by the leader put into my hands, and I was by him ordered to burn it. This I complied with. The other bundle was next put into my hands with like orders by the leader, which I likewise complied with. While they were burning I was asked if I had any more papers. I answered that I had not. With the papers they had got from me a letter that I was carrying from Joshua Wythe to Colonel Horn, which they examined and said they would keep, and they kept it. When the papers were done burning, the leader took hold of my left arm and said that I must go with them. Another held the skirt of my coat on the other side. They led me a small distance down the creek towards Bowman's, but upon some of them behind me saying that I was to go the other way, they turned and took me up the creek about twenty or thirty perches above the house of Mr. Granadier. They told me on the passage that I must leave the country. A series of apprehensions of danger presented themselves to me, and I had doubts of being shot, rode on a rail, beaten, or otherwise. They seated me on a log, and the leader put tar over my head and beard, and another put feathers over it. Daylight in a clear morning was just now appearing. The leader, after giving me a kick, told me that I might go; I asked for my hat which I got, thanked them, and they were off precipitantly and were soon out of sight. As near as I could ascertain their number was eight. I could make no certain discovery of the persons of any of them. While the papers were burning, as is above stated, or about that time, strict inquiry was made by the leader for Colonel Horn. I answered that I believed he was at Wyalusing. I have come into Lycoming county for protection. I feel apprehension of personal danger from returning to my residence on Towanda.

"Sworn and subscribed the same 15th of July, 1801, before

"WILLIAM HEPBURN."

Ross, Esq. (near the forks of the creek), at a late hour of the day, making it necessary for him to remain overnight. In the evening, the house in which he lodged was surrounded by a mob, who forcibly entered the house, and tying him to a horse's tail, dragged him through the Wyalusing creek, near its forks. When nearly exhausted, Mr. Hinds made the Masonic sign, which induced one of the fraternity to give him assistance, but when he had reached the shore his assailants formed a ring, and, seizing his hands, drew him around his burning effigy, and occasionally pushed him into the flames. For this deed eighteen persons were indicted for riot and assault, and taken to Wilkes-Barre, as the parties belonged to what was then Luzerne county. On the trial the defendants withdrew the plea of 'not guilty' and entered 'guilty.'"

In the *Luzerne Federalist*, of April 15, is an account of the trial and of the sentence. "The judgment of the court is, that Ichabod Halsey, Salmon Bosworth, Isaac Brownson, Jabez Hyde, Jr., and Ephraim Fairchild be imprisoned in the common gaol of the county of Luzerne for three months, that Ichabod Halsey pay a fine of ten dollars to the commonwealth, and that Salmon Bosworth, Isaac Brownson, Jabez Hyde, Jr., and Ephraim Fairchild pay to the said commonwealth each the sum of twenty dollars, and that Dimon Bostwick, Nathan Stevens, John Passmore, Asa Lathrop, Samuel Robinson, Seril Peck, Lloyd Goodsel, Joseph Utter, and Ezekiel Mowrey do each of them pay a fine of thirty dollars to the commonwealth. In addition, each was required to give surety in the sum of five hundred dollars for his good behavior for one year, and pay the costs of prosecution." The editor makes the following comments: "From a variety of circumstances it is evident the Yankees were not prosecuted so much because they had broken the law, as because they were Connecticut claimants. The Pennsylvania land-holders are believed to have taken a very active part in urging the prosecution. The defendants were indirectly assured if they would purchase the Pennsylvania claim, and relinquish that of Connecticut, intercession should be made with the court to withhold the decision until the next term, or with the governor for a pardon; but, with a firmness which does them the highest honor, they rejected the proposal, and preferred a prison to a sacrifice of their just and equitable claim." The writer adds, "The court has been pleased (with regard to costs) to order a departure from the general practice, and each witness was allowed to demand of each defendant the same fees that formerly the whole would have been obliged to have paid. As there are fourteen of the Yankees, the costs amount to fourteen times as much as the usual practice of the court would allow. The costs, therefore, instead of being eighty-four dollars, amount to more than eleven hundred dollars, which, added to the fines, makes a sum of fifteen hundred and eighty-five dollars."

Outbreaks between those in the interest of the opposing parties were of frequent occurrence, some of which will be noticed in the annals of the various townships.

The following are among the closing paragraphs of Col. Horne's report to the governor:

"The agent has not a doubt that many of the claimants under the Susquehanna and Delaware companies, who have not executed relinquishments, would submit to the laws of Pennsylvania and purchase titles derived from Pennsylvania, were they not seduced by gross misrepresentations of certain influential characters, who, dealing in, and speculating upon, pretended Connecticut rights, have induced them to persevere in their opposition. To misrepresentations threats have been added, and, in one case, the most shameful violence has taken place (the case of Mr. Smiley).

"Against those who executed relinquishments no prosecutions were instituted, it being understood, in consequence of a communication from your excellency, through the committee of Pennsylvania land-holders, that it would be unnecessary and improper to proceed on the part of the commonwealth, against men who exhibited such unquestionable proof of their attachment to the laws of Pennsylvania.

"In cases where the settlers refused to execute relinquishments, the agent proceeded to the enforcement of the intrusion law and the supplement, by causing a number of the offenders to be bound over to the sessions to answer for their conduct."

Here follows a list of over fifty names, mostly of persons from this county who had been arraigned before the courts of Luzerne county for intrusion. John Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee, and Simon Spalding, commissioners, and Joseph Biles, a surveyor of the Susquehanna company, were indicted for conspiracy to convey land under the Connecticut title, at the August sessions of 1801, but obtained a writ of *certiorari* to the supreme court, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, which was tried at the May term of 1802, when the law was decided to be constitutional, but judgment against the defendants suspended. The case is reported in 4 Dallas, pp. 255 and 316. Another suit, arising in this county under the law, was also carried to the supreme court, and is reported in 1 Binney, 110. David Smith, a holder of a large number of half-share rights, had sold to Reuben Mitchell 1500 acres of land in the town of Smithfield, for which Mitchell gave a note in payment. Suit was brought to enforce payment of the note. In the supreme court it was decided not only that the act of selling under half-share rights was unlawful and criminal, but that all contracts relating to such sales were void, and the note was not collectable.

Another and still more stringent law, passed April 6, 1802, entitled "an act to maintain the territorial rights of this State," required every conveyance of land within the counties of Luzerne, Lycoming, and Wayne, in order "to pass any right, title, estate, interest or claim, either at law or equity, to be derived from this State, or the late Proprietaries thereof, before the 4th of July, 1776, and to expressly refer to and recite the substance of the warrant, survey, patent, or title under which the same is derived." It forbade any judge or justice to take the acknowledgment, or any recorder of deeds to record any deed or conveyance of land under the Connecticut title, "provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to make valid any conveyance heretofore made of any pretended title or claim to land under the colony or State of Connecticut, or either of the companies known by the names of the Connecticut Susquehanna or the Connecticut Delaware company." Also that "no person in any manner interested in the said pretended title or claim shall sit as judge or serve as juror in any cause, civil or criminal, wherein the said pretended claim or title shall or may, directly or indirectly, be brought into question." Lands lying within the seventeen townships were excepted from the penalties of the act.

By these several enactments the half-share men were completely surrounded and cut off, and placed at the mercy of their adversaries. It was made a crime to buy or sell land on their half-share rights, to acknowledge or record their deeds, or to plead their half-share titles in the courts. Every measure was resorted to rather than tamely submit to be driven from their homes by the Pennsylvania claimants.

"At a meeting of delegates from a number of townships in the county of Luzerne, holden at the house of Peter Stevens, in Springfield (Wyalusing), May 22, 1801, to consult and advise on the most safe, prudent, legal, and constitutional method of defense against any suits that are now pending or may hereafter be brought against any settler or settlers under the Connecticut title, Daniel Kinne was chosen chairman, and Samuel Baldwin clerk.

"WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States provides that the judicial authority shall extend to controversies between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants from different States; and, whereas, by the laws of the United States, it is provided that in actions commenced in a State court, the title of land being concerned, and the parties are citizens of the same State, and the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, etc., if either party before the trial shall state to the court, and make affidavit, if the court request it, that he claims and shall rely upon a right or title to the land under a grant from a State other than that in which the trial is pending, etc., and shall move that the adverse party shall inform the court whether he claims a right or title to the land under a grant from the State in which the suit is pending, the said adverse party shall give such information, or be debarred from pleading such grant or giving it in evidence upon the trial; and if he informs that he does claim under such grant, the party claiming under the grant first mentioned may then, on motion, remove the cause for trial to the next circuit court to be held in the district; and, whereas, we have settled lands under a title from the State of Connecticut antecedent to the settlement of the jurisdiction between the States of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and do rely upon a right or title to the land under a grant from the State of Connecticut aforesaid, therefore,

"*Resolved*, 1. That we will in every legal and constitutional manner maintain, support, and defend the title to our lands as derived from the State of Connecticut, in all suits commenced, or which shall hereafter be commenced, in the courts of this State, or the United States, and that it be recommended to the settlers claiming and holding lands under the Connecticut title aforesaid, to unite with us in supporting and defending the same in the manner aforesaid.

"2. That three agents be appointed to appear for us and in our names to support and defend the title to our lands, held and claimed under the aforesaid title, in all suits now pending, or that hereafter may be commenced as aforesaid, with full power and authority to engage counsel learned in the law to appear for us and defend said title in the courts of this State or of the United States.

"3. That Messrs. John Franklin, John Jenkins, and Ezekiel Hyde be, and they are hereby, appointed agents for the purpose aforesaid.

"4. That we will each of us advance our equal proportion in money according to our interest in the aforesaid title, and deposit the same in the hands of our agents, or such other person or persons as they may appoint, for the purpose of maintaining and defending our just title to our lands aforesaid; and we do hereby recommend to all settlers holding lands and relying on the title aforesaid to advance such sums, in proportion to the interest they severally claim and hold under said title, as will enable said agents to employ counsel and defray other necessary expenses in prosecuting and carrying the foregoing resolves into effect.

"5. And *whereas* it hath been represented to this meeting, by an instrument of writing under the hand of Abraham Horne, Esq., the agent appointed under the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed Feb. 16, 1801, that he is authorized to acquaint the settlers of Luzerne 'that the Pennsylvania land-holders, agreeable to the instructions given to the agent, are disposed to offer an easy compromise,' therefore *resolved*, that our agents be, and they are hereby, directed to receive any proposals that may be made by the Pennsylvania land-holders, or their agents, legally authorized, respecting an amicable compromise of the lands in controversy, and report such proposals to the settlers aforesaid."

In a letter from Samuel Hodgdon and Edward Tilghman, on behalf of the committee of land-holders to Ebenezer Bowman, dated May 18, 1801, they say, "The land-holders certainly are disposed to sell their lands on terms they deem reasonable. They are not inclined to reap the fruit of any man's labor, and therefore feel a disposition to contract with those who, from whatever motive, are seated on their land. They wish it, however, clearly understood that they do not affect to interpose between the government and those who have violated the law Col. Horne's agency is intended to carry into execution. Those who under Connecticut rights have sat down on lands in Pennsylvania since the intrusion law, must be considered as having committed a breach of that law, and amenable to public justice. Let it be understood that a purchase by the settlers, on what they call reasonable terms, is not to be considered by them as a compromise with government. Till the submission to the laws takes place the land-holders will not part with their titles; when there is such submission, they will sell to the settlers on the same terms as they will sell to others as if the lands were rough and unimproved."

These papers have been quoted at length because they show the attitude of the parties towards each other, and are the first of a series of efforts towards effecting a compromise between the conflicting interests.

In a conference between Mr. David Smith and the committee of the land-holders' association, the matter of compromise was again proposed. As the result of this conference, a meeting of the Susquehanna company was held at Athens, Oct. 20, 1801, and a committee consisting of John Franklin, Samuel Avery, John Jenkins, Ezekiel Hyde, and Samuel Baldwin were appointed for the purpose of opening a correspondence with the land-holders' committee, and agreeing upon an amicable settlement of the dispute. Under date of Oct. 24, the company's committee in opening their correspondence say, "Having been advertised that the Pennsylvania land-holders were disposed to offer an easy compromise to the settlers in Luzerne claiming lands under the Connecticut title, and that the committee on the part of the said land-holders had expressed a wish that the claimants under Connecticut, in a general meeting for that purpose, would constitute and empower commissioners to treat with them," they recite that a meeting had been called and themselves appointed a committee to secure a reconciliation of the contested claim by an amicable compromise, continue, "Having an ardent desire, on our part, to prevent litigation, and to put an end to a contest that has been of long duration, and to promote and cultivate peace and harmony with our fellow-citizens, we take the earliest opportunity to advertise our appointment, and to inform you that we are ready, on our part, to open a correspondence on that subject, to receive propositions respecting the mode of proceeding, and to receive, consider of, and answer any propositions that may be made on your part, which may have a tendency to bring about a reconciliation of the contested title."

In reply, the land-holders' committee, after declaring they had made no other proposals than those contained in the letter to Mr. Bowman, to which they will adhere, declare

"they will proceed vigorously to support the government in the execution of the intrusion law and supplement, the last of which was voted for by Mr. Franklin. Convinced of the absolute nullity of the claims of the Susquehanna and Delaware companies, as they are commonly called, the committee can never for a moment think of treating with any men, or body of men, who affect to derive title from those companies, and assume it as a ground of composition. In the mean time, if the settlers come forward, agreeably to the terms specified in the letter to Mr. Bowman, and apply to the individuals who are entitled under Pennsylvania, we declare, with confidence, that such settlers shall have the benefit of those terms, and the committee will use their utmost exertions and influence with his excellency the governor, to prevent any proceedings against them under the said law and supplement."

Early in the following year there was a meeting of the half-share men held at Athens, when, as the committee of land-holders refused to recognize the companies, the same committee were instructed to make the following propositions to the committee of the association:

1. That the whole matter in dispute should be referred for final arbitration to a committee mutually chosen.

2. That the questions should be embodied in an amicable suit, which should be referred to the United States supreme court.

3. That the settlers would pay the land-holders the sums actually expended by them for their State title.

The land-holders refused to concur in either of these propositions, insisting that, as a condition precedent to any negotiation, the settlers must relinquish their Connecticut claim and promise submission to the laws of the State; that they could not recognize as citizens those who were in open hostility to the laws, and bade defiance to the authority of the State.

This was about the last concerted effort made by the half-share men to effect a compromise with the land-holders. In the southern part of the county, where the feeling of opposition was not so strong, small parties of the settlers in the various localities began to give up their Connecticut claims, file their submissions, and acknowledge the Pennsylvania claim. Feb. 14, 1803, a meeting of settlers was held at Wyalusing, at which Messrs. Samuel Avery, Joseph Kingsbury, and John Spaulding were appointed a committee to negotiate with the Pennsylvania claimants, a more kindly spirit began to be manifested, and the way was opened for a successful arrangement of the controversy. On Towanda creek, Mr. Smiley had obtained forty-three relinquishments; at Asylum, the French had purchased both the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania titles; the settlers at Standing Stone gave in their relinquishments to Col. Horne; in Springfield and Claverack the claims of the settlers were confirmed under the compensation law; while in Sheshequin, Ulster, and Athens there were quite a number who either held Pennsylvania titles, or, tired of the contest, were ready to take them. Of this class were Judge Gore, Isaac Cash, Solomon Tracy, and the Paines. In old Ulster, Judge Cooper reported that thirty-three settlers applied for the benefits of the act of 1799. Altogether it was claimed that 160 relinquishments had been signed before the beginning of 1802.

The Sugar Creek settlements, as they were called, held out the longest, and were the most determined in their opposition. At a meeting of the inhabitants and settlers on Sugar Creek settlement, settled under the Connecticut Susquehanna company's purchase, held at the house of Joseph Ballard (2d), on said creek, Aug. 10, 1803, Nathan Fellows was chosen chairman, and Nathaniel Allen clerk. It was

"*Resolved*, That we have a just, genuine, and regular title to the lands we possess and occupy," etc. They sent a letter to Dr. Rose, the land-holders' agent, in which they say, "You have, with unwearied pains, traversed every part of our settlement, endeavoring, as far as in your power, to practice on us the vilest impositions, to destroy that harmony which unites us like a band of brothers in the cause of justice. We therefore, sir, hope you will not call on us again, or give us any further trouble about your business, as your conduct has been as impudent and rascally as it is intriguing; and as you have been very solicitous to get our signatures, we herewith subscribe to you," etc.

On July 27, 1804, a Mr. Edward Gobbin was shot through the thigh, at the house of Henry Donnel, near the present village of Mainsburg, in Tioga county. In offering a reward for the perpetrators, the governor says, "I have received information, on oath, that about eighteen persons, dressed like Indians, and said to be employed by persons residing on Sugar creek, in said county, at the rate of twelve dollars per month, during the summer, to prevent, by force of arms, any person or persons from surveying lands under the laws of Pennsylvania," offers a reward of eight hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the principal offender, and four hundred dollars for the arrest of each of his accomplices, and a full pardon to any of the accomplices who shall give information against the principal offender or any of his confederates to any magistrate.

These acts of violence, however, did not meet with the approval of the better class of the settlers. They felt their cause was injured, the laws for the peace of society outraged, and feelings of hostility against them embittered by such lawless proceedings.

Want of support, the increasing number who were securing Pennsylvania titles, defection in their own ranks, and the growing power of the State, finally induced the most ultra either to submit to the laws regulating titles, or leave the State. Many chose the latter, and emigrated into the State of New York, or into the Western Reserve, so that peace and quiet were, after so many years of conflict and suffering, finally secured.

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENTS IN BRADFORD COUNTY PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF WYOMING, JULY 3, 1778.

Previous to the date mentioned at the head of this chapter, less than one hundred families of white people had come into this county, for the purpose of making for themselves a home. These, for the most part, were located on the flats which occur at intervals along the river, where the lands had been cleared by the Indians for their corn-patches,

and the soil, though fertile, was easy of cultivation. With but few exceptions, the settlements were confined to the Susquehanna company's townships of Springfield, Standing Stone, and Claverack.

About the year 1710, a large number of Palatines, people of one of the German states, were induced to emigrate into the province of New York, where many of them were placed to the westward of the British settlements, which they were intended to shield from the incursions of the warlike *Mohawks*. Many of these emigrants, becoming dissatisfied with their location and with the treatment they received from the New York authorities, removed to Pennsylvania, in which large numbers of Palatines had begun to settle as early as 1727.

At first their route was down the Delaware; but the short and easy portage from the Mohawk, where their principal settlements were established, to the head of the Susquehanna, soon made this to be preferred to the former route. It is probable these hardy Germans were the first white people to navigate our river, for as early as 1737 Conrad Weiser found some of them at Wyoming, trying to buy lands of the Indians. Of these emigrants, Rudolph Fox with his family stopped at Towanda, and Peter Shoefelt* at Frenchtown, and were the first white people who undertook to make a permanent home in the county, having settled here in the month of May, 1770.†

Soon after this, explorers under the Susquehanna company began to make their appearance up the river, looking out favorable locations for settlements; and previous to the migration of the Moravian Indians, surveyors were running out land, both for the company and for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. In the Wyalusing mission diary, under date of May 10, 1769, is the following entry:

"Mr. Anderson and two surveyors came up from Wyomik in order to survey at Meseheschung, Towwandaeming, and also Sheshequanink, and on their return, at Tusearora. For whom the survey was to be made they said they did not know."

June 10, 1769.—"Mr. Anderson and Mr. Stewart, with three of his men, arrived in order to survey Wyalusing for Mr. William Smith, of Lancaster county, of which Job Chillaway told us in the afternoon. Hereupon, Job, Joshua, and John went to Mr. Stewart, and told him that this could not be allowed, as the governor and secretary had told them in March, at Philadelphia, that Wyalusing was reserved for the Indians. Stewart, the surveyor, immediately came up from the river to see me, and said that he had orders to survey Wyalusing, but some Indians had forbid him, but added, 'I will desist, and as I am going to Philadelphia, I will report how matters stand here.' He left us with goodwill after being at our chapel. He wanted us to enquire at once, as in August he was coming again to measure land."

Although traders and adventurers frequently, in passing up and down the river, stopped for a short time at the various Indian villages, no further attempts were made towards effecting permanent settlements within the bounds of the county until the spring of 1774, when a few of the proprietors of the Susquehanna company came up and made pitches at various points along the river, and had surveyed for themselves and their associates the Long township, including Standing Stone and Wyalusing. Among these were James Wells and Robert Carr, at Wyalusing; Edward Hicks, at Sugar Run; Benjamin Budd, at Terrytown; the Van Valkenbergs and Stropes, at Misiseum; Anthony Rummerfield, at Rummerfield; Lemuel Fitch, at Standing Stone, and John Lord at the lower Sheshequin, and perhaps a few others.

This year, 1774, a French gentleman, who signs himself St. John de Creve Cœur, in company with an Indian escort, passed up the river from Wilkes-Barre to Anaquaga, and thus describes the country:‡ "There are sixteen districts from the line of their (the Connecticut people's) claim to the bounds of Wyolusing, seven on the west side of the river, viz., Wapwallapen, Sisshiney, Shawney, Lackawaney, Exeter, Mahapaney, Wyolusing; nine on the east side, to wit, Aldentown, Nantieoke, Wioming, Pittstown, Coupas, Tanhanock, on the banks of a stream of the same name, Mashapi, Standing Stone, Wyssack. These districts all have an extent more or less considerable on the river, depending upon the proximity of the mountains, the breadth of the plains, and the fertility of the woodlands. The most narrow extend to both sides of the river. We arrived on the fifth day at Wyolusing, situated ninety miles from Wilkesbury. It is a plain of considerable extent, and of great fertility. I observed that the blue grass had been replaced by white clover, with which the pastures were covered. There were as yet only a very few families living here. Their cattle were of great beauty. The savages were anxious to get home, we therefore left this place the next morning. Passing up the river, they showed me the remains of the ancient villages of the *Senecas*,—Sissusing (Sheshequin?), Teogo, Shamond (Chemung), Oekwaekao (Owego), Shenando, etc. In fine, after three days' navigation, always against the current, we landed at Anaquaga, one hundred and ninety-eight miles from Wilkesbury."

The reader will observe that in the above description Wyalusing is located on the *west* side of the river. On the map which accompanies it, Wyalusing is marked as lying on *both sides* of the river, including the plains on the east, and reaching from Rocky Forest to Frenchtown on the west. That this whole country was known by the old people as Wyalusing is also evident from the narrative of Mrs. Budd, given in the following pages, in which she describes her home, which was at Terrytown, as being in Wyalusing.

* Written *Sheufelt* in the Documentary History of New York.

† The settlements made by the Palatines in Schoharie, New York, consisted of seven "dorfs" or villages, which were each presided over by a head man or commissary, whose duty it was to enroll his men, make careful reports from time to time of the changes in his dorf, and make requisitions for the supplies necessary for their wants. These people, as we learn, were patriotic citizens, possessing largely those sterling qualities, good common sense, sympathy, honor, and a spirit of bravery in a just cause. Of these seven head men William Fox was one; and Simms, in his "History of Schoharie," p. 50, says, "Fox's dorf was next to Smith's, north, and took its name from William Fox, its leading man. He settled about a mile from Smith, in the vicinity of Fox's creek, so called after him." This creek, which empties into the Schoharie river, and this town, are often mentioned throughout the work. Rudolph, a descendant of his, emigrating down the Susquehanna, was the first permanent white settler in this county.

‡ Paris Ed. I., pp. 202, 203.

Some of the grants made by the Proprietaries to their friends of lands in the county having been located and surveyed as early as 1775, a few from the neighborhood of Philadelphia came, either as lessees or tenants, upon these lands, for the purpose of keeping off intruders and holding the claim for the grantees. Of this class was Philip Fox, who must not be confounded with the Fox family at Towanda, settled at Fairbanks, Caspar Hoover nearly opposite, on the Dodge farm, at the upper end of Terrytown, and perhaps others.

Henry Pawling, a wealthy gentleman of Providence, in what is now Montgomery county, having purchased of Job Chillaway the Wyalusing plains, also four rights in the Susquehanna company, which were located on part of the same land, his three sons—Benjamin, Jesse, and William—settled on it probably the same year (1775). Isaac Hancock came with them as tenant and housekeeper; Richmond Berry and a man by the name of Page were laborers on the plantation. The Pawlings were young men without families, who, from their wealth and social position, were well known throughout the county. Hancock, Berry, and Page each had families.

In 1777 the farms in Springfield lying on the river were all taken up, and settlements were established on the Wyalusing creek above Camptown, and on the river at Asylum, Standing Stone, Macedonia, Wysauking, Towanda, Lower Sheshequin, and perhaps at Sugar Creek.

In Wilmot, besides Philip Painter, Leonard Lott was settled on the Gamble place. Above, at the mouth of Sugar Run, Hicks had sold to Prince Bryant, and he to Benjamin Eaton, April 1, 1777, who lived there until the spring of 1778. William Crooks lived above on the Horton place, on the lots drawn by William McKarrichan, Esq., of Hannover.

In Wyalusing, the Pawlings, Hancock, Berry, and Page lived on the site of the old Moravian Indian town; Isaiah Pasco probably next above, on a lot owned by Elihu Williams; James Wells and his family next above, near where the old Foley house formerly stood; Nathan Kingsley, in the old house still standing a few rods north of the railroad depot; Amos York, on the farm lately owned by John Hollenback, deceased, and his nephew Miner Robbins near him. Captain Robert Carr had sold his lots on the north side of the Wyalusing creek to James Forsyth, and he to Abraham Bowman. Ephraim Tyler was living on the creek on the farm lately owned by Justus Lewis, deceased; William Dunn above him, near Mr. Cleaveland's; Benjamin and Stephen Skiff on the Jonas Ingham farm, still farther up the creek, on a pitch made by —— Staples; Justus Gaylord, the elder, with his family, were settled at the Old Misiscum. Besides these there were in the township Josiah Dewey, Caleb Atherton, Jacob Burt, a man named Winters, and John Segar; the latter probably a tenant of William Kinsley's, in the lower part of Browntown.

At Terrytown were Benjamin Budd and his family, including for a time his three sons, John, Joseph, and Asa, and Parker Wilson.

In Asylum, Peter Shoefelt had removed to the West Branch, and James Forsythe was living at Frenchtown, Samuel Ketchum on the farm now owned by William Storrs, and Samuel Cole, with his family, Jacob Bruner, and Stephen Sarah at Macedonia.

In Standing Stone, Anthony Rummerfield was on the creek which bears his name; Simon Spalding, Lemuel Fitch, the four Van Alstynes, Henry Birney, Charles Angar, John Pencil, and Adam Simmons above him at various places below the York narrows.

In Wysox the Van Valkenbergs and Stropes were living near the Wysauking creek, William Nelson on the Lanning place, Isaac Larraway and his son, Isaac Larraway, Jr., on the flats nearly opposite Towanda, and Samuel Showers near them.

On the Towanda flats Jacob Bowman had moved near Mr. Fox, while Capt. John Bartles had settled, or at least made a pitch, above them towards Monroeton, and probably John Neeley at Greenwood.

At Sheshequin, on the Gore place, John Lord had settled, but had sold his possession to William Stewart; whether he continued to live there or not is uncertain. Mrs. Whittaker speaks of a family living at Sheshequin, but does not give their names.

John Secord, with his family and sons, James and Cyrus, lived at Tioga Point.

Although of different nationalities, holding lands under adverse titles, and of diverse opinions, tastes, and habits, the inhabitants lived together in peace and quietude, without law, without peace-officers, without courts; and having no need of any. In the retirement and simplicity of their forest homes, removed at a distance of more than fifty miles from the lower settlements, their wants were few and easily supplied. Game was abundant in the forests, the river and creeks swarmed with fish, the samp mortars were their mills, the skins of wild animals furnished clothing for the men, and the loom, which was an essential part of the furniture of each household, enabled the housewife to secure the necessary fabrics to clothe the women and children. Occasionally some trader would come up with a boat-load of articles which would be exchanged for corn and peltry, and now and then one or two in the neighborhood would take a canoe-load of grain to Wilkes-Barre to mill for flour and fine meal to be used on extra occasions. With his axe the pioneer constructed his log house, which he covered with bark, and made the furniture, which was in keeping with the rude simplicity around him. All occupied the same social level and mingled in the same social enjoyments, aided each other in their labors, and shared with each other in the fruits of their toil. The picture given by one of their number of the domestic comfort and joy in these retired homes is one now rarely met with.

In a new and sparsely-settled community, as this was at that time, we look in vain for anything like an organized condition of society. The people were getting ready to live. Each was fully occupied in providing for present needs and future necessities. Erecting log houses and barns, clearing up little patches of ground for meadow and grain-fields, marking out the lines of their claims, and building fences constituted all the improvements they were able to make. The solitary exception to this was a saw-mill commenced by Anthony Rummerfield, but which he was unable to finish. Schools they had none, and of stores there was no

need. Rev. Jacob Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre, is said to have visited here a few times and preached an occasional sermon.

At Wyalusing, in the autumn of 1776, Aholiab Buck, of Kingston, married Luercia, daughter of Amos York, which doubtless was an occasion for happy greetings and good cheer for all the country round; while in the same family the death of one son and the birth of another brought alternate sorrow and joy to the household, and aroused the sympathies of the community in their mingling with the gladness or in their ministrations to sufferings of their neighbor's home.

But war thrust its ruthless plowshare through this garden of peace, and upturned opposing sentiments and evil passions, which bred animosities and feuds that not only put an end to the peace but ultimately to the very existence of the settlements.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary war quite a number of persons settled about Exeter and Tunkhannock became dissatisfied with the measures instituted by the Whigs of Wyoming, were branded as Tories, and threatened with arrest; to escape which they forsook the lower settlements and came to this county, where they would be farther from the circumspection of the Whigs, and nearer and more serviceable to their friends. Among these were the Secords, Jacob Anguish, and George Kentner. Here they were looked upon with suspicion and distrust by the decided Whigs, with commiseration by the more conservative, and received aid and sympathy from others whose sentiments of loyalty to the British crown were decided and outspoken.

The quiet and prudent among the settlers had hoped that peaceable measures would prevail among them. They were exposed to immediate danger in case the war should be transferred from the coast to the interior. They were just on the confines of the Indian country, and must necessarily suffer the horrors and cruelties incident to border warfare if the savages violated their pledge of neutrality. They were about equally divided in sentiment among themselves, as many being favorable to the Crown as were in sympathy with Congress. Every consideration of prudence would seem to counsel mutual forbearance with each other and peace with their dusky neighbors. In the summer of 1777, British emissaries came among the Indians, persuading them to violate their pledge of neutrality, and among these settlements, stirring up the disaffected and endeavoring to muster recruits for St. Leger, who was then investing Fort Schuyler. This same year some deserters from the American army sought refuge in the settlements. Diversity of sentiment began to develop itself. The old land quarrel was renewed. The terms Yankee and Pennamite were dropped, and those of Whig and Tory took their place. The peace once disturbed, a thousand things contributed to foment the quarrel.

During the latter part of this year the Indians began to assume a more threatening attitude towards the Susquehanna settlements, and before the close of the year acts of undisguised hostility began to be perpetrated, and many of the Whigs were plundered of their property, and the men carried into captivity. Those who escaped sought refuge at Wyoming, then esteemed a place of comparative security. Those who sympathized with the British interest removed their families within the British lines, and the men joined Johnson's Royal Greens. The whole county was swept clean of white settlers—both Tory, Whig, and neutral—by the various hostile expeditions which passed through it, and from 1779 to 1783 was probably without an inhabitant, either white man or Indian.

To aid the commissioners, appointed under the act of 1799, in confirming titles to the Connecticut claimants, Nathan Kingsley, Esq., and Justus Gaylord, Jr., made out a list of the early settlers in Springfield; Jacob Bowman and Henry Strope a like list for Claverack, which will be referred to as the Springfield and Claverack lists, and will be found in full at the close of this chapter.

To preserve the record of these early settlers, such sketches and facts as can now be obtained will be given.

Leonard Lott settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Gamble, in Wilmot township. He was married on Long Island to a Frenchwoman named Letitia Flander. Removed to Stillwater, N. Y., where he was living in 1773. In the summer of 1777 he was at Wilmot, from whence he removed to Plymouth in the early part of the winter, and lived there with Ira Manville from the 10th of December, 1777, until the 1st of June, 1778. He was at the Forty-fort at the time of the battle. After the war he returned to the Gamble place, remained there two or three years, when he moved to Meshoppen, thence to the Mehoopany creek, where he died. His descendants still reside in Wyoming county.

Philip Painter lived farther up the river, on the farm subsequently purchased by James Quick. He was probably a lessee of Philip Weeks, the Connecticut claimant, but of his history I have been unable to learn nothing more, except that after the war it is probable that he settled in Northumberland county.

Edward Hicks, from Dutchess Co., N. Y., made a possession at the mouth of Sugar Run, as early as 1775, and remained there about a year, and left. He embraced loyalist sentiments, and was taken by the Westmoreland militia, December, 1777, from which time his name disappears from our local records.

Prince Bryant, of Providence, R. I., a tanner by trade, occupied this farm in 1776. By deed dated April 21, 1777, he sold the property to Benjamin Eaton, for £200, and described it as "a certain lot or parcel of land in Westmoreland, being the lot that I bought of Amaziah Close, containing three hundred acres, lying in a district that was laid out by Jeremiah Ross and Lieut. Wells; said lot is situated on the south side of the Susquehanna river, opposite Wialuchin." About this time he was engaged for nine months as post-rider between Hartford, Conn., and Wyoming, making the round trip each fortnight. In January, 1781, he was living in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., to which he removed about the time of the battle of Wyoming. He subsequently settled above Athens, near the mouth of Cayuta creek, where, in 1788, he owned six hundred acres of land, on which were two dwelling-houses, a grist-mill, and a saw-mill, which in January of that year he sold to Nathaniel Shaw and John Shepard.

Benjamin Eaton, who purchased of Prince Bryant, was from Kent, Litchfield Co., Ct. He remained on this property until the spring of 1778, when he removed to Wyoming for safety. Near by him was settled Calvin Eaton, probably a relative. In 1787, Mr. Eaton was living in the "Mohawk district, Montgomery Co., N. Y.," when he sold his land in Bradford County to Isaac Benjamin. In Erwin's History of Painted Post it is said that, "in 1795, Benjamin Eaton opened the first store in the town, if not in the county, for the benefit of civilization." I have failed to learn anything further of his history there. A note from Prof. D. C. Eaton, of Yale college, gives the following facts: Benjamin, fifth son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Parker) Eaton, was born at Tolland, Conn., Feb. 1, 1732. Thomas was the oldest son of Thomas and Lydia (Gay), who was the son of John, oldest son of John, who emigrated from London to Massachusetts Bay in 1635.

It may be added, that Isaac Benjamin sold the farm to Jonas Ingham, Sept. 4, 1789, whose great-grandson now occupies it.

It will be remembered that Henry Pauling, of Montgomery Co., Pa., purchased of Job Chillaway the site of the Mission village, in May, 1775. Soon after he sent up Isaac Hancock to take possession of his lands and cultivate them. Here, on the 10th of September, 1777, Mrs. Hancock gave birth to a daughter, Betsy, who became the wife of Jesse Ross. Mr. Hancock returned to his home, near Philadelphia, late in the fall of the same year. His subsequent residence in the county will be noticed in the township annals.

In order to make his title secure, Mr. Pauling purchased four rights in the Susquehanna company, and his three sons, Benjamin, William, and Jesse, came upon the property in the year 1776 or '77. The wealth and social standing of the family gave the young men great influence among the settlers. Generous of their means, fond of the hunt and the rough sports of the times, they soon became the leading spirits in the community, and lived on terms of great friendship with their neighbors until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, when their ardent zeal for their Pennsylvania title, the suspicions and possibly unwise eagerness of the prominent Whigs to crush out all loyalty to the crown of England, led them, in common with many other prominent men in the colonies, although greatly to the mortification and chagrin of their father, who espoused heartily the cause of the colonists, to join the loyalists, and identify themselves with the interests of the mother government. The prominence of the family made the course of the young men the subject of much correspondence among the leading men of this valley, a few extracts from which are appended.

In a letter written by Judge Gore, he says, "The circumstance of Mr. Pauling is this: when he had purchased of Job Chillaway, he then sent his son, John Pauling, to Wyoming to purchase a number of Connecticut rights to cover the tract he had purchased of the Indian. Those Connecticut rights were laid in a different direction from the former, so as to cover about one-half of the bottom land, while the Indian right took no other. Afterwards he settled three sons, to wit: Benjamin, Jesse, and the other name don't occur. However, they lived there several years in good agreement, so far as I know, until the Indians made war against the United States, when these young men went off and joined the enemy. One [William] was appointed a captain in Butler's rangers, one a lieutenant, and the third a quartermaster. They were all personally down against the settlement at Wyoming, with the savages, and exercised great severities upon the prisoners. They are yet at Niagara, one a justice of the peace."

In 1802, Col. John Jenkins writes to Joseph Kingsbury as follows: "The three Paulings who left our settlement the year before the battle in 1778, went and joined Col. John Butler. They were commissioned as officers in his rangers. They afterwards returned home in the winter, and made arrangements for their friends, returned again, and joined Col. Butler early in the spring of 1778."

Living in the immediate neighborhood of the Paulings were two families, one named Page, and the other Richmond Berry. They were tenants of the Paulings, and were loyalists. Berry was taken by the militia in 1777, and his family were removed to Wyoming in the following spring.

James Wells lived next above the Paulings. His house stood in a grove of white oaks, about sixty rods above the Stalford line, and twenty rods west of the State road. He was a native of Colchester, Connecticut, from which place he emigrated to Wyoming in 1771, and removed to Wyalusing in 1774. In company with Jeremiah Ross he laid out the town in that year. He probably had two children born in Wyalusing, viz., Alice, born in 1774, the first white child born in the township, and Mary, born in 1776. Mr. Miner says (Hazleton Travelers, p. 57), "The family were the earliest settlers in Springfield, on the Wyalusing, from which, on danger becoming imminent from the savages, they removed to the more densely settled part of the country, in the valley." He and his oldest son, James, enlisted in the First Independent Company, of Wyoming, under command of Captain Robert Durkee. In this company Mr. Wells was first lieutenant. He, with others, on learning the great danger to which Wyoming was exposed from the savages, resigned his commission, left his company in New Jersey, and hastened home to participate in the ill-starred battle of Wyoming. In this battle he probably served as a private in Captain Bidlack's (lower Wilkes-Barre) company, which was on the right wing of the patriot army. Here he was surrounded and slain. There is a tradition, which comes pretty well authenticated, that he was wounded in the leg so that he could not run, and the Indians attempted to capture him. Being a man of stalwart frame and giant strength he hurled off his enemies, when one sunk a tomahawk into his skull, which ended his life. He was forty-six years of age.

After the battle, the mother with her ten children fled with the other fugitives to their friends in Connecticut, where they remained until 1787, when they returned to Wyalusing, where the family will be again mentioned. James, Jr., served in Captain Spalding's company until the close of the war, when he removed to the State of New York. James and Amos Wells were appointed in 1773 to settle the line in dispute between the towns of Kingston

and Plymouth, and reported in November of that year. He was a proprietor of Charlestown, one of the Susquehanna company's townships, laid out on the West Branch, and sacked by Plunket, September, 1775, but there is no evidence that he ever lived there. Little else can be found in the meagre records of these early times, but these scraps show that he had the confidence of the early settlers in this part of the country.

Nathan Kingsley, Esq., lived on the northern half of the farm now owned by George H. Welles, at Wyalusing. The old house in which he lived is still standing about thirty rods north of the railroad depot. He was the oldest son of Salmon Kingsley, and was born in Scotland, Windham Co., Connecticut, January 23, 1743, and married Roccelana (Wareham?), of Windsor, Connecticut. (Prof. James L. Kingsley, of Yale College, was a nephew of Nathan.) He came to Wyoming about 1772 or '73, and was one of the original proprietors of Springfield. August 8, 1775, he was appointed one of the committee of inspection for the county of Westmoreland. He purchased by deed bearing date January 8, 1776, of Elijah Brown, for £60, one-half of a saw-mill "standing on a creek called by ye name of Moughshopping, together with one-half of ye stream, tools, and timber belonging thereto," etc. He sold the same to Thomas Wigton on the 8th of March following. The precise date of Mr. Kingsley's settlement at Wyalusing cannot now be fixed. He was there previous to the survey of the township of Springfield in October, 1777, and had set off to him lots numbered 34 and 35, and it appeared that subsequently, in his absence, the township committee changed his corners.

About the latter part of this year he was captured by the Indians, and remained in captivity nearly a year. While in captivity he secured the friendship and confidence of the Indians by his skill in doctoring their horses. He was, in consequence, allowed considerable liberty, and permitted to go into the woods to gather herbs and roots for his medicines. Seizing a favorable opportunity, he made his escape, and reached Wyoming in safety. During his captivity his family found a home with Jonathan Slocum, a member of the Friends' society. Here Nathan, Jr., was killed, and another son carried into captivity by the Indians. Mr. Miner gives the account as follows: "A respectable neighbor, Nathan Kingsley, had been made prisoner, and taken into the Indian country, leaving his wife and two sons to the charity of the neighbors. Taking them home, Mr. Slocum bade them welcome until Mr. Kingsley should be liberated, or some other mode of subsistence present. On the 2d of November (1778), the two boys being engaged grinding a knife, a rifle-shot and cry of distress brought Mrs. Slocum to the door, where she beheld an Indian scalping Nathan, the eldest lad, fifteen years of age, with the knife he had been sharpening. Waving her back with his hand, he entered the house, and took up Ebenezer Slocum, a little boy. The mother stepped up to the savage, and, reaching for the child, said, 'He can do you no good; see, he is lame.' With a grim smile, giving up the boy, he took Frances, her daughter, aged about five years, gently in his arms, and, seizing the younger Kingsley by the hand, hurried away to the mountains; two savages, who were with him, taking a black girl seventeen years old. This was within one hundred rods of Wilkes-Barre fort. An alarm was instantly given, but the Indians eluded pursuit, and no trace of their retreat could be found."

July 12, 1780, Lieutenant Kingsley was appointed on a court-martial, but when, where, or in what company he received his military title is not known.

At the close of the war he returned to his old home in Wyalusing. His wife and one son, Warcham, had survived the perils of the war, and now he enjoyed a few years of quiet and comfort. On the organization of Luzerne county, Mr. Kingsley, Matthias Hollenback, William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbit, and Obadiah Gore were commissioned, May 11, 1787, judges of the common pleas and justices of the peace, and constituted the first court held in the county. Under date of Jan. 14, 1790, Mr. Kingsley sent the following letter to the president of the supreme executive council, resigning his commission:

"Nathan Kingsley, of the county of Luzerne, commissioned one of the judges of the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas for the county aforesaid, finding it impracticable many times, by reason of high water, to attend courts, and living sixty miles from the county town, joined to the smallness of the fees allowed him in this behalf, is obliged, from necessity, to inform council that he cannot in future serve in his aforementioned capacity. Were his abode nearer than what it is at present to the county town, he would not think of resigning his office, but would continue in it with pleasure and satisfaction. The fall and spring sessions happen at a time when the waters are high, and of consequence make his traveling not only expensive, but very difficult and dangerous. The time of attending, coming to, and returning from courts takes up so considerable a part of the seasons of summer and fall that he is obliged to neglect his agricultural pursuits, to the singular injury of his interest. From these considerations, he desires council to accept his resignation, and take such other order in directing the choice of another judge in his district as to them shall seem meet.

"Nathan Kingsley."

His resignation was accepted on the 1st of the following February, and Lawrence Myers was appointed to fill the vacancy. About 1787 or 1788 he built a distillery on the creek, near the stone quarry, which was probably the first in the township. His wife died, and is buried in the cemetery at Wyalusing, but the precise date is not known. Mr. Kingsley is described as a large, tall man, of more than ordinary intelligence, deeply interested in the prosperity of the community and the development of the country. He fell a victim to the habits of the times, lost his property, and in his old age was supported at the public charge. He died in the State of Ohio in 1822, at the age of eighty.

Amos York lived next neighbor above Mr. Kingsley, on what has more recently been known as the John Hollenback place. He came from Voluntown, Conn. At what period I am unable to ascertain. He purchased a farm opposite the mouth of Meshoppen creek, in Wyoming county, and there made a settlement. From the Mehoopany creek up, on the west side of the river, several families were settled prior to 1776. In Joseph Biles' field-notes of the survey of the Susquehanna river, under date of March 30, 1796, he notes "Eight pitches by article of agreement, dated June 14, 1776," which were to contain 1200 acres, of which Elijah Phelps had three lots, numbered 4, 5, and 8; Thomas Millard, No. 2; Amos York, No. 7; Ichabod Phelps, No. 3; Benjamin Kilbourn, No. 6; and Thomas

Millard, Jr., No. 1. From the records of the commissioners, under the act of 1799:

"Thomas Wigton, sworn in support of the first claim entered by Mrs. York [for about 300 acres], saith that the said Amos York erected a house on, and inclosed a considerable part of, the said tract of land opposite and above the mouth of the Meshopping; that after he had removed to Wyalusing he, the said deceased, went down and wrought on this land before the Indian battle in 1778, and that Elijah Phelps being entered upon the said land, the deceased informed the said deponent, some time prior to the said battle, that he was going over the river to warn off the said Phelps, and on his return said he had warned him off."

Mr. York moved to Wyalusing about 1774. His daughter, Sarah, in her narrative, says about four years previous to 1778, although she may have included in this the time they lived at Meshoppen. Manasseh Miner, the father of Mrs. York, was one of the original proprietors in the Susquehanna company, and conveyed this right to his daughter, and Mr. York made the pitch on which the right was to be located at Wyalusing, on some of the Indian clearings. Here he had carried on his improvements with considerable success. He had erected a good log house, a log barn, and had a considerable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and raised sufficient quantities of grain for their support.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he was known as an active and ardent Whig, which arrayed against him the enmity of his Tory neighbors. Apprehending trouble from the Indians, in the fall of 1777 he went down to Wyoming to seek the advice of friends, and make arrangements for the removal of his family. It was there thought there would be no danger from the savages in the winter, and if in the spring they continued to favor the interests of the British, there would be ample time to seek the protection of the lower settlements. The capture of some of his neighbors occasioned new alarm, but there seemed to be no alternative but run the risk of being undisturbed until spring. To move his family sixty miles through a pathless wilderness, in the depth of winter, could not be thought of.

On Feb. 12 and 13, 1778, there occurred a severe snow-storm. Each evening a negro from the old Indian town came to Mr. York's, on a trifling excuse, and remained until late in the evening. On the 14th the storm ceased, and Mr. York determined to find out the reason for the negro's strange conduct. Immediately after breakfast he set out on horseback on an errand to Mr. Pauling's. As to what followed will be nearly in the words of his daughter Sarah, who at the time was fourteen years of age. She says, "The snow was two feet deep. In the afternoon, Miner, his little son, ran in and said the Indians were coming. The family looked out and saw Indians and white men, quite a company,* and the children said they were not afraid, for father was with them. Parshall Terry came in first, Tom Green next, and father next. Father took his seat on the bed and drew his hat over his eyes. I went to him and said, 'Father, what is the matter?' He made no answer, but the tears were running down his cheeks. Terry used to boat on the river, and often stopped at our house. When he came in, mother said, 'How do you do, Terry?' He replied, 'Mrs. York, I am sorry to see you.' Mother said, 'Why, have you taken my husband prisoner?' He answered, 'Ask Tom Green.' Mother said, 'Tom, have you taken my husband prisoner?' He said, 'Yes,' but added, that he should not be hurt, only that he must take an oath that he will be true to King George. My mother appealed to him and Terry by the many acts of kindness they had done, represented to them the peaceable, generous, and obliging disposition of her husband, and deplored the wretched condition of the family.

"After a while Terry lit his pipe and said to Green, 'It is late, and we must be going.' They then drove the cattle into the road, stripped the house of everything of value they could carry away, broke open the chests, tied up the plunder in sheets and blankets, and put the bundles on the backs of the men. Father had to take a pack of his own goods. When they got prepared to start, my father asked permission to speak to his wife,—he took her by the hand, but did not speak. When the company started, my father was compelled to walk, carry a bundle, and assist in driving his cattle, while his favorite riding-mare carried Terry."

The journey was a tedious, toilsome one for the captive. He was held a prisoner for about nine months, during which time he was subject to exposure and want, and endured all manner of hardship and suffering, not the least of which was the constant anxiety for the welfare of his family, who were left destitute in the midst of winter, and far from friends on whom they could call for aid in their distress.

The narrative continues: "After the company had gone, and no more was to be seen of father, my mother and sister, Wealthy, started down to the town of Wyalusing, to see what had been done there. When they came to the village they found only two women, the wives of Page and Berry, and some children, whose I do not recollect. My mother stayed there a while and then came back. . . . That night we expected every moment when the Indians would come and kill us, or take us prisoners. We sat up and waited for the Indians all night. Next morning my mother and the older children concluded to move the family down to Wyalusing. We had eight fat hogs in the pen and a crib of corn. The bottom of the crib was opened and the hogs let out, so they could get what corn they wanted, and we all started for the village, taking what we could of necessaries. My oldest sisters went every day and brought some things out of our house. We lived in this village, in one of the cabins, about three weeks. One night, a man came to our cabin and handed my mother a letter from my father. His name was Secoy (John Secord), a Tory. While he was in the house, my brother Miner came in and said there were three men coming. Secoy said, 'Mrs. York, for God's sake, hide me!' She threw some bedding over him on the floor, and then went and stood in the door. The men came up. They were Captain Aholiab Buck, her son-in-law, Miner Robbins, my mother's sister's son, and a Mr. Phelps. My mother told them not to come in, but to cross the river and stay at Eaton's that night; that Eaton was the only man left in the settlement; that early in the morning she and the children would be ready to go with them. They crossed

* There were forty or fifty in the whole company, of whom only fourteen went to Mr. York's house.

over as my mother advised. She then told Secoy he might get up. He said he was hungry, and mother gave him something to eat. He said she had saved him, and he would save her; that his son was at the head of a body of Indians close by, and he was sent as a spy to see if there was any armed men there.

"Next morning Captain Buek came over, and we all started on foot and traveled ten miles towards Wyoming, with no track except what the three men made coming and going. The first house we came to was Mr. Van der Lippe's. My mother and two of the older sisters went on next day with Captain Buek, the rest of the children stayed at Van der Lippe's* until spring, when Mr. Phelps took us away in a canoe to his house. Afterwards Miner Robbins took us in a canoe to Wyoming fort, where mother was."

As affording some idea of the value of Mr. York's improvements at Wyalusing, Mrs. Carr (Sarah York) says the Indians took off one yoke of oxen, one yoke of four years' old steers, one horse, eleven good cows, a number of young cattle. There were besides eight fat hogs, store hogs, sheep, fowls, etc.; that he had sufficient hay for his stock, three hundred bushels of corn in the crib, besides other grain. When it is remembered that this was on hand the latter part of February, we may infer that his crops were quite abundant. Including clothing and bedding taken off by the enemy, she estimates the loss to the family at $1395.

While living at Wyalusing, Mrs. York gave birth to two sons: one named Amos, born July, 1775, and died April 27, 1776, probably the first death in the township; the other born June 27, 1777, consequently about six months old at the time of his father's capture.

Mrs. York and her family took refuge in the Forty fort, where she maintained herself by cooking for the garrison stationed there. Here she remained until after the battle in which Capt. Buck fell, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, leaving an infant daughter, born March 25, 1778, and who afterwards became the wife of Major Taylor, of Wyalusing. Speaking of the evening of the battle, Mrs. Carr, whose narrative I have quoted, says, "Some crawled in on their hands and knees, covered with blood, during the night. The scenes of that night cannot be described,—women and children screaming and calling, 'Oh my husband! my brother! my father!' etc.

"Next morning after the battle this Parshall Terry† came with a flag and written terms from Tory Butler to Col. Denison. He told Denison if he surrendered peaceably not a soul should be hurt, but if he refused the whole fort should be put to the tomahawk. My mother went to Col. Denison and told him that this was the man who had deprived her of a husband and her children of a father, and she could not bear to see him come into the fort; that she had no confidence in his promises, and if he was allowed to come in she would go out. Denison said she must not go out. She declared she would, called her children to her, went to the gate and demanded a passage out. The sentry presented his bayonet to her breast and asked Col. Denison if he should let her pass. The colonel said no. He then pushed the bayonet through her clothes so that it drew blood. She said to Col. Denison, 'I will go out with my children, or I will die here at the door.' The colonel said, 'Let her pass.' We went down along the bank of the river. We could see burning houses on both sides of the river, which the Indians had set fire to. We went on until we got opposite Wilkes-Barre. We saw a woman on the other side of the river, and mother called to her to bring a boat over. The woman was a Mrs. Lock, a Dutchwoman. We all got into it, and Mrs. Lock pushed it down the river with all her might. We run all day, and at night we stopped at a house near the bank. Not long after we had been in the house a boy informed us that Lieut. Forsman was on the bank with a boat-load of wounded men. We all got into our canoe again, and Forsman took a man [Richard Fitzgerald] from his boat to manage the canoe for us, and we run all night. We went down to Paxton, where we stayed until October. At Paxton my mother buried her youngest child, a son of thirteen months. He died at the house of Col. Elder.

"After a time mother received letters from Wyoming stating that she might return with safety. In October we went up to Wyoming in company with a Dutch family. Capt. Buck's widow was with us. We stayed about two weeks at Wilkesbarre; but, as there was frequent murdering in the neighborhood, mother would not stay. There were three men going through the big swamp; mother and her family accompanied them on foot, resolved to make her way to her father's in Voluntown, Conn. One of the men was Asahel, brother of Capt. Buck. We lay one night in the swamp. When we got through it the men left us. We traveled on foot to New Milford, Conn., where mother was taken sick, and it was a fortnight before she was able to travel.

"When we were at the North river, where Gen. Washington lay, an officer informed him that there was a woman in distress. Gen. Washington ordered her to be brought to his tent. She told him her story, and Washington gave her fifty dollars. But we did not need money to bear traveling expenses, for the people on the road treated us with great sympathy and kindness.

"At New Milford my sister, Buck, was among her husband's relatives. She and sister Esther remained there all winter. From New Milford we were carried in a wagon a hundred miles to Windham, from there we traveled on foot a day and a half to Voluntown. When within a mile of her father's, a man met her and said, 'How do you do, Mrs. York?' Mother said she did not recollect him. He told us who he was, and said, 'Have you heard about your husband?' She said she had not. Said he, 'I will tell you. He is dead and buried.' Mother looked around on her children, but did not speak. Not another word was spoken by her until she got to her father's. This was the first intelligence we had of father from the time he was taken, except the letter Secoy brought. He was detained a prisoner at different places nine months, and was exchanged at New York. After his release he went to Mr. Miner's to make inquiries after his family, but could get no

* Mr. Fitzgerald and probably some others from up the river were staying in this neighborhood.

† Col. Butler, in his report, says he sent Lieut. Therry with a flag. A different spelling.

intelligence from them. He declared that he would start in two days, and would find his family if living; but was taken sick, and died eleven days before his family arrived. We all visited his grave that night."

The following is a copy of Col. Butler's pass to Mrs. York, the original of which is still in existence:

"Permit the Bairor, Mrs. York & family consisting of Nine to pass from this to Stonington in Connecticut. And I do also Recommend to all Authority both Sivil and military to Assist the above family as they are of the Distressed [inhabitants] which were drove from this Town by Indians and tories, and her husband has been a prisoner with the enemy for eight months.

"ZEBN. BUTLER, Lt. Col. Comdg.

"WESTMORELAND, Oct. 13, 1778."

I have given the narrative thus full because it presents a vivid picture of the fortitude and heroism of the women of this period of our country's history. Mrs. York was only one of thousands, especially on the border, who endured similar sufferings, and were compelled to exhibit like firmness and self-reliance in the hour of danger or of necessity.

Miner Robbins, a nephew of Mrs. York, came to Wyalusing probably at the same time as his uncle, and lived either with him or on the next place above, on the Wyalusing creek. He married a Miss Phelps, of the family living opposite Meshoppen. He retired either to Meshoppen or Kingston in the autumn of 1777. Here he was identified with the patriots in the defense of the settlements and the protection of the inhabitants. About the middle of June, 1778, he was fatally wounded while on a scout up the river. Under date of June 17, Mr. Jenkins says, "Miner Robbins killed, and Joel Phelps wounded." Elisha Harding gives the following account: "Soon after six men with two canoes went up the river as far as where Osterhouts now live. They landed, and ascended the bank, and saw an armed force of Indians and Tories running towards them. They ran to their canoes, and strove to get round the point of the island to escape the fire of the enemy, but they were too nigh, were fired on, and two were wounded,—a Miner Robbins, one of Captain Hewitt's men, who died next morning, the other Joel Phelps, severely." In another place he says, "Miner Robbins was buried near where the burying-ground is near Carpenter's. Elijah Phelps said in my hearing that he was in the party, and fired on the men in the canoe when his brother was wounded and his brother-in-law was killed."

The liberal policy adopted by Roger Williams induced a considerable immigration from the north of Ireland, Scotch-Irish, who settled in the southeastern part of Rhode Island. From these families quite a number emigrated to Wyoming, and some of them found their way into this county. Prominent among these was

Captain Robert Carr, who, before his coming to Wyoming, had been a sea-captain. He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, and made his settlement there somewhere about 1774. He lived on the flats just above, and near the mouth of the creek, and included in his pitch the island opposite, which for a long time was known as Carr's island. In the "Long township" laid in 1774, this was known as lot No. 29, but in the later survey of Springfield it was Nos. 51 and 52. By deed, bearing date Aug. 12, 1776, he sold his improvement to James Forsyth, and purchased a lot in Durell. He was, however, living in Wyalusing, June 21, 1777, as at that date he sold his Durell lands to a Mr. Ketchum. He seems to have been interested in mill property, and may have been a millwright by trade. He at one time owned half the grist- and saw-mill on Mill creek, above Wilkes-Barre, at another a saw-mill on Tuscarora creek in Wyoming county, and in Bradford his purchases were on creeks, evidently with an eye to their being suitable mill sites. He was one of the committee of inspection appointed August 8, 1775. In the autumn of 1777 he retired to Wyoming, at least he is found there in December of that year. On the 9th of November, 1778, being in company with David Goss below Wapwallapen, they were attacked by a band of Indians, and Carr was shot through the thigh, tomahawked, and scalped. Goss was also killed. Carr was probably a single man, at least I can find no evidence of his having a family.

James Forsyth was the youngest of three sons, whose father emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland, to Rhode Island. James was among the earliest settlers at Wyoming, where he is found with the Connecticut party. In August, 1769, the Wyoming settlers petitioned the general assembly of Connecticut to take the settlement under their protection, and establish civil government over them. James Forsyth was among the petitioners. On the 14th of November of that year, the Pennsylvania party, under John Jennings, Amos Ogden, and Charles Stewart, seized and sent to Philadelphia Capt. John Durkee, and compelled the whole Connecticut party to surrender their possessions to the agent of the governor of Pennsylvania. In the articles of agreement entered into between the parties, it was stipulated that fourteen men of the Connecticut settlers might remain on the ground for the purpose of gathering the crops and preserving the property of their friends, until the question of jurisdiction should be settled. James Forsyth was one of the party left in pursuance of this agreement. In 1773 he was a resident of Kingston, in which township he held a settling right. He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, and drew lot No. 53, which covered the flats on the creek now owned by the heirs of Baseom Taylor. He probably moved his family to Wyalusing in 1776, as in August of that year he sold his dwelling in Hanover and his interest in the Nantieoke fishing company to Josiah Pell, and purchased of Robert Carr "Number 29 of the township of *Washington* so called, with an island called Carr's island," in consideration of £55, deed dated Aug. 12, 1776. Having purchased of David Smith a right in the Susquehanna township of Standing Stone, which was laid in the upper part of present Frenchtown, he removed there in 1777, and in the autumn of the same year returned to Wyoming, where he is lost sight of in this valley. November 18, 1788, at the suit of Benjamin Baily *vs.* James Forsyth, Lord Butler, sheriff of Luzerne county, sells to Rosewell Welles "three hundred acres on Shoefelt's flats." As indicating something of the habits of the times, when the whipping-post and cropping ears were not unusual methods of punishment, the following may be of interest:

"Westmoreland on Susquehanna, in the Colony of Connecticut—Whereas James Forsyth, Junr., of said Westmoreland, In February, 1774, by accident from ye bite of a horse lost a great part of his left

ear, Now James Forsyth, Doctor William Hooker Smith who was called as a chirgion to inspect ye case and dress ye wound, did personally appear before me Nathan Denison one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for ye town of Westmoreland in ye Colony of Connecticut, and being sworn declare by ye bite of a horse ye sd. James Forsyth lost a part of his left ear.

"Sworn by me NATHAN DENISON, Justice of ye Peace."

(Westmoreland County Records.)

Abraham Bowman, the same person whose name appears on the Springfield list as Ephraim Bowman, and elsewhere as Ephraim Boardman, was a native of Germany; emigrated to New York; lived for a time in Scoharie, then Albany Co., N. Y., from which place he came to Wyalusing in the spring of 1777, and bought of James Forsyth. The deed bears date May 27, 1777, and describes the land as lying in the district of SPRING, so called, being lots Nos. 51, 52, 53, including an island called Carr's island. On account of a mistake in the name, this was followed by a deed of confirmation dated June 19 of the same year. He went to Dover, York Co., Pa., where he died previous to June 3, 1785, as at that date his cousin administers upon his estate. In the deed given by the administratrix, she recounts that the said Bowman died intestate and unmarried, and she is his only near relative in this country.

Ephraim Tyler came from Wyoming, and lived on the Merryall Flats one season. He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, and drew lot No. 27, which was afterwards a part of the Thomas Lewis farm. Mr. Tyler was at Wyoming in the battle; his father, Ephraim, died soon after. During the trouble known as the second Pennamite war he was an active partisan on the Yankee side and one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering. He was an early settler in Wyoming county, after the Revolutionary war, and removed to Susquehanna county, where some of his descendants still reside. Mr. Tyler's residence in this county was known and described as "Tyler's Flats" in the early records.

William Dunn was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, but became a speculator in the Susquehanna lands. He made a settlement on the flats just opposite to Camptown, and some improvement at the mouth of Camp creek, which was first called Dunn's creek, and the improvement "Dunn's Possession." He was killed by the Indians during the Wyoming troubles. His name is found among the list of the killed in the battle, but this is probably a mistake.

Benjamin Skiff and Stephen Skiff were settled on a pitch made by John Staples, the farm subsequently owned by Jonas Ingham In a deposition made by Col. John Franklin he says, "that in the lifetime of Jonas Ingham, this Dept. was often at his house near Wyolusing creek; that he understood and believes that the sd. Ingham was living on a farm which he purchased of Isaac Benjamin; sd. farm was formerly known as 'Staples Pitch' and claimed by Benjamin and Stephen Skiff, who this Dept. understood and believes were settled on the lands before the massacre by the savages at Wyoming, which took place July 3, 1778." At the time of his settlement there in 1789, Mr. Ingham says the cabin was still standing. August 30, 1787, Benjamin and Stephen Skiff, from the "Mohawk district, Montgomery Co., N. Y.," sell "Staples Pitch" to Benjamin Eaton. Stephen Skiff enlisted in Captain Ransom's company and served through the Revolutionary war. The family were from Windham Co., Connecticut.

Ambrose and Justus Gaylord laid a right in Springfield and drew Nos. 20 and 21, which included the Irving and Homet farms at the old Misiscum at Homet's Ferry. They came here in 1776 or '77. On the commencement of the troubles of the Revolutionary war, both the brothers enlisted in the Continental army, and served through the war. Justus held the rank of sergeant in Spalding's company.

Benjamin Budd, with his sons John, Joseph, and Asa, drew lots Nos. 14 and 15 in Springfield, subsequently owned by George and William Terry and the Hortons. The lots were purchased by Parshall Terry. His wife, Rachael Budd, has narrated the story of their settlement, which contains such a picture of frontier life of that period, that it is inserted at considerable length.

NARRATIVE OF RACHAEL BUDD.

From "Letters of an American Farmer," by St. John de Creve-Cœur. 3 vols. Paris, 1787.*

The author† of these volumes, a Frenchman by birth and education, but an American by adoption and by virtue of over thirty years' residence, became acquainted with Mrs. Budd probably within a few months of the battle of Wyoming, as his account is dated Orange county, April 28, 1779. The book is dedicated to the Marquis de La Fayette, then a major-general in the American army. It was originally published in English. As it appears in its French dress, this narrative is so full of Gallicisms and inflated verbiage as to discredit its claim to be a verbatim report, though given in the first person. Yet there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of Mrs. Budd's statements, and, as she and her husband were among the earliest settlers within the limits of Bradford County, as well as at Wyoming, a condensed report of her story is given here; the language of the original being quoted only where not objectionable by reason of verbiage or prolixity.

Mrs. Budd, who does not give her maiden name, was the daughter of a clergyman at Southampton, Long Island. At the age of seventeen she married Benjamin Budd, a neighboring farmer, shortly after which they removed to Orange county, where they remained until she was the mother of six sons and two daughters. Tired with contending with a rigorous climate and ungrateful soil, her husband entered with enthusiasm into the new project of the Connecticut people for a colony on the Susquehanna river. "Nothing," she says, "could be more seducing than the descriptions of this new country as printed in our newspapers. The first path was hardly broken when we sold our farm and departed for Wyoming. I cannot de-

* Lettres d'un cultivateur américain, addressées à Wm. S——on Esqr., depuis l'année 1780 jusqu'en 1786. Par M. St. John de Creve-Cœur: Traduites l'Anglois. Paris, 1787.

† Hector St. Jean de Crevecœur, a French writer, born at Caen in 1731, emigrated to America in 1754, and settled on a farm near New York. In 1782 he published his "Letters of an American Farmer," and was appointed French consul at New York. He is said to have enjoyed the confidence of Washington and Franklin. Died in France, 1813.

scribe to you the fatigues and dangers that we encountered in this long journey; for you know that from Wells' ferry, on the Delaware river, there is a continuous forest of 120 miles, mountainous, filled with pines, hemlocks, beech, spruce, and wild laurel." This wild region they traversed with great labor and difficulty, accompanied by their eight children, and a goodly stock of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. "We arrived finally in this promised land. Everything I saw announced its fertility and abundance. I viewed with peculiar pleasure the striking contrast afforded by the rugged hills which we had traversed, and the beautiful lowlands which they surrounded, skirting both sides of this lovely river."

The date of this arrival is not given; but in Worden's list Benjamin Budd is said to have acquired 1½ shares in the Susquehanna company in 1768; and in "a list of settlers at Wilkes-Barre, 24 July, 1769," occurs as follows: "No. 92, Benjamin Budd, deserted" (or left the settlement). This fixes his arrival as among the earliest at Wyoming. Here, in a society of seventeen families, within the space of two leagues, lodged in her humble bark cabin, and exposed to many privations, though rich in hopes, Mrs. Budd became the mother, four and a half months after their arrival, of the first white child born in Wyoming. "We named him 'Susquehanna Budd,' in memory of the new place of his birth. My husband made him a cradle of bark, very commodious. Although this furniture evinced the lowliness of his fortunes, this child might have been able, but for this cruel war, to become a rich colonist."

In the subsequent troubles between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania settlers Mr. Budd lost all his cattle, and was himself carried a prisoner to Philadelphia; and his wife, being reduced to indigence, placed five of her children at service,—the eldest at Mehoopany,—and with the assistance of her second son, and with the little Susquehanna in her arms, returned to Orange county; five days' travel through the snow of early winter, with only a couple of blankets for nightly shelter from the cold. The following May, her husband having been released from prison, they returned to Wyoming. He seems, however, by reason of his peace principles, to have lost the confidence of the Connecticut people during the Pennamite troubles, and after five years' residence at Wyoming (presumably in the year 1774), he removed his family to Wyalusing, hoping to end his days there. "In our neighborhood lived Job Chilloway and the old Hendrick, two respectable *Shawanese* Indians. They were more acute and subtle than these natives generally are; they loved gold and silver; they had acquired from their compatriots more than five hundred acres of lowlands,—an immense property, if you knew all the value of it. They were generous and humane. We found among them the resources of friendship.

"The rich pastures of the neighborhood, the repose which we enjoyed, the honesty of our neighbors, made us very soon forget all our old calamities,—they served only to make us enjoy our present happiness. My second son married a woman who gave him 300 acres of land at Wissack* (Wysox), a new settlement above Wyalusing; our oldest† was established at Mehoopany." The three years of her residence at this loved and peaceful asylum Mrs. Budd speaks of as the happiest period of her life. But they were not to enjoy their quiet longer. The sharp definition of sympathy and co-operation which ranged the seaboard population on the side of Whig or Loyalist, reached the most obscure retreats of the frontier. Budd's three oldest sons took part with the Whigs; while their father, though a non-combatant and a pacificator, became obnoxious on account of suspected Tory sympathies, and in common with the whole population of "the three upper settlements of Wi-o-Lucing, Wissack, and Standing Stone" was forced to retire; the more pronounced Tories going northward‡ into the Indian country; while others took refuge in the settlements below.

"Our two savages retired with the rest to *Shenando* (Chenango?), an Indian village. Happy mortals! They knew where to find peace; and we dared to call them savages! Would to God we had followed them, as we were several times invited to do!" The third son, who had joined the militia against his parents' wishes, had been carried a prisoner to Montreal, by the way of *Ockwako* and Niagara; and at the time of this relation his mother had heard nothing more of him.

Returning to Wyoming, probably in 1777, the Budds found everything changed from the peaceful situation of former years. "All was turmoil and excitement. The time of happy hospitality was past; rumors and factions only remained. They reproached my husband for his tranquillity and love of peace as a crime. Reduced to cultivate land which did not belong to us, we passed our nights deploring in secret the loss of our former opulence, and the quiet of Wyalusing; we wept to recall that in twenty-nine years of fatigue and hardship we had enjoyed but three years of peace and repose.

"Ah," said I to my husband, "why did we not remain where we were? Here we are distrusted and despised. Exposure to the depredations of the two parties (at Wyalusing) could not be worse than these daily insults which we do not deserve. You have no doubt heard, Monsieur, of the embassy of savages from *Ockwako*, who came to reclaim the cattle of the settlers who had taken refuge among them. 'We have given hospitality,' said they, 'to the whites whom you have exiled and persecuted; we have received them into our villages, because they were unhappy and hungry. They have touched our wigwams,§ but we have no milk for their children. The village has sent us to reclaim their cows: what do you say to it?' Our leaders had the imprudence to arrest them. It had been easy to foresee the folly of such conduct, which tended to attach these tribes to the Royalist cause; but such was the power they (our leaders) had usurped, that nobody dared find fault with their proceedings.

"In the mean time Brant and Butler fell on our settlements with the rapidity of lightning. You know the bloody details of this frightful tragedy, which resulted in the destruction and banishment of more than twelve hun-

* The name I have been unable to learn.

† Probably Asa Budd.

‡ To Anaquaga, Ockwako (Owego?), and Shenando, as the names of these Indian villages are given in the narrative.

§ A ceremony which conferred the right to demand hospitality.

dred families, established along a line of one hundred and twenty miles of shore."

On the approach of the enemy Mr. Budd and his family, consisting of wife, three young children, daughter, and son-in-law,* took refuge in the stockade,† into which Mrs. B. was carried with a broken leg, from an accident on entering the bateau to cross the river. After the battle and subsequent capitulation, Mrs. Budd says that the old Indian, Hendrick, was the first to enter the fort, where he recognized her husband and family, whom he saluted with every mark of friendship. On inquiring for the two eldest sons of the family, he was told that they were supposed to be safe at Mehoopany, at which he expressed gratification; but as it afterwards appeared, he knew better than they. Two hours after this the prisoners were all ordered, for their own protection, to paint their faces with vermilion, which was served out for the purpose, and they were ordered to quit the country within five days. Towards night Hendrick returned and led Mr. Budd away to the Indian camp, passing the field of battle, where he recognized on all sides the bodies of his friends and neighbors. At the camp Hendrick presented him with his two sons, painted red. They had come down from Mehoopany, as would appear from Mrs. Budd's narrative, to join in the defense of Wyoming; but having been taken prisoners, were indebted for their safety to the friendly offices of Hendrick. Seeing his friend's distress at the desolation which had overtaken his country, and his despondency and despair of ever finding a better fate, Hendrick advised him to return to his old home at Wyalusing, saying that his house there was not, and should not, be burned, and promising him protection, adding that Budd was a man of peace, and the friend of every one, and that no one would harm him. Finding him disinclined to run so great a risk, Hendrick gave him two horses, and told him to take what property and supplies he had brought with him into the fort and go in peace, and with his blessing.

Three days afterwards this afflicted family started for Shamokin by water; but finding a lack of accommodations when they arrived there, went on to Northumberland, where they found, indeed, abundant hospitality, but were destined soon to suffer worse evils than had yet befallen them, for while Mrs. Budd was lying helpless with her broken limb, her husband and two of her sons died with the smallpox. "They lost their lives in this new settlement after having escaped from the fire and sword of our enemies. I more than once reproached my cruel destiny for leaving me to survive such disasters. I recommended myself to God, and thought of all my parents and friends. But how should a woman in my condition ever hope to join them? I departed finally, accompanied by three sons who remained to me, and my daughter Rachael, who had a child at the breast; the other daughter married, in Pennsylvania, was ignorant of our fate. Mounted on one of the horses that the good Hendrick gave us, we were advised to take the lower road. Scarcely had we passed the great forest when my daughter was attacked with the smallpox, and my cruel fortune obliged me to leave her at the first house that we came to. They promised me to take care of her, for our company was too large to admit of our awaiting her convalescence."

Taking with her her daughter's child, ten months old, and the remainder of the party, Mrs. Budd proceeded on her way to join her friends in Orange county, passing the Delaware at Minisink. One of her sons left her at this place in order to rejoin his wife, whom he had taken to an asylum in the forest during the general disaster. Soon after, her little grandchild died in her arms with the smallpox, and she was herself attacked with it; hoping then, as she says, to finish her painful career. But fortune was not so good to her; "for I am, as you see, nearly blind, and an object of unavailing compassion. My daughter rejoined me at the end of thirty-two days. She rented a house in the vicinity of my parents, and their bounty, united to her industry, procured for us a comfortable subsistence. Ah! if my husband had been willing, this is the asylum I would have proposed to him. Perhaps he might still have lived; but I was fated to weep alone. Such were the gradations of our misfortunes and ruin; after having owned successively four plantations, I now await only the little hillock of earth which will ere long cover me. Let the moment come: it will be one of repose."

There were probably in the Susquehanna valley other persons by the name of Budd who did not belong to the immediate family of Benjamin. This, with the apparent difficulty of always understanding clearly Mr. Budd's narrative, renders the relation of the parties uncertain. Franklin reports a Joseph Budd slain in the massacre, but probably not a son of Rachael, although she had a son of that name.

Miner's list of 1772 gives Benjamin Budd, page 138. Captain John Budd is mentioned in Worden's list. John Budd, in 1802, deposes to the sale by h s father to Parshall Terry of the Terrytown plantation. Harding reports Asa Budd at Tunkhannock at the invasion; this was, I suppose, one of those spoken of as at Mehoopany. What was the name of the second son, who married at Wysox, and what his wife's name, she does not state. Probably Asa was one of the two whose lives were saved by Hendrick. This Hendrick, called a *Shawanese* Indian by Mrs. B., appears to be the same called Peter Hendrick, a *Mohawk*, by Miner in his "History," p. 91.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Besides the families named, there were at various times within the limits of old Springfield, but at what particular location cannot now with certainty be ascertained, the following persons: Josiah Dewey, Isaiah Pasco, Caleb Atherton, Jacob Burt, John Segar, Philip Fox, —— Winters, Casper Hoover, and Parker Wilson. The most of these were probably lessees, under parties holding either the Pennsylvania or Susquehanna company's title. The following memoranda of deeds throw light on other settlements:

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye, that I, Gideon Church, of ye town and county of West-

* This son-in-law, whose name is not given, appears afterwards to have gone out to the battle, from which he did not return.

† Mrs. Budd says "at Shawney, called Kingston." It is evident that she means Forty fort, which was the one used for a refuge for the women and children, and where the capitulation took place, while the Shawney stockade was in Plymouth township, and was not in use at the time of the battle.

moreland and State of Connecticut, for and in consideration of twenty pounds lawful money to me in hand paid, of Benjamin Hatch of Sheffield, in the county of Berkshire, in Massachusetts Bay, do by these presents give, &c., one quarter of a whole proprietor's right of land, now in partnership with the heirs of Ezbon Hatch . . . together with ye pitch and improvements made on Wialushin creek about five miles from ye mouth, or where it falls into ye Great River, to have and to hold ye above granted and bargained premises together with all ye privileges and appurtenances as thereunto belonging . . . this 19th day of August, A.D. 1777."

From which it would appear that there were settlements even above or in the immediate neighborhood of Skiffs, but by whom made does not appear. Under date of 26th October, 1782, Asahel Atherton conveys to Aaron Wormer [Warner?] "about 300 acres lying in that part of said town, near Wiolusink, and within the bounds of a township there laid out on the creek, called and known by the name of Wiolusink creek, . . . with the privileges and appurtenances," etc. The deed does not sufficiently describe the land to locate it, but it is quite likely that Caleb Atherton made the improvements.

At the mouth of Rummerfield creek, Anthony Rummerfield [Rommerfeldt?], a blacksmith by trade, from the Mohawk region, was a settler previous to 1774. After the war he removed to Catherines town, in Tioga Co., N. Y., where, under date of Jan. 9, 1794, he sells to Matthias Hollenback "a piece of land near Standing Stone, including the mouth and falls of a creek which empties itself into the Susquehanna river, . . . with my possession, improvement, and mill-work, formerly erected by me the said Anthony Rummerfield."

Next above Rummerfield was Simon Spalding, who moved up the river from Wyoming in 1775, remained a year, and then leased to Conrad Sill. In a deed bearing date April 1, 1790, to his son, John Spalding, the property is described as a "tract of land containing 300 acres, lying opposite the Standing Stone, extending up the river three-fourths of a mile to Van Alstine's possession, which tract was laid out to me in 1775 on a proprietor's right, belonging originally to Jonas Shepard. The said land, in 1776, I leased to Conrad Sill for five years, on which said Sill built a house and barn and other improvements."

"Sunday morning, 7 o'clock, moved toward Tioga, and encamped on a piece of low ground by the river, where there has been a settlement, and four families dwelt there in 1775. This place is called 'Standing Stone Bottom.' Captain Spalding, who commands the independent company in General Hand's light troops, lived at this place." [Anon. Journal of Sul. Cam.]

"Captain Spalding is one of those for Wyoming; he is the truest of any which I have seen yet; his interest doth not lay here at all, he claiming only a certain place near the Standing Stone, on which he formerly lived." [Captain Shrawder to John Van Campen, Pa. Ar., x. 24.]

Next above the Spalding place was the settlement of Richard Fitzgerald. His former place of residence was Schodac, in Albany Co., N. Y. While here he was drafted for the old French war, and for a year was on garrison duty at the British fort at Oswego. "In the spring of 1776," says his nephew, William Huyck, who was the adopted son of Mr. Fitzgerald, "our family emigrated from the county of Albany; we went on as far as Springfield, at the head of Lake Otsego, and when the lake was clear of ice, when my uncle procured a bateaux, and we moved down the river with considerable difficulty to Standing Stone." Here they were successfully engaged in farming until about Dec. 6, 1777,* when a party of "about twenty of those refugees came to his uncle's house, having the aforesaid Indian, Hopkins, and his lieutenant, Parshall Terry, with them, and plundered the house of an abundance; putting it into a boat of our own, proceeded up the river with their booty, driving off four cows, young cattle, eighteen sheep, and three good horses. Two other families above us shared the same fate, and a Mr. Fitch, a near neighbor, was not only plundered, but himself captured and never returned." To this Mr. Elisha Harding adds that the party took Mr. Fitzgerald as far as Wysox, where they bound him to a flax-brake, and declared they would break every bone in his body unless he would hurrah for King George. The honest old Dutchman replied, "I am an old man and cannot live long at any rate. I had rather die now, a friend to my country, than live longer and die a Tory." Mr. Harding adds, "they released him."

The Whig families had intended to go down to Wyoming with the troops, but they moved so rapidly that opportunity was not afforded. Soon after the departure of the expedition, Mr. Fitzgerald gathered what effects the enemy had left him and with his family started in a canoe down the river. Their progress was slow on account of the thickly floating ice, and tedious on account of the cold. When they reached Blackwalnut they found the river was frozen over, and they could proceed no farther. Taking possession of one of the deserted houses, there they remained until spring, when, in the month of March, with other Whigs living in their neighborhood, they retired to Wyoming. Two fat hogs which the plunderers did not discover, and the corn they could not take away, afforded the family subsistence. They remained at Wyoming until the battle, in which Mr. Huyck served in the ranks and escaped, while old Mr. Fitzgerald remained in the fort. Immediately after the battle they pressed out of the fort with other fugitives. Stopping a day or two at Northumberland, they made their way to Paxton, where they remained until October following, when "we all returned to Wyoming, which place we now kept possession of by garrison. I was young, but as we were compelled to live in a state of perpetual defense, I entered the military service, in which I continued until I joined the army under General Sullivan." In this expedition Mr. Fitzgerald was one of the guides. Returning with the expedition, they remained at Wyoming until peace, when the family returned to their old plantation at Standing Stone. Here he died some time previous to June 1, 1789, as at that date his widow, Nelly, took out letters of administration on his estate.

Henry Birney, a native of Ireland, was an early settler in Plymouth, being there as early as 1773. About 1774 or '75 he moved to Standing Stone, and settled on the farm now owned by Asa Stevens. His wife was a Shears. On the breaking out of the war he moved his family back to Plymouth, and himself entered the Continental army, in which he served most of the time until the close of the war,

* Mr. Huyck says it was about a fortnight before the expedition sent against the Tories, which was Dec. 20, 1777.

when he moved his family back to Standing Stone, where he lived until 1812, when he sold his plantation to Judge Stevens and moved to Scioto, in Ohio, where he died at an advanced age.

Mrs. Rachel Birney, wife of Henry Birney, died in Standing Stone, July 22, 1805, aged fifty-seven years. The *Luzerne Federalist*, in announcing her death, says, "She lived on the river thirty-three years, and suffered many losses and hardships with her family during the long and bloody wars, by the inhuman savages."

Lemuel Fitch was settled on the creek in the upper part of the village of Standing Stone, which by the older people was called Fitch's creek. He was a native of Colchester, Conn., where he married Rebecca Comstock. In the spring of 1774 he and James Wells laid out the Long township, as it was called, and the same year moved upon the lot he had selected for himself. Here he remained until after January, 1778, as at that time a nephew of Mrs. Fitch was sick at her house. He was captured by the Indians, probably by the same party which took Mr. York, who plundered his house and carried off whatever they could take. Mr. Fitch died in captivity. His widow married a Mr. Gromet. She died childless previous to June, 1795.

The late Hon. Jonathan Stevens, in a communication to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, says, "In it [the township of Standing Stone], including where the respondent resides, the first settlements were made between the years 1774 and 1776, by Anthony Rummerfield, Richard Fitzgerald, Low Dutch, from near Albany; Henry Birney, from Ireland; Lemuel Fitch, from New England; Conrad Sill, believed to be Dutch, from near Albany. These were driven away by British, Indians, and Tories in 1777, but some of them returned after the war. The farms they settled are the most valuable in the township."

The above, and in the conveyance of Simon Spalding, are the only references I find to Conrad Sill, and contain all I know of him.

Besides these, there were living in the neighborhood of the Standing Stone three or four brothers by the name of Van Alstyne, who were connected by marriage with the Wintermoots of Wyoming. These young men were in ill repute among the Whigs of the valley. Miner mentions them as among the interlopers who came from eastern New York to the Susquehanna at the beginning of the war. Col. Franklin says that the news of the departure of the Hartley expedition was carried to the enemy by a deserter by the name of Van Alstyne. In a paragraph of a letter written by William Huyck, he says, "Now comes on the Tories, the Van Alstynes, and Isaac Larraway, and Jacob Bowman, and his father, and his uncle, and Philip Fox, and Parshall Terry."

Adam Simmons and Charles Angars were of the same stripe as the Van Alstynes. After the war they retired to Canada. Near them was John Pensil,* whose reported inhumanity in murdering his own brother Henry in cool blood at the battle of Wyoming has given him the name of the "Fratricide," and covered his memory with infamy. Above, but in the same neighborhood, were Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, Michael Shawers, Isaac Larraway, and Isaac Larraway, Jr. Adonijah Stanborough while living at Wyoming secured a claim to a number of rights covering several thousand acres, lying within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county. In the deed by which he conveys his claim to William Jones he describes one piece as containing nine hundred acres, settled by Charles Angars, John Pensil, Conrad Sill, and Adam Simmons, which would locate these in Standing Stone; a thousand acres settled by Jacob Bruner, Henry Anguish, Jacob Sipes, and Michael Shawers, —this tract is at present called Macedonia; and eight thousand acres, said formerly to be the right of Abraham Jacob Lansing [Claverack], settled by Van Valkenburgs, Larraways, Bruner, and others.

Peter Schufeldt† (so spelled in the Albany Genealogies) was most likely from the Schoharie region, and settled at Asylum in 1770. In 1776 he sold to James Forsyth, and moved to the West Branch, where he was killed by the Indians, in June, 1778.

Samuel and Amaziah Ketchum came from Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., and made a settlement on the flats just above William Storrs, Esq., and opposite Standing Stone village, in 1776, cleared several acres, built a log house, and made other improvements. On the breaking out of the war they returned to Warwick, joined the Association of the Sons of Liberty, and were in active service through the war. After peace they returned, sold their possession to Amos Bennett in 1791, when they probably left the valley.

Samuel Cole came from Gageborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., to Macedonia about 1775. He had lived about a year in Wilkes-Barre. His possession in Macedonia covered all the plain from the mountain to the river. Of this he sold one hundred acres to Jacob Bruner, who, on Dec. 20, 1777, was arrested on suspicion of being a Tory, and sent to Hartford. By deed dated at Springfield, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1789, he re-conveys the lot to Samuel Cole. On the breaking out of hostilities, Mr. Cole removed to Wyoming, where one son and a son-in-law were slain in the battle. In the list of the killed, as given by Mr. Miner, is a Samuel Cole; this may be the son. It will be remembered Mrs. Budd speaks of one of her sons having married the daughter of a man living up the river. The name of Joseph Budd is given in the Springfield list, and is also in Miner's list of the killed; from these facts it might be surmised that Joseph Budd had married the daughter Mary, who afterwards married a Culbertson, became insane, and was known as Molly Cole. Mr. Cole removed his family to Windham Co., Conn., during the war, and afterwards

* As against this there is on file at Hartford, Conn. (vol. Wyoming, No. 132), a memorial to the general assembly of Connecticut, setting forth that the memorialists had been in the Continental service until date, and praying to be discharged, dated Jan. 23, 1782, signed by John Ryon, Lemuel Whitman, John Jackson, John Oakley, John Platnore, *John Pencill*, and certified by the selectmen of Westmoreland. *Query.*—Is the whole story of the Fratricide a myth, which is most likely, or were there two men of the same name and nearly the same age living at Wyoming, and no mention made of but one? It looks as if great injustice had been done a true man.

† Usually spelled "Shoefelt" by English-speaking people. His farm was for many years called "Schoefelt's flats."

returned to Macedonia. Some of his deseendants are still on the property.

Stephen Sarah, a Loyalist, was in the immediate neighborhood.

The Van Valkenburg and Strope families settled on the west bank of Wysox creek, near its mouth, a few rods southeast of the present residence of Thomas Madill, M.D. They were of Holland descent, from the neighborhood of Claverack, on the Hudson. In the genealogies of Schenectady, Isaac, son of Jochem Van Valkenburg, and Lydia, daughter of Jacques Van Slyck, were married May 12, 1705. They had a son,—Isaac,—who married Jannetje Clement, whose daughter, Marytje, was baptized Jan. 29, 1744. Early in the spring of 1773, Isaac Van Valkenburg, with his family, his brother Hermonos,—a bachelor,—and his two sons-in-law,—Sebastian Strope, who had married his daughter Lydia, and John Strope,—an unmarried daughter, and probably a son John, emigrated from Catskill on the Hudson, and selected the site of their future residence at Missiscum, having their log house on the low flat below the Frenchtown depot. Here they remained for two years, when finding the land was held by another right, they moved up to the Wysox. In the deed by which they quitclaimed their possession to William Ross they describe it as a lot improved by them in May, 1773. They purchased by deed dated Feb. 17, 1776, a whole right in the Susquehanna purchase, which they laid in Wysox. As this was some time before the allotment of Claverack, within which their pitch was made, according to the rules of the company, they retained possession of their location. Here for about three years they pursued their avocations in peace. When the disturbances of the war began to be felt in these remote settlements their situation was a very trying one. Their location, nationality, and language made them strangers to the party with which they were in sympathy. They hoped, however, that by kindness they might conciliate the others, and so be left in peace. After the capture of several of his neighbors, Mr. Sebastian Strope made arrangements with the officer commanding at Wyoming that if danger was apprehended help would be sent to move them to a place of safety. In anticipation of this they buried many of their kettles and other heavy articles.

On the evening of May 19, 1778, an Indian stayed over night at Mr. Strope's, and was treated with great kindness. His conduct and the hints he threw out aroused suspicion of danger, and immediately after his departure Mr. Sebastian Strope set off in great haste for Wyoming for the promised assistance. He had been gone but a short time, when a company of thirteen Indians was seen ascending the bank towards the house, and the family were quickly informed that they were captives. It is likely that Hermonos Van Valkenburg had died previous to this, as his name is not mentioned in any of the subsequent narratives. The capturing party soon gathered the stock and grain from the farm, and the furniture from the house, and setting fire to what they could not carry, hastened the family on their tedious journey. An incident occurred here which deserves to be related. Old Mr. Van Valkenburg had taken possession of his Bible, a large, massive, heavily-bound book, which will weigh several pounds, and holding to it with great care, an Indian snatched it from his arms and flung it into the fire. The old man at once sprang forward and pulled it out of the flames, carried it with him through all of his journeyings, and it is now preserved, bearing the marks of the fire, as an heir-loom in the family. The men were separated and sent to various parts of Canada. The women and children were kept for some time about Tioga Point, Niagara, and Montreal. After nearly three years, arrangements were made for their exchange, which was effected near White Hall, in New York. Here they were met by Sebastian Strope, and the whole family, except John Strope, were reunited, and returned to their old home in New York. John Strope did not return until after peace, and bore all his lifetime the marks of the hard usage he had received while in captivity.

Sebastian Strope returned to Wysox the next day after he left with the aid he desired, only to find his family and relatives taken away, and the charred and smouldering ruins of what was the morning before a quiet, happy home. He returned to Wyoming, hoping that from some of the scouts which were sent up the river he might learn the fate of the captives. He joined the patriot army in defense of the common interest, and escaped on the evening of that fatal 3d of July. He returned to the Hudson, where, hearing of the exchange of prisoners, he hastened to White Hall to find his family all safe. In 1784, Sebastian Strope and his son returned to Wysox, rebuilt their house, planted corn and potatoes, and in the fall the rest of the family gathered on the old spot to begin life anew. Here the old people died, and were buried on the knoll back of Dr. Madill's house. The family have been widely scattered; none of the name, and scarcely one of the blood, remains in Wysox.*

William Nelson made a possession on the farm now owned by Mr. Lanning, which was called Nelson's possession. Neither the time of his coming or of his return can be exactly determined. He probably did not remain long.

Living nearly opposite the Stropes, on the other side of the river, and on the west side of Towanda creek, was the family of Rudolph Fox, the first permanent white settler in Bradford County. There seemed to be a very general opinion among the Germans of New York that in Pennsylvania the Indians were regarded as the lawful owners of the soil, and a purchase from them was sufficient to give good title. When Mr. Fox came to Towanda, a few families of Indians were living on the stream near Major Hale's, who claimed all the land in the vicinity. Of these Mr. Fox purchased the land lying on Towanda creek, extending from the river to the forks at Monroeton. He built his cabin near the mouth of the creek, and on the fertile flat all kinds of crops grew in wonderful luxuriance. Excepting the Christian Indian towns at Wyalusing and Sheshequin, the nearest white settlements were at Wyoming. So far removed from all the appliances of civilized life, he must of necessity

* In a letter of Wm. Huyck, he says, speaking of the sufferings from the Indians, "Likewise Mr. Strope and his family and Mr. Van Valkenburg. Mr. Bastian Strope made his escape from them, and got safe to Wilkesberry, and was in the Massacre, but he made his escape. The rest of his family was taken to Canada, and suffered greatly, and never returned until peace was proclaimed, and then they were taken to Albany by a British escort."

have supplied his wants in the rude manner of the pioneer.

While Mr. Fox had purchased his land of the Indians for a satisfactory price, yet their presence was anything but pleasant. Soon after the breaking out of the war, the friendly feelings of his tawny neighbors were observed to undergo a change, and they became more haughty and exacting. Living so remote from all other settlers, his cattle and horses had unrestricted range of the country, and sometimes wandered widely. In the month of March, 1777,* while in search of his cattle, he was seized and taken a captive to Quebec, where he was kept for nine months, during all of which time his family were ignorant of his fate. At one time the Indians, who were frequent and troublesome visitors, informed Mrs. Fox that her husband was killed because he was not a good King's man. The family were now obliged to secrete whatever the Indians might fancy in order to keep it from their depredations, especially provisions. So watchful were they for plunder that frequently the family were compelled to pass the whole day without food, and at night eat in the cellar. In December, on a very cold night, a call was heard from the other side of the river, which Mrs. Fox recognized as that of her husband. The Indians had stolen their canoe, and a raft could not be pushed across the river on account of the ice, so he was obliged to encamp in the pines, which grew thickly on the Wysox plains, and spend the night within call of his family. It was a night of suffering for all. So intense was the cold that the river had frozen over during the night, and in the morning he ventured across it, and reached his family in safety.

He was not molested again until the party which captured the Strope family came along, when they took Mr. Fox on their way down lest he should give the alarm. He managed, however, to escape from them before reaching Tioga Point.

Danger from the Indians daily increased, and Mr. Fox determined to take his family to a place of greater safety. John Neeley, an Irishman from Northumberland, had taken possession of the tract of land above Mr. Fox, at Greenwood, and was probably there at this time, and aided Mr. Fox in his emigration. Gathering some of his horses and cattle, he and his assistant undertook to take them by land, while the family went in a canoe. When in the vicinity of Dodge's island, Mr. Fox discovered a band of Indians crossing the hill in front of him. He motioned his family to come to shore with the canoe, when he abandoned his stock, got into the canoe with his family, and secreted themselves behind the island until the hostile party passed on, when they resumed their journey. It was about the time of the Wyoming battle, and the river was swarming with parties of hostile Indians. It seems almost miraculous that they could have escaped. At one time, as they were passing along, they heard firing and cries on the shore. A band of Indians had surprised and attacked a party of whites. The family expected discovery and certain death. What added to their danger, the babe, Rudolph, commenced screaming, so that more than once the mother took him up to throw him overboard, —a desperate, but apparently only means of escaping discovery. But the mother's heart could not consent to the sacrifice. They succeeded in passing the Indians, and reached Sunbury in safety. After the battle of Wyoming, Mr. Fox came up the river to look after his affairs, and passed up the river as far as Tioga with Col. Hartley, and came back in company with the detachment to his family. They remained at Northumberland until the close of the war, when, in 1783, Mr. Fox moved his family to Wilkes-Barre, while he and four of his children proceeded to their old home in Towanda. They came up in company with Jonathan, a brother of James Forsyth, who pushed on to Binghamton.

Here they found everything had been burned. A bark-covered cabin was constructed, and other preparations made for the reception of the family. When ready to return for the remainder of the family, the daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. Means), then thirteen years of age, was the only one who would consent to remain. A more heroic undertaking could scarcely be proposed. A young girl, on the spot where their buildings had been burned, surrounded by savage beasts, and liable to be disturbed by savage men, consents to be the sole occupant of the premises for ten days, the time supposed to be necessary for the trip. But unexpected trials awaited her. The mother was found to be too ill to be removed, and a delay of more than a month was unavoidable. Provisions ran short with the little girl. The Forsyths returned, and called to see her, and tried to persuade her to go back with them. This she stoutly refused to do, and they left her some food, while she awaited the coming of the family. One night she was surprised by a fierce attack upon her bark-covered cabin. Nothing daunted, she kindled a fire, and the unceremonious visitor departed. From the marks found the next morning it was supposed to be a panther. She kept her post for about six weeks, when, after eating the last of her provisions, and seeing no prospect of relief, she set out to meet the family, or find a hut where she might procure some food. She had proceeded but a few miles, when, at Gordon's island, she discovered the boat with her family slowly ascending the river. The moment of deliverance from peril was not only a moment of pleasure, but of pleasantry. The father inquired, "Where are you going?" "To Wilkes-Barre, to get something to eat," replied the daughter. She was taken on board, and they reached home after an absence of five years.* The subsequent history of the family belongs to a later period.

* Unless there is some mistake in dates here, which does not seem likely, the reasons for the capture could hardly be on account of his political sentiments, as the Indians observed their pledge of neutrality, and manifested no hostility to the patriots until the autumn of this year. The probable cause was likely to have been more personal in its nature. After the Indians began to show their hostility to the patriots, it would have been very natural for them then to have assigned the reason they gave, "He was not a good King's man."

* In a narrative of the family contained in an obituary of Deacon John Fox, written by Rev. Julius Foster, which has been substantially followed, he makes the period of absence three years. The battle of Wyoming was July 3, 1778; John Fox was born in Sunbury, Oct. 31, 1778; that fixes the time of their departure. Elizabeth, born Sept. 1, 1770, was thirteen years old when they returned, which would give 1783 as the date. Forsyth, who was in company, gives the same date. This makes the interval five instead of three years.

Jacob Bowman came from about the mouth of Bowman's creek, and settled on the opposite side of Towanda creek from Mr. Fox, about 1777. Some members of the family were accused by the Yankees of being Loyalists. Whatever of truth there may be in the accusation, Jacob was too young to take an active part in the contest, and was in the British camp only by compulsion. After the war he returned to his old home on the Towanda, married a daughter of Rudolph Fox, and was the father of a large and respectable family, some of whom still remain about the place of this early settlement.

George Kentner and Jacob Anguish (the full name was probably Hans Jacob) were among the earliest settlers at Wyoming, where they held rights in the Susquehanna company, and made common cause with the Yankees. They were both Germans, from Pennsylvania, and probably came together to Wyoming, as their names are found together in the list of Sept. 5, 1771. Anguish moved up into the neighborhood of Tunkhannock. In a deed given to Godfrey Guernsey, dated April 6, 1774, he describes "two hundred acres on Tunkhannock creek, being a part of a pitch I had liberty to make by the committee of settlers." Kentner probably remained near Wilkes-Barre until March 22, 1774, when he sells lot No. 2 to William Stark, and moved near Anguish.

What was the occasion of the disaffection between these men and the settlers below cannot now be ascertained. In the beginning of 1777, they came up in the neighborhood of Sugar creek, or Sheshequin. Under date of March 18, 1777, Kentner deeds to Reuben Harrington his "house, grain, and improvements on a fourth of a proprietor's right, and the improvements I now live on," etc. In December of that year (1777) they, with sixteen others, were captured by the Westmoreland militia, and sent, under guard, to Hartford. In a memorial to the general assembly of Connecticut they tell their own story, which is as follows:

"*To the Honourable Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford, in sd State, the memorial of Jacob Anguish and George Kentner, of Westmoreland, in sd State, humbly sheweth:*

"That your memorialists, in the Spring of the year 1777, lived up the Susquehannah River about thirty miles above the main settlements on sd River; and by some evil and designing persons your memorialists were induced to leave sd settlement and move up sd River on to some Indian lands, and that soon after your memorialists had removed, your memorialists were taken by a number of foreign Indians and carried to Niagara, and then obliged to go into the service of the King of Great Britain or into confinement. Whereupon your memorialists went to *battoing* in sd service, and as soon as your memorialists could find opportunity, got from sd savages and returned to our former settlement, about thirty miles above the main settlement on sd River; and some time after our return as aforesaid, a number of persons who were inimical to the United States, with a number of Indians, came down sd River, and took and plundered sundry persons living up sd River. Whereupon the colonel of the 24th Regiment in sd State, sent a party to take sd party that had been taking, &c., as above said, and in their way found your memorialists, whom they suspected had been joining sd party plundering as aforesaid, and took and confined your memorialists in the common gaol in sd Westmoreland, and after some time sent your memorialists with others to the gaol in sd Hartford, where your memorialists are now confined, and your Honours' memorialists would beg leave to say that your memorialists are friends to their country, and never had any intent to hurt or destroy their country, and are willing to take the oath of fidelity required in this State, and will to the utmost of our ability [contribute] to the support the United States. Whereupon your memorialists pray that they may be liberated from sd gaol and return to their families in sd Westmoreland, who are in distressed circumstances, or in some other way grant relief to your Honours' memorialists as your Honours in your great wisdom shall think best, as your memorialists, in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Dated at Hartford, this 27th day of May, A.D. 1778."*

They were released.

John Lord was an early settler near the mouth of Hornbrook. The only information I have of him or of his settlement is in the following from the Westmoreland records: Know all men by these presents, that I, John Lord, for and in consideration of forty-one Spanish milled dollars to me in hand paid by William Stewart, . . . I do forever quitclaim unto him, the said Stewart, one whole right or share of land in the Susquehanna purchase, which right I bought of Major John Durkee on July 7, 1770, together with my improvement on the first flat below Sheshequin, with rights, privileges, and appurtenances, &c.,—given Feb. 17, 1772."

John Seacord at first settled on the west side of the river above the narrows, nearly opposite Tunkhannock. Of his early history or place of emigration nothing definite is known. In 1777 he moved to Tioga Point, where he remained most of the time until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he retired with the British to Canada. "On the 8th of August, 1775, John Seacord was appointed with others a committee of inspection, to watch and note the conduct of the settlers in reference to their conduct towards the British cause; but he afterwards became lukewarm in the American side of the conflict, and was said to have become an active enemy or Tory." (Col. Jenkins' Journal.) In the spring of 1778 his son James, leading a band of Tories and Indians on an expedition for plunder as far as Wyalusing, sent forward his father to reconnoitre the village and see if any Yankee soldiers were there. Entering the house in which Mrs. York was living, he asked for something to eat. While she was getting the food in readiness, her son reported that three men were approaching on horseback. Seacord, in alarm, begged Mrs. York to secrete him, which she did, and after the men had crossed the river, Seacord informed Mrs. York of the approaching expedition, but said, "Mrs. York, you have saved me, and I will save you." He returned to his son, and reported a strong force of Yankees in the settlement, and the hostile party beat a rapid retreat.

Mrs. Whittaker relates that while the Strope family were held as captives at Tioga Point, that Seacord was acting as a sutler to the British soldiers encamped there, and says, "While we were captives on the Susquehanna, a man by the name of John Seacord, a Tory, had some flour which had been brought from Niagara, and he was dealing it out to one and another of the company, and my mother went to him and begged for some for her children, who were almost starving. He refused to let her have any. His son Cyrus, standing by, said, 'She is not to blame for her husband's being a rebel;' but he steadily refused to give her a morsel. The son, however, gave some to my mother without his knowing of it. After the war, this same Seacord and his son Cyrus came to Wysox to settle. His name stuck to him, but he did not stay long to hear it. My

* Connecticut Archives, Susquehanna Settlers, No. 90.

father heard he thought of settling on Franklin's flats, and he went to him with a heavy ox-whip, and said, 'John Seacord, do you think we are going to have you among us when you refused to let my wife have flour for her starving children?' and followed that up with a terrible whipping. He left the settlement, but my father also told him before he left, if his son Cyrus would come, he would be glad to have him for a neighbor, and would do all for him that one neighbor should do for another."

"Northumberland County, June 6, 1785.—John Secord, of the State of New York, conveyes to Matthias Hollenback all his right, title, and interest in a certain tract of land called Tioga Point, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Tyoga and Susquehanna Rivers, with the improvements, in consideration of one hundred pounds, &c.

"June 29, 1785, before me, Wm. Maclay, Esq., one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland County, came Jacob Bowman, of Tyoga, and James Whitney, of Wyoming, laborers, and made affidavit that they respectively knew of John Secord's dwelling at Tioga Point, nearly where Matthias Hollenback has a dwelling and improvements, before the year 1780: and that the said Secord had a suitable house, barn, &c. Bowman says improved land to the value of seven or eight acres."

"PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, *ss.*

"Personally appeared before me, Plunket Fleeson, one of the Justices of the aforesaid county, Rudolph Fox, of the county of Northumberland, being of full age, who, being duly sworn according to the law, deposeth and saith, that this deponent was at Tioga in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, where he saw John Secord settled with his family at the point of Tioga, in a cabbin built by the said Secord, and that the said Secord had considerable stock of cattle and horses. This deponent further saith that he and the said Secord, and all the settlers in that settlement, had positive warning from the Indians for them to move up immediately into their lines or settlements, and in case of neglect or disobedience of this order they might depend upon a total extinction. That the said Secord, with the rest of the settlers, was removed in consequence of these orders. That this deponent knew that a party of Indians had gone down the river to the Lower Settlements; that this deponent accidentally got the opportunity to come off with Col. Hartley's troops, who had then arrived there. And this deponent further saith that he never knew said Secord to take up arms for or against the country, and further this deponent saith not.

"RUDOLPH FOX.

"Sworn the 31st day of October, 1785, before

"PLUNKET FLEESON."

There was on the Tioga, in the township of Athens, and a little above the village, what is described by one of the journalists as "Provost's plantation." In the subsequent settlement of the place, quite an amount of buried household goods was found, consisting of pewter dishes, iron kettles, etc.; but who was the occupant of the property there is no certain knowledge. In fact, it is very certain that during the British and Indian occupation of this town in the early part of the Revolutionary war, quite a number of Loyalists had homes of more or less permanence in this region, extending from Tioga to Chemung, but their names and particular localities cannot be fixed, and would be of but little historical value if they could.

The following is a list of settlers in Springfield township before the war of 1778:* Leonard Lott,* Philip Painter,* Calvin Eaton, Benjamin Eaton, Edward Hicks, Benjamin Pawling,* William Pawling,* Jesse Pawling,* Edmund (Richmond) Berry,* —— Page,* Josiah Dewey,* James Wells,* James Wells, Jr.,* Nathan Kingsley,* Amos York,* Isaiah Pasco,* Caleb Atherton,* Miner Robbins, William Dunn, Ephraim Tyler,* James Forsythe, Jacob Burt, Ephraim Bowman, John Segar, Benjamin Budd,* John Budd,* Joseph Budd*, Asa Budd,* William Crooks,* Ambrose Gaylord,* Justus Gaylord,* —— Winters, Stephen Skiff, Prince Bryant,* Parker Wilson, Caspar Hoover. The above list is in the handwriting of Justus Gaylord, Jr.

"1802, September 20th.—Before me, Thomas Cooper, personally appeared Nathan Kingsley, Esquire, who, upon his oath, deposeth, that of the names in the preceding list, he remembers all the persons thereby designated, as settlers in the township of Springfield, before the year 1778, and many of them in 1776 and 1777; but he cannot depose whether they settled specifically under the Susquehanna title or not in the cases of Leonard Lott, Edward Hicks, John Segar, —— Winters, and Caspar Hoover, in the said list mentioned; all the rest were generally known and understood by this deponent and others to be settlers under the Susquehanna claim. Deponent further saith that the Township of Springfield was first granted and laid out about the year 1775 (May, 1774), in what was called the Long Township; which not being agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna company, the present five-mile township was granted about the spring of 1777.

his
"NATHAN + KINGSLEY.
mark

"Sworn before me, Sept. 20, 1802.

"THOS. COOPER."

"September 20, 1802.—Before me, Thomas Cooper, Commissioner under the act of April 4, 1799, &c., appeared Justus Gaylord, who, upon his oath, deposeth and saith, that he was a settler in the Township of Springfield before the year 1778; during which time he personally knew the twenty-three persons in the foregoing list, whose names are marked with a cross (*) as settlers under the Connecticut title in said Township, as was then understood, and as deponent believes, except Benjamin, William, and Jesse Pawling, who were reported and understood to have purchased the title under Pennsylvania as well as under Connecticut, for the land whereon they lived in said Township.

"JUSTUS GAYLORD, JR.

"Sworn before me, date as first above written.

"THOS. COOPER."

LIST OF SETTLERS IN CLAVERACK.†

"1802, October 4.—Before me, Thomas Cooper, Commissioner under the act of April 4, 1799, for offering compensation, &c., personally appeared Jacob Bowman, resident at the mouth of Towanda creek, out of the Township of Claverack, and not owning any lands in the said Township, who, upon his solemn oath, declared that he was acquainted with many of the original settlers of the Township of Claverack, and that in particular he knows the persons named in the list hereunder as settlers in the said Township, under the Connecticut title, prior to and within the years 1784, 1785, and 1786, viz.: Jacob Bowman, Jesse Allen, Sebastian Strope, Sale Robert, John Robert, Roswell Franklin, Arnold Franklin, Samuel Cole, Jehial Franklin, John Newell, Abel Newell, Josiah Newell, Isaac Foster, Abiel Foster, Rufus Foster, Daniel Guthrie, Ezra Rutty, Jonas Smith, Jacob Grenadier (Grantier), Isaac Van Valkenburg, William Nelson, John Heath, Nathaniel Heacock, Benjamin Gardner, Herman Van Valkenburg.

his
"JACOB + BOWMAN.
mark

"Sworn before me the day and date above written.

"THOS. COOPER."

* Pennsylvania land-office.

† Pennsylvania land-office.

"At the same time, before me, the said Thos. Cooper, John Strope, of the Township of Claverack, claimant of a lot in the said Township, who, upon his solemn oath, deposes, that the above list of names, now by me read over to him separately and distinctly, were to his knowledge settlers under the Susquehanna title within the township of Claverack, previous to the year 1786, except Samuel Cole, John Heath, Nathaniel Heacock, and Benjamin Gardner, whom he knows only as settlers by reputation, and cannot depose as to the time of their coming on.

"Mark + of JOHN STROPE.

"Sworn before me, date as above.

"THOS. COOPER."

PETITION OF ELIJAH PHELPS AND OTHERS.*

"*To the Honourable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, now sitting at Hartford:*

"The memorial of *Lemuel Fitch, Richard J. Jeralds* (Fitzgerald), *Amos York, Benjamin Skiff, Benjamin Eaton,* Benjamin Merry, John Williamson, Frederick Vanderlip, *Nathan Kingsley,* Nicholas Depew, Elijah Brown, Elijah Phelps, Ichabod Phelps, Elijah Phelps, Jr., *James Forsythe,* Thomas Millard, Thomas Millard, Jr., and *James Wells,* of the County of Westmoreland, humbly sheweth: That your memorialists were settlers on the Susquehanna river, in the upper part of the county aforesaid, nearly adjoining the Indian settlements, and were very much exposed to being plundered, robbed, and captivated by the Indians and Tories, and were obliged to leave our possessions and move off with our families and effects to a different part of the country for safety, whereby your memorialists are deprived of the privilege of our settlements and improvements for the support of our families; whereupon your memorialists pray your Honours would take our case into your consideration, and grant that our several rates made on the list of August, 1777, may be abated, or in some other way may grant relief, as your memorialists in duty bound will ever pray. Signed

"ELIJAH PHELPS,

"on behalf of himself and others.

"HARTFORD, the 27th day of May, 1778."

Those in *italics* are known to have been settlers in Bradford County. This petition is not a fair statement of facts, and was doubtless made without the knowledge of all whose names are mentioned. York, Fitch, and Kingsley were at that date captives among the Indians; James Wells was in the Continental army; while some of the others were Tories in the British army.

The story of our ancestors of this period, the perusal of the traditions and incidents, which have been gathered of their lives, has afforded us glimpses of their social condition. We have stood beneath their humble roofs, and looked with thoughtful eyes upon their few comforts. We have been made familiar with the simple things that made up the sum of their common necessities. Their food, clothing, and furniture have afforded suggestive glimpses of their manners, customs, and peculiarities. We have been witnesses of their thrift, and quiet, peaceful well-being at one time, and of the privations they endured, and the outrages to which they were subjected, at another. We have returned with them from flight to look upon the blackened ruins of their dwellings, and their crops devastated by the red men, led on oftentimes by the more savage, malicious, and revengeful Tories. Their patient endurance, their zealous patriotism, their unconquerable devotion, their thrift, frugality, simplicity, rectitude, and fortitude, have arrested our attention, and caused us to think about them with unspeakable admiration and reverential pride. May their memory remain green and their example influential among us as long as freedom lives in America!

* Connecticut Archives, Susquehanna Settlers, No. 86.

CHAPTER IV.

BRADFORD COUNTY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE location of its territory made this county the theatre of important events and movements during the struggle of the nation for existence. As has been stated, about seventy-five families were settled along the river from Wyalusing to Towanda, while above were the Indian villages of Sheshequin and Tioga. The latter became the place of rendezvous for hostile bands of British soldiers, Tories, and Indians, who, following the Susquehanna, or the great war-path which skirted its eastern bank, made their incursions upon Wyoming; or, taking the Sheshequin path, fell like a thunder-bolt upon the inhabitants of the West Branch. It was along these same routes that detachments of American soldiers pursued the merciless invaders, or in greater force carried devastation and destruction into the country of the enemy. Hardly a month was allowed to pass, from the beginning to the close of the Revolutionary war, that these hills did not echo the yells of the savage warrior or the tread of the American soldier.

At a town-meeting held March 2, 1774, the town of Westmoreland was divided into eight districts, of which "Exeter, Providence, and all the lands west and north of the town-line, be one district, by the name of the North District." At another meeting, held June 27, of the same year, votes were passed "to form themselves into companies in a military way," each district to form a company. The rankling jealousy which always existed between those holding adverse titles now culminated into an open rupture. The Pennsylvanians were mostly settled along the river above Exeter. These refused to join the company and train under Yankee officers, for which offense they were declared enemies, fined and imprisoned; and as they persisted in this course, were branded as Tories, and traitors to their country. These violent proceedings doubtless served to alienate the feelings of this class from the patriots and affiliate them with the opposite party.

The people of Wyoming took an early and conspicuous part on the side of Congress in opposing the encroachments attempted by the British government. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland, held by adjournment Aug. 8, 1775, after expressing their determination to support the cause of American freedom, declare that they "do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted, and so universally received throughout the continent; and in conformity to the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town, touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honourable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join

our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty.

"*Voted*, That Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Esq., Nathan Denison, Esq., Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieut. William Buck be chosen a committee of correspondence for the town of Westmoreland.

"*Voted*, That Jonathan Fitch, Mr. Anderson Dana, Capt. McKarraehan, Mr. Caleb Spencer, Capt. Samuel Ransom, Lieut. George Dorrance, Mr. Asahel Buck, Mr. Stephen Harding, Mr. John Jenkins, Jr., Mr. Barilla Tyler, Jr., Mr. Elijah Witer, Mr. Nathan Kingsley, Mr. John Secord, and Mr. Robert Carr be chosen a committee of inspection for ye town of Westmoreland."

Thus, at the very outset, did our people join hands with Wyoming in their first pledge to the cause of American liberty. Miner remarks (page 189): "The proceedings of this meeting cast the die for Wyoming. Her people girded their loins for the contest against British oppression, and immediately commenced putting themselves in condition to meet the shock of battle."

No sooner had the news of the battles of Concord and Lexington reached these distant settlements than active preparations began to be made to participate in the conflict, and Lieut. Obadiah Gore, with about twenty or thirty others, having enlisted in the New York line under Capt. Weisner, hastened to the field of battle. At a town-meeting held at Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 23, 1776, it was

"*Resolved*, That two companies on the Continental establishment be raised in the town of Westmoreland, and stationed in proper places for the defense of the inhabitants of said town and parts adjacent till further orders of Congress, the commissioned officers of the said two companies to be immediately appointed by Congress."

To this call quite a number of our people responded. Simon Spalding leased his plantation at Standing Stone; the Wellses, father and son, left their home at Wyalusing, as did Ambrose Gaylord, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Ludd Gaylord (the latter a mere boy), Stephen Skiff, and others, and enlisted. A number of others at once returned to Wyoming, where they could be ready to engage in any military movements that should be set on foot. The two Wyoming companies were organized by the appointment, by Congress, of Robert Durkee and Samuel Ransom to be captains, James Wells and Perin Ross first lieutenants, Asahel Buck and Simon Spalding second lieutenants, Herman Swift and Matthias Hollenback ensigns, were mustered into service Sept. 17, 1776, and were known as the First and Second Independent Companies of Wyoming.

In October following, an act was passed by the Connecticut assembly for raising, in the town of Westmoreland, a company, of which Solomon Strong was appointed captain, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and John Jenkins, Jr., lieutenants, to be a part of the 24th Regiment of Connecticut militia. About twenty men were raised, of whom John Jamison was appointed lieutenant, who marched away and joined the Connecticut line. In addition to these were the train-bands in each of the eight districts provided for by the resolution of March 2, 1774, which were united, and formed the 24th Regiment of Connecticut militia, commanded by Col. Nathan Dennison. George Dorrance was the lieutenant-colonel, and John Garrett major.

On the 12th of December Congress ordered the two Wyoming companies to join the army of Washington, then on its retreat from the disastrous engagements about New York. This order was promptly obeyed.

At the town-meeting held Aug. 24, 1776, it was voted to erect suitable forts for the protection of the inhabitants. Old Forty fort was enlarged and strengthened, and others were built at Plymouth, Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, and Pittston, and it was contemplated to establish one at Wyalusing.

The old animosities between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut settlers broke out afresh. Mr. Miner says, "There had come in strange families of interlopers from Minnisink, from Westchester, N. Y., from Kinderhook, and the Mohawk, neither connected with Pennsylvania nor Connecticut, between whom and the old settlers there was neither sympathy in feeling nor community of interests,—Wintermoots, Van Gorders, and Van Alstines.* A path of communication was opened by the disaffected between New York and Niagara, to strike the Susquehanna twenty miles above Wilkes-Barre. Some of those new and unwelcome settlers soon made their sentiments known, and disclosed their hostility to the American cause, while others for the time remained quiet, though subsequent events showed the purpose of their emigration to the Susquehanna."

Another source of uneasiness was the conduct of the Indians. At the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, they had engaged to observe a perfect neutrality. But it was known that Colonel Guy Johnson, a British Indian agent, had held a treaty with them at Oswego, whereupon Colonel Butler, commanding the 24th Regiment, sent a messenger among them to ascertain their intentions. A chief returned with the messenger, and, at a conference held at Wyoming, he, on the behalf of the Six Nations, declared they were for peace, but wished to hold a council at Wyoming.

Another deputation visited Wyoming in September, and renewed the request for a council, and informed the authorities that they did not wish forts built up the river, adding, "A fort at Wyalusing will block up our new-made, wide, and smooth road, and again make us strangers to one another."

At the beginning of the next year, another delegation visited the settlements. Under date of Jan. 9, 1777, the committee of Westmoreland write to the committee of Easton, in which they state that the bearers are a part of a large body of the Six Nations who, at a treaty that day held at Wyoming, expressed their friendship for the United

* In a note to Col. Stone's History of Wyoming, p. 201, is the following: "Among the papers of Col. Zebulon Butler Mr. Miner has discovered a document labeled 'A list of Tories who joined the Indians.' There are sixty-one names on the list, but of these there were but three New England men. Most of them were transient persons, or laborers, or men who had gone to Wyoming as hunters and trappers. Six are of one family,—the Wintermoots; four were named *Secord*; three were *Pawlings*; three *Larraways*; and four *Van Alstynes*. It is not believed that there were more than twenty or twenty-five Tory families. Nine of them were from the Mohawk valley, who were probably sent thither by the Johnsons to poison the settlement, if possible, or as spies. Four of them were from Kinderhook; six from the county of Westchester (N. Y.). The Wintermoots were from Minisink. There were not ten Tory families who had resided ten years in Wyoming." I have not succeeded in finding a copy of this paper. It was possibly burned in W. P. Miner's printing-office. Of the names mentioned, all but the Wintermoots were residents of Bradford County, viz.: the Pawlings at Wyalusing, the Van Alstynes at Standing Stone, the Larraways at Wysox, and the Secords at Athens.

States, and that a body of about two hundred men, women, and children were on their way desirous of holding a treaty at Easton. Whether this treaty was ever held I have been unable to learn. At the same time William Dunn and Abel Reese petitioned Congress for liberty to enlist two companies of Indians into the army of the United States.

Aside from these preparations and movements, which, for the most part, were confined to Wyoming, everything remained quiet on the Susquehanna. There were rumors that some of the disaffected people were acting as spies, and attempting to stir up the Indians to engage in the war; that the settlers under the Pennsylvania title were engaging the savages as allies to drive out the Connecticut people; that the Indians had, notwithstanding their professions of friendship, committed acts of hostility; but the year 1776 closed without any hostile movement in the valley, the Indians disclaiming any intention of engaging in the war, and the disaffected being too few in number successfully to make any hostile demonstration.

In the spring of 1777, the Tories, who were settled along the river from Tunkhannock to Tioga, began to exhibit signs of uneasiness and activity. The few Indians who had continued to live in the white settlements on friendly terms were more insolent, and finally withdrew to the Indian towns. Gen. Burgoyne was marching with a strong force from Canada, by way of Lake Champlain, to effect a junction with Gen. Clinton, at New York, and thus cut the colonies asunder. A strong detachment of the British army had invested Fort Schuyler. British Indian agents, hope of plunder, and reward for scalps had induced the Indians to violate their pledge of neutrality and engage in the British interest. Some from this valley joined the forces of St. Leger, but the results of the campaign proving disastrous, they returned in the fall and took the Freeman's oath. They continued, however, in cordial sympathy with the enemy, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to give them their active support.

The Indians now began to engage in acts of open hostility against the Whigs. Mr. James Sutton, a Quaker, and John Jenkins made a journey to Queen Esther's flats to procure the release of Mr. Ingersoll, who had been carried into captivity. The visitors were courteously treated by the queen, and invited to share her hospitality. She told them she was opposed to the war, and wished the Indians to live at peace with the white people. Says Mr. Peck, "In the course of the evening a company of Indians came before the house, and seating themselves upon a log, began to sing the war-song. The old queen went out to them, and was engaged in an earnest conversation with them for a long time. When she came in she frankly told her guests that the Indians were determined to waylay and kill them, adding, with great emphasis, 'I can do nothing with them. Now,' said she, 'You lie down until I call you.' They did so, and when all was still in the town she called them, and then said, 'You must go down the river. Go down the bank, take my canoe, and paddle it without noise. Lift the paddles up edgewise so as to made no splash in the water, and you may get out of reach before the war-party find out which way you have gone.' They slipped off and found the canoe, which the queen had particularly described, scrupulously followed her directions, and found their way home in safety."

The repulse of St. Leger, the surrender of Burgoyne, and promises made to the Indians still further increased their hostility to the Americans. In addition to this, several deserters from the American army about this time came to reside at Tioga Point and Sheshequin. Prominent among these were Parshall Terry, Jr., Thomas Hill, and Thomas Green, the two former having enlisted in Ransom's company at Wyoming. After the company joined Washington's army, Terry, who was a spirited young man, stopped on the march to fix his shoe. His captain ordered him to fall in and go on. Some words passed; the captain struck Terry with his sword, and Terry knocked the captain down. Knowing well the penalty which would be inflicted for this breach of military law, he deserted, came to Wyoming, where he married Amy Stevens; but receiving no sympathy from his own relatives, who were all decided and active Whigs, he retired to Sheshequin, joined Butler's Royal Greens, was promoted to a lieutenantcy, became an active partisan during the war, after which he retired to Canada, where he was honored with several important offices under the British government, and was subsequently drowned by breaking through the ice. Of Thomas Hill, Elisha Harding gives the following account: "Thomas Hill deserted from the same company (Ransom's), joined Butler's Rangers, and was down with them (at the battle of Wyoming); who, after the war, lived with the Indians until they left the waters of the Susquehanna. He still remained on the Chemung, until he became old and unable to maintain himself. He was then maintained by the town. I saw him in the poor-house under the care of one of my old friends, Capt. Joseph Leonard." Tom Green, as he was usually called by the people here, belonged to a respectable Whig family, who were settled at Binghamton before the Revolutionary war, and subsequently removed to the West Branch. He was a most bitter and virulent Royalist. These men having joined the British forces at Niagara, at once began to stir up the Indians to acts of hostility against the Whigs on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and became leaders in their forays.

In addition, the old feuds between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania settlers operated strongly towards inducing the latter, the weaker party, to take the opposite side in the contest. It was a well-understood matter at the time that by far the larger part of those in this county, who were interested in the Pennsylvania claim, were for this reason in sympathy with the enemy, from whom they sought assistance to expel the Yankee intruders. In the petition of Alexander Patterson, presented to the legislature of this State in 1804, reviewing this period of Wyoming history he says,—

"In the year 1776 there were a number of inhabitants, settlers on the northeast branch of the Susquehanna near Wyalusing, under Pennsylvania title. Among these were two brothers by the name of Pawling, of a respectable family from the county of Montgomery, who paid a thousand pounds in gold and silver for their farm at Wyalusing unto Job Gillaway, a useful and well-informed Indian, who had obtained a grant for said land from the late proprietors

of the State. Among the settlers were Messrs. Depue, Secord, Vander Lippe, and many other wealthy farmers. The Yankees at Wyoming being more numerous, and though at the distance of sixty miles, insisted that the Pennsylvania settlers should come to Wyoming and train and associate under Yankee officers of their own appointment. As may be supposed, the proposals were very obnoxious to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and very properly refused, alleging that they would associate by themselves, and would not be commanded by intruders, who had so repeatedly sacked the well-disposed inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and at that time bid defiance to its laws and jurisdiction. This gave a pretext for the Yankees calling them Tories. They, therefore, went in force and tied the Pennsylvania settlers, and brought them to Wyoming with all their movables, and confined them in a log house until the Indians who lived in the neighborhood of Wyalusing and loved the Pennsylvanians, and at that time were well affected toward the United States, some of whom were in our army,—those Indians came to Wyoming and requested that the Pennsylvania people should be released from confinement. After some altercation, and upon the Indians declaring they would complain to Congress, they were released. And then on their return, without property, were ambushed and fired upon by the Yankees. The event of all this was that the Pennsylvania people were so harassed by the intruders that they were driven to seek an asylum with the Indians, and at length retired to Niagara for protection. It was well known at that time, on the frontiers of Northampton and Northumberland, that the conduct of those Yankees occasioned the secession of the Five Nations from the United States. As was natural to imagine, those Pennsylvania settlers who had been so cruelly robbed of their property would endeavor to regain it. Their address and moving complaints induced Joseph Brandt, a well-known Indian chief, and Col. Butler, superintendent of Indian affairs, to come with them to Wyoming, with a number of Indians, for the recovery of their goods and chattels."

Then follows his account of the battle of Wyoming, in perfect keeping with this inveterate opposer of the Yankees. The evidence from other sources is conclusive that this difficulty about land titles was one of the causes which induced some, at least, to go over to the enemy, and was one of the causes which led the Indians to begin hostilities against the people of this valley.

The people at Wyoming becoming convinced that some of the inhabitants here, if they had not already taken up arms in the British interest, were using all their influence to raise a force against the Susquehanna settlements, and were acting as spies and informers for the enemy, determined to rid themselves of these troublesome neighbors. Accordingly, Samuel Gordon, a surveyor of the Susquehanna company, and intimately acquainted with the country and the people residing here, at his own suggestion, was sent up by the committee of inspection to discover the haunts of the active Tories, return to Wyalusing, where he was to meet Lieut. Jenkins with an adequate force, and secure the capture of those who were found to be most active in their opposition to the Whigs. For some reason, not explained, Jenkins failed to meet Gordon with the promised force at the time appointed. Meanwhile, the Tories, becoming acquainted with his movements, assembled in force, took Gordon and a number of others prisoners. Who these were, or how long they were kept in captivity, is not related in the memorial of Mr. Gordon, dated May 3, 1778, to the assembly of Connecticut, in which these facts are recited. This was probably the first act of open hostility which was committed in this county during the Revolutionary war.

It was probably about this time (the exact dates cannot now be ascertained) that Rudolph Fox, of Towanda, was captured. Both parties were released the same year. The latter part of November or first of December, Lieut. Jenkins, while on a tour of inspection up the river, was also captured between Wyalusing and Standing Stone, carried to Canada, and escaped after a captivity of about six months.

On Dec. 6, 1777, a party of twenty Indians and refugees, under an Indian captain by the name of Hopkins and his lieutenant Terry, plundered the house of Mr. Fitzgerald at Standing Stone, drove off his cattle, sheep, and horses, and took him with them as far as Wysox.

On Dec. 10, 1777, Col. Nathan Denison, commanding the Twenty-fourth regiment of the Connecticut militia, sent a detachment of eleven men, under the command of Lieut. Asa Stevens, who came up as far as Meshoppen and took five suspected persons prisoners, but deeming their force insufficient to advance farther, returned to Wyoming. On hearing their report, Col. Denison, Dec. 20, sent up a larger force consisting of one captain, five subalterns, seven sergeants, five corporals, and ninety-three rank and file, in all one hundred and eleven men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dorrance, who marched up the river as far as Sheshequin. A prominent Indian chief, whom the English called Hopkins, who had received from the British government a captain's commission, and was then residing at the foot of New Sheshequin (the old Gore place), it was reported, was keeping several prominent Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of these white people, a party entered Hopkins' house, made him prisoner, and commenced their search for the persons they were seeking. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. Hopkins, however, recovered, and was present at the battle of Wyoming. This was the first blood shed in this valley in the Revolutionary contest.

The results of this expedition are thus stated in the memorial of Col. Denison to the Connecticut assembly, dated January, 1778: "The men marched up the river about eighty miles, and took sundry Tories, and happily contented the Tioga Indians and entirely disbanded the conspirators." Unfortunately, this Indian contentment was not of long duration. At the following session the assembly resolved "that *Richmond Berry, Philip Buck, Thomas Silk, *Edward Hicks, *Edward Hicks, Jr., John Young, *Jacob Bowman, Adam Bowman, Jr., *Jacob Bruner, John Henry Short, *Henry Hover, Nicholas Phelps, Nicholas Phelps, Jr., John Phelps, *Jacob Anguish, *George Kentner, Frederick Frank, who were taken in arms against the United States by the militia of Westmoreland, and sent to the deputy commissary-general of prisoners of this State,

are ordered to be received and treated as prisoners of war, provided that nothing in the aforesaid order shall be construed to excuse said prisoners from any treasonable offense against the laws of other States." Those in the above list marked with a * are known to have resided in this county. About the same date is a bill of Isaac Underwood against the committee of inspection of Westmoreland for boarding and tending Hicks and Waldreek in jail for eight days. It may be here remarked that in one way or other these men were released in time to engage in the battle of Wyoming.

Thus the year 1777 ended in darkness and gloom and anxious foreboding to the few Whig families which remained here. On the very borders of the Indian country, within a day's journey of the Indian towns Tioga and Sheshequin, surrounded by parties inimical to their interests, and who regarded them as intruders, sixty miles distant from the Wyoming settlements, unprotected and defenseless, and yet exposed to danger on every side; when they retired for the night thinking that before the morning dawned they might be awakened by savage yells, or when they left their homes they might find them in flames on their return; that every family gathering might be the last, the new year's greetings were uttered under lively anticipations of distress and sorrow.

The year 1778 commenced with renewed acts of depredation upon the settlements. In January a party captured Lemuel Fitch, of Standing Stone, the first settler in the township, took him to Niagara, and thence to Canada, where he died in captivity.

In February a party of Indians led by Terry and Green came to Wyalusing in the midst of a severe snow-storm, which fell the 12th and 13th of the month, and remained secreted in the old Indian town until the morning of the 14th, when they apprehended Amos York, as he was riding to the town on an errand, plundered his house, drove off his stock, and with much cruelty took Mr. York with them as prisoner. In the early part of March, Nathan Kingsley, a neighbor of Mr. York, was also captured, and taken to Niagara, and thus the entire Wyalusing settlement was swept off; every Whig family had either removed or the men been captured.

In the month of March, as soon as the ice had gone out of the river, a party consisting of 150 men, under Lieut.-Col. Dorrance, came up the river, for the purpose of moving down the Whig families and their effects which remained here. Constructing a raft of the timbers of the old Moravian church and some of the other buildings, they removed the effects of Messrs. York and Kingsley which had escaped the savages, and the family of Benjamin Eaton, who still remained at Ingham's, in Wilmot, and one Tory family whose name is not given. At Vander Lippe's they found some of the family of Mrs. York, and at Messhoppen the family of Fitzgerald. These were taken on board, and all were transported to Wyoming. In this party were Capt. Aholiab Buck, Jonathan Terry, and Christopher Hurlbut. The two latter have given accounts of this expedition, and were subsequently residents of the county.

Old Mr. Van Valkenburg and his three daughters, and the family of his two sons-in-law, the Stropes, had always treated the Indians with great kindness. Coming from the west of the Hudson, they were strangers to the Connecticut settlers farther down the river, and for some time were unmolested. Indeed, they hoped that by kind treatment to their savage neighbors they would be spared from the distresses inflicted upon the Whigs below them. But their fears were aroused by the intimation of a friendly Indian, and immediately Sebastian Strope set out for Wyoming for assistance to remove his family down. He had scarcely gotten out of sight of his house, on the 20th of May, when a band of thirteen Indians took the whole family prisoners, burned their house, drove off their stock, sent the men to Niagara, but kept the women and children at various places until the termination of the war. This was the first instance in which women and children were disturbed by the enemy in their attacks upon the settlers of this valley. Mr. Fox was again taken by this party, but contrived to make his escape a little above Towanda.

There may be a sort of monotony in these stories of the sufferings of these early pioneers into this then wilderness, but to the thoughtful reader they tell a story of fortitude, of patience, and of sacrifice which has but few parallels in even the frontier history of the country. There were, as nearly as can now be ascertained, thirty-eight Whig families living in the county in the autumn of 1776. Of these seven enlisted in the two independent companies, besides some eight or ten who belonged to the company of militia. Seven men and the women and children of the Van Valkenburg family were captured; seven were killed by the enemy; one died in captivity, and another immediately after his release; property was destroyed or driven off to the amount of thousands of dollars, houses burned, homes broken up, families separated, and the entire settlements swept away. Of all of our Pennsylvania frontiers we were the first to feel the bitterness of the conflict, and to suffer from the merciless grasp of the enemy. The calamities which befell Wyoming have been recounted in song and in history, but they were not a whit greater, in proportion to the number of her people, than those endured by the few Whig families scattered along the Susquehanna through Bradford County. In those "times which tried men's souls" our people stood as a barrier between the enemy and the more populous districts, and not until they were swept away could the horde of rangers, refugees, Tories, and Indians plan and execute their fell designs upon Wyoming.

The Tories now had almost entire possession of the county. Only the family of Mr. Fox remained, and he, alarmed for his own safety and that of his family, was making preparations to leave as soon as possible. The object in thus capturing and driving off the Whigs from these upper settlements was first in the interest of some of the Pennsylvania claimants, in order that they might have unquestioned possession of the land to which they deemed themselves to have a lawful title; second, to carry consternation and distress to those who were politically opposed to them, for these people, being without arms, could not be considered as in armed resistance to the British crown; but the especial object was that no tidings of their contemplated movements against Wyoming should be carried to the settlements below, and, therefore, they determined to remove every family which was known to be in friendly communication with them.

The preparations for the invasion of the frontiers now were commenced with great activity under the direction of John Butler, a major in the British army. A few British Provincials from Fort Niagara, and a number of Tories from the upper waters of the Susquehanna and the valley of the Mohawk, together to the number of about 300 or 400, assembled at Tioga Point early in June. To divert the Americans from the real point of attack, a force of Indians under the renowned Joseph Brant made a descent upon Cherry valley; but alarmed by what he deemed warlike preparations, but which were only the boys practicing military drill in sport, he beat a hasty retreat. In the meanwhile another force under Gucingeracton, a noted *Seneca* chief, carried devastation to the upper and scattered settlements on the West Branch. Other parties were engaged in constructing canoes at Newton (Elmira) and Tioga for the descent of the forces down the Susquehanna. These being completed, the various marauding parties assembled at Tioga. The combined invading force has been variously estimated at from 800 to 1100 men. Major Butler, in his report to Lieut.-Col. Bolton, puts his own force of rangers and Indians at about 500, but this is doubtless considerably below the number under his command. While at Tioga a few days were spent in feasting, at which every Indian warrior devoured a portion of roasted dog flesh, singing war-songs, and engaging in war-dances. These over, the party, with faces bedaubed with paint, embarked in their canoes, sang their war-song, and set out on their journey to Wyoming.

While these events were transpiring at Tioga, frequent rumors and alarms had been afloat through the lower settlements. Indian scouts had been discovered below Tunkhannock, and some families had been attacked. It was not, however, until the return of Mr. Jenkins from his captivity, a few days before the battle, June 2, that the inhabitants were certainly assured of the meditated attack upon them. Efforts were at once made to put the settlements in as good posture for defense as possible. The inhabitants were at once assembled at their respective forts, the militia companies were notified to be in constant readiness, expresses were sent to Congress praying for the return of the Wyoming companies to defend their homes and firesides, scouts were kept on the alert up the river to watch the movements of the enemy; with fearful anxiety, but with undaunted courage, the people were putting forth all their energy to repel the invading foe. Alarm succeeded alarm, and a deepening gloom was settling down upon the northern horizon.

To conceal his movements and guard against surprise, the British commander sent small parties down the river, who sometimes attacked the American scouts. On the 12th of June, William Crooks and Asa Budd, both formerly of Bradford County, were fired on; Crooks was killed, Budd escaped. He was the first man killed in the Susquehanna valley in the Revolutionary war.

June 17, a party of six men in two canoes landed a few miles below Tunkhannock. On ascending the bank they saw an armed force of Tories and Indians running towards them, who fired on them, killing Miner Robbins and wounding Joel Phelps. Elijah, a brother of Joel and brother-in-law of Robbins, was in the attacking party.

The latter part of June the invading force came down in their canoes as far as the mouth of Bowman's creek, where they left their boats, detached two or three large parties, who followed the river, while the main body kept behind the mountains and thus escaped observation from the Wyoming scouts. Unfortunately, the plan succeeded but too well.

On the 30th of June a party from Jenkins' fort (present West Pittston) went up into Exeter to hoe some corn; were betrayed by four Tories, two of whom were Michael Showers and Frederick Angar, to the Indians, who assailed them just as they were leaving work, killing three and taking two prisoners.

On this same evening a party of the enemy, led by one of the Wintermoots, obtained entrance to their fort, and the next day, July 1, about noon, the whole force of the enemy took possession of this fort, whose gate stood open to receive them. The next day Butler sent a message to Fort Jenkins, about a mile above Wintermoot's, demanding its surrender. Hopeless of successful resistance, the six or eight who comprised the entire force of this fort made honorable capitulation.

On the afternoon of this day, Col. Nathan Denison, commanding the militia at Wyoming, apprehending an immediate attack upon the Kingston settlement, hastened dispatches to the several companies to assemble at the Forty fort without delay. During the forenoon of the next day, July 3, two companies from Wilkes-Barre, commanded by Captains James Bidlack, Jr., and Rezin Geer, the company from Plymouth commanded by Capt. Asaph Whittlesy, the Hanover company commanded by Capt. Lazarus Stewart, the Kingston company under command of Capt. Aholiab Buck, and a company under Capt. Dettrick Hewitt, assembled at Forty fort. Besides these were several officers of the Independent companies, who, on learning the imminent danger that threatened, resigned their commissions and hastened home. Among these were Captains Durkee and Ransom, Lieutenants Perin Ross and James Wells. Col. Zebulon Butler was also home on furlough. Capt. John Franklin's company from Huntington and Salem, and the companies of Lackawanna, were not able to reach Kingston in time to participate in the engagement. Capt. Blanchard was compelled to remain at Pittston, because the enemy had taken possession of all the boats belonging to the settlement. The whole force assembled at the Forty fort, says Col. Franklin, did not exceed 300 men. Of this little band, Col. Zebulon Butler, at their special request, took command, Col. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Dorrance, and Major John Garret serving as his aids.

In the forenoon, Major Butler sent a message to Forty fort demanding its surrender. At a council of war it was unanimously agreed to reject the demand. Then the question was raised whether to make an immediate attack upon the enemy, or await in the fort a few days for reinforcements. Here a wide diversity of opinion was manifested. Butler, Denison, and others were in favor of delay. Franklin's company would be in before night. Lieut. Timothy Pierce had just arrived from Spalding's company bringing word that this company would reach Wyoming in two days, and other troops might arrive, which would nearly double their present force. Time was needed to discover the real

force of the enemy, to organize the army, and for the excitement to subside. To this delay Stewart was vehemently opposed. He treated the fears of the others as visionary, accused those who opposed him of cowardice, declared that his company alone could whip the whole force of the enemy, and finally threatened that unless the attack were made that day he would lead his Hanover boys home. Butler yielded, and the impetuous Stewart prevailed.

Between two and three o'clock the little army was paraded before the fort, and marched out in the order of battle, Capt. Hewitt's company on the right, and Capt. Whittlesey's on the left. A mere handful of old men, with two or three who had been disabled from the scouting of the past few days, were left to guard the fort, and protect the women and children.

It will be borne in mind that Forty fort stood on the west bank of the river, about a mile above Kingston village, upon a gravelly ridge, which extends up to West Pittston. Between this ridge and the river is a low alluvial plain, varying from a few rods to more than a mile in width. On the west of this ridge, towards the mountains, is a strip of low and, in many places, marshy ground, which, at the time of the battle, was covered with a dense growth of alders and white birches; the ridge was covered with pitch pine. About half way between Forty fort and Wyoming Abraham's creek cuts this ridge transversely. The path of the army lay along the crest of this ridge, nearly where the present carriage-road runs.

Arriving at Abraham's creek, about three miles from Wintermoot's, the army halted, and it was proposed to await here the attack of the enemy; but discovering the smoke of Wintermoot's and Jenkins' forts, which the British commander had ordered to be fired for the purpose of deceiving our people into the idea that he was retreating, the men could not be restrained, but pushed on to meet the enemy.

The Wintermoot fort stood upon a slight rise of ground, on the eastern edge of the ridge, about one and a half miles above the Wyoming monument. At the foot of this hill Major Butler had posted his troops, the Tories and regulars on the left in a line across the ridge, his Indian allies on the right, at right angles to the others. Here concealed, they awaited the approach of the American army.

Our forces unsuspectingly marched into the trap which had been set for them. When within about three hundred yards of the British line they deployed, began firing, advancing at each volley. The British line began to waver, but just at this moment the savages rushed from their lurking-places, and with great fury attacked in flank and rear the companies on our left. In the confusion an order to fall back was mistaken for a retreat. Panic ensued. The retreat became a rout. In less than half an hour from the time the first shot was fired the field was covered with flying fugitives pursued by the yelling savages. Less than half the number who that fatal afternoon marched from Forty fort ever lived to return. That night was a night of horrors. Of all those who were taken prisoners or wounded but five were saved alive. Major Butler reported 227 scalps taken. He adds, "The Indians were so exasperated with their loss last year, near Fort Stanwix, that it was with the greatest difficulty that I could save the lives of these few." He congratulated his masters that their inhuman butchers had not massacred the women and children; "that not a single person has been hurt of the inhabitants but such as were in arms. To those, indeed, the Indians gave no quarter." The sickening details of that massacre have been so often told that they will not here be repeated. In one of the scouting-parties up the river, of which William Dalton, afterwards of Wyalusing, was one, a son of Queen Esther was killed. Though mortally wounded, he had strength to raise his rifle, fired, and wounded Dalton in the knee. The death of her son inflamed all the Indian blood of the haughty queen. She raged over the field of battle like a demon, torturing the wounded and murdering the captives. At one place sixteen captives had been brought together and placed in a circle around a rock, since appropriately called "Bloody Rock." Each was held to his place by two stalwart Indian warriors. The queen, standing in the centre, with some sort of ceremony, passed around the ring until she came to her victim, when he was dragged forward, and his brains dashed out with the death-maul in the hands of this fury. William Buck, a nephew of Capt. Buck, a flaxen-haired boy, not being held tightly, frightened at the sight, ran, crying, when he was pursued and overtaken by two of the savages, who began to lead him back, when one, coming up behind, cleft his skull with a tomahawk. While this was going on, Lebbeus Hammond and Joseph Elliott, both subsequently residents of this county, by a concerted movement, threw off their captors, sprang from the fatal ring; Elliott ran towards the river, Hammond for the woods. Elliott plunged into the water, and, being an expert swimmer, reached the eastern bank in safety, but the Indians who had followed him wounded him in the shoulder. Daniel Brown speaks of his coming into Wilkes-Barre fort early in the evening with no clothing but his pants, and covered with blood. Hammond was pursued by four or five Indians, but being fleet as a deer readily outstripped them for a time. Seizing a pine knot while running, he determined he would not be recaptured without a struggle. Turning squarely from the path, he concealed himself behind a tree; his pursuers lost sight of him, gave up the chase, and returned to their horrid work of torture and slaughter. Hammond reached Forty fort next morning.

Neither the exact number on either side engaged, nor the number slain, can be known. Major Butler reported his force of rangers and Indians at 500. Col. Franklin and others give it from 800 to 1000, which is probably nearer the truth. He also reports his losses as one Indian killed, two rangers and eight Indians wounded. But the prisoners surrendered at Jenkins' fort said that the morning after the battle all the shovels in the place were put in requisition, and at least 80 were buried in the swamp. The American forces are estimated from 300 to 400. Col. H. B. Wright had an interview with Samuel Finch, one of the survivors of the battle, who said that he, Finch, with another soldier, was stationed at the gateway of the fort to count the men as they passed out, and that including the regulars and militia, there were 484 men. As to the number slain, Major Butler says the Indians brought in 227 scalps. In

Col. Franklin's journal, he says that near 300 men fell a sacrifice to Indian barbarity. Subsequently he made out a list with great care, which contains 158 names. Mr. Miner took great pains to collect all the names that any of the survivors could remember, and reckons 153, while Stewart Pearce, whose list contains 164 names, is larger than either. Of these Capt. Aholiab Buck, Lieut. James Wells, James Budd, Samuel Cole, William Dunn. Joseph Staples, and Parker Wilson had been residents of Bradford County. Among the survivors were Sebastian Strope, William Hayek, Justus Gaylord, and perhaps one or two others.*

The result of the battle being known, distress and panic pervaded the settlements. Every family was in mourning for some of its members slain. Women were running to and fro, wringing their hands and crying, "Oh, my husband, my father, my brother!" while with the surviving men able to bear arms all was indecision. At first it was thought best to assemble all the settlements at the Forty fort, and there defend the women and children to the last extremity, but on account of the scarcity of provision in the fort this was found to be impracticable. It was finally determined to surrender on as honorable terms as could be made with the victorious enemy. During the night Col. Butler and the few Continental soldiers went over to Wilkes-Barre. The next morning Col. Dennison, in company with Rev. Jacob Johnson, Zerah Beach, Esq., and one or two others, repaired under flag of truce to the headquarters of Major Butler, where terms of honorable capitulation were agreed upon. The military stores were to be delivered up, private property was to be preserved to its owners, and the inhabitants were to remain undisturbed in their homes on condition of their not again taking up arms during the war.

These conditions were ruthlessly violated. No sooner had the fort surrendered than the Indians began to possess themselves of whatever pleased their fancy. Men and women were stripped of their wearing apparel, cattle and horses were driven off, the houses burned, and the whole valley was given over to destruction. The British commander was utterly unable to enforce his commands or check the marauding bands of his own army in their work of plunder and devastation. The ludierous was mingled with the sad. The savages, decked out with the stolen finery of the defenseless inhabitants, and attempting to imitate the manners of the whites, provoked a smile even amid the sadness and desolation they had caused. Queen Esther was as prominent here as she had been in the slaughter of the night before. Col. Franklin relates that as he marched out with Col. Denison to introduce the victors through the gate of the fort, "Queen Esther, with all the impudence of an infernal being, turned to Col. Denison, and says, 'Well, Col. Den-ni-son, you make me promise to bring more Indians. Here, see (turning her hand back), I bring all these.' Col. J. Butler observed to her that women should be seen and not heard." Later in the day she was seen riding astride a stolen horse, on a stolen side-saddle placed with the hind end forward, with seven bonnets one upon the other on her head, with all the clothing she could contrive to get on, and over all a scarlet riding-cloak, stolen from Mrs. Shoemaker, carying in her hand a string of scalps freshly taken from the slaughtered friends of those who were the witnesses of her savage pride and the sufferers from her brutality.

Meanwhile the people were fleeing from the settlements in every direction. As many as could find boats or canoes escaped down the river. As they reported the destruction of Wyoming at Sunbury, the people there joined in the flight, and stopped not until they reached Paxton, where they received aid and sympathy from the generous Scotch-Irish who formed that settlement. Others went on foot, or with such conveyances as they could get, some to Easton, but the most to Stroudsburg. From these places of comparative safety they made their way as best they could to their eastern homes. In this dreary march over the mountains, without provision or clothing, in constant fear of pursuing savages, with no bed but the earth, and no covering but the stars, their sufferings would have been much greater but for the thoughtful aid of the then ensign Hollenback. He, gathering what food could be found at Wilkes-Barre, hastened on to supply the wants of the most needy, and then, without a moment's delay, pushed on to where Capt. Spalding* was encamped, urging forward the men and their stores for the support and help of the famishing fugitives. As it was, many perished, some from hunger, fatigue, and exposure, some from sickness, and others, wandering in quest of whortleberries for food, were lost in the forests and never found.

A few had determined to remain at the fort at all hazards, and demand protection from the British commander. Among these were the families of Parshall Terry, the elder, and Uriah Terry; but, Major Butler having left the valley,

* A much more detailed account of the battle had been written, but as the whole subject will be exhaustively discussed at the centennial anniversary, just enough is given to show the part Bradford County men took in it.

* D. Williams Patterson, of Newark Valley, N. Y., furnished the Hist. Mag. the following "Roll of Capt. Spalding's company, which was formed under the order of Congress of June 23, 1778, uniting the remains of the two independent companies of Wyoming, originally commanded by Captains Durkee and Ransom, who were all of Westmoreland, Conn."

Simon Spaldiug, captain; John Jenkins, lieutenant; Thomas McCluer, sergeant; Peregrene Gardner, Jeremiah Clemans, Frederick Eveland, Thomas Baldwin, Thomas Neill, Mason F. Alden, Thomas Williams, Rufus Lawrence, John Hutchinson, corporals; Benjamin Cole, Azel Hyde, Stephen Skiff, Daniel Denton, Elisha Mathewson, Israel Harding, William Carrol, Nathaniel Williams, William French, William Smith, William Cornelius, Ira Stephens, Geo. Palmer Ransom, Richard Halstead, Asel Burnham, Nathaniel Evans, John Neal, Nathan Stark (erased), James Brown, Richard Woodcock, Ephraim Tyler, Elisha Garrett, Constant Searles, Isaac Benjamin, John Halstead, Elijah Walker, Obadiah Walker, Timothy Hopkins, Isaac Smith, Samuel Tubbs, William Kellogg, David Brown, Rufus Bennett, William McCluer, James Wells, Asa Smith, John Swift, Elisha Satterlee, Charles Bennett, William Terry, Watson Baldwin, Ambrose Gailord, James Bagley, Moses Brown, Nathaniel Church, Lawrence Keeney, Shadrack Sylls, Gideon Church, Henry Harding, Amos Amsberry, John Carey, Thomas Picket, Oliver Bennett, Justus Gaylord, Benjamin Clark, Frederick Follett, John Stark, privates. Total, 69.

Mr. Miner says the whole number in the company was 88; the following are some of the remaining 19: Luke Swetland, Isaac Harding, Josiah Fell, William Conover, John Worden, and Thomas Parks, leaving thirteen to be accounted for.

the Indians had destroyed all the food remaining, and they after a few days were compelled to join the fugitives.

The papers relating to this campaign, including the muster-rolls of Major Butler's forces, were destroyed by the burning of the government house in Canada, about thirty years ago; so that neither the exact numbers nor the persons who composed his army can now be had. The Indian Hopkins, of Sheshequin, was in it; so was Hendrick, from Wyalusing, the latter showing great kindness to the Budd family, to whom he offered his protection. William Pawling was holding a captain's commission, Parshall Terry, Jr., and Jesse Pawling were lieutenants, and Benjamin Pawling was a quartermaster among the Royal Greens. Elisha Harding mentions, among others who were in the British forces, Michael Showers, Jacob Angar, Thomas Hill, Jacob Anguish, George Kentner, Simmons, Frank, Secords, Brown, and some others.

The story of the battle and massacre of Wyoming spread rapidly through the country, and created a profound sensation both here and in Europe. It was at once determined by Washington and the board of war to send a strong force into the Indian country, which should thoroughly chastise them for their atrocities, and teach them a wholesome fear of the Americans. A considerable force of the militia was immediately called out and ordered to report at Sunbury. These were to be joined by Spalding's company, then at Wyoming, whither a few of the fugitives had returned, in hope of gathering the ripened harvests, and by a detachment from New York at Tioga Point, the whole to be under command of Col. Thomas Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line.

Various causes contributed to delay the assembling of this force. By the 18th of September no more than two hundred were mustered at Muncy, the place of rendezvous. Of these, one hundred and thirty were from Wyoming, under Capt. Spalding, of whom sixty were from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment who had been sent to reinforce the Wyoming garrison, fifty-eight were of the independent company, and twelve were volunteers from among the settlers who had returned, a small force being left to protect the settlement.

Small as the number was, Hartley decided to set out for Tioga. Early in the morning of the 21st this handful of men, with one hundred rounds of ammunition and twelve days' provisions, started by the Sheshequin path for Tioga, a distance of about seventy miles through an unbroken wilderness. Their way lay across swamps, over mountains, through narrow defiles, and along steep precipices where the troops not infrequently had to crawl on their hands and knees. The Lycoming, along which the path lay, swollen by the heavy autumn rains which had recently fallen, they were compelled to wade or swim upwards of twenty times. Hartley well says, "I cannot help observing that, I imagine, the difficulties in crossing the Alps, or passing up the Kennipeck, could not have been greater than those our men experienced for the time." For four days this dreary march continued, and, though their clothing was constantly saturated with water, and themselves, chilled with the cold, compelled to sleep on the wet ground without covering, and, for fear of being discovered by the enemy, without fire, yet not a murmur or complaint escaped the lips of these brave men.

On the evening of the 25th they encamped within the confines of our county. Although at several places along their route they had discovered traces of the murdering parties of the Indians, yet it was not until the morning of the 26th that any of them were met. The army had now reached the vicinity of the present village of Canton, when the advance party of nineteen fell in with an equal number of Indians approaching them. Our men fired. The leader, an important Indian chieftain, fell, and was scalped; the rest fled.

About the neighborhood of Le Roy they discovered where about seventy warriors had encamped the night before, but apprised by the fugitives from the recent encounter of the approach of Hartley, they joined in the flight.

The detachment now pressed forward with all speed, hoping to take the savages and Tories lurking about Sheshequin by surprise. This place they reached the same evening. But the enemy had been apprised of their coming by one of the Van Alstynes, who had deserted from Capt. Spalding's company at Wyoming. They nevertheless rescued from the Indians fifteen prisoners, and retook quite a number of cattle, and considerable other property which had been captured at Wyoming. Here it was found that Col. Morgan, who was to have joined Hartley's forces at this point, had not been heard from; therefore, sending a small force to Tioga, at whose approach the savages precipitately fled, they burnt that and Queen Esther's town, and returned to Sheshequin, where they encamped on the evening of the 27th.

The situation of this little band of two hundred men was perilous in the extreme. They were in the midst of the Indian country, eighty miles from the American settlements, with bands of hostile Indians skulking on their flanks and rear, Maj. Butler and his four hundred Royal Greens only ten miles distant, their ammunition nearly exhausted, and only one day's provision remaining in their haversacks. The boldness of the movement and the rapidity of the march had led the enemy to greatly overestimate the strength of the force, and given them no time to rally for defense. But their weakness had been discovered, and bands of Indians and rangers were hastily gathering for their destruction. Nothing but a rapid retreat could avail them. Early the next morning, the 28th, they crossed the river, and following the Indian trail, at eleven o'clock at night they reached Wyalusing, a distance of more than thirty miles, worn down with fatigue, and lame from exposures and accidents. Here they were obliged to halt until near noon to cook some beef, now their only food.

When ready to take up again their march, but one hundred and twenty were able to fall into line; the remainder, disabled by lameness and exhaustion, were placed either upon the pack-horses, or in the canoes taken at Tioga and Sheshequin. Hitherto the rapidity of the march had enabled Hartley to keep in advance of any considerable force which might be pursuing him, but the necessary halt at Wyalusing had given time for the enemy to come up with him, and it therefore became necessary to march with more

circumspection. Fifteen men, under a competent officer, formed the advance-guard; these were followed by the pack-horses and the cattle they had collected. Seventy men, in three divisions, of which the first was from Hartley's regiment under command of Capt. Stoddart, the second under Capt. Spalding, and the third under Capt. Murrow, came next, while thirty picked men and five runners formed the rear. Flanking-parties were also arranged, but could not be used on account of the difficulty of the ground and the fatigue of the men. The seventeen mounted men were distributed between the front and rear.

In this order the little army set out from Wyalusing, but had hardly left their camping-ground before an attack was made on their front, and on ascending the hill immediately below, another attack was made, but both of these were readily repulsed. Reaching Indian Hill, just on the lower edge of this county, a heavy onset was made on the left flank and rear by a large body of the enemy. The rear-guard gave way, and Capt. Spalding was ordered to its support. While they engaged the enemy, the first and third divisions gained a knoll which overlooked and flanked the enemy, a small party was sent to gain the rear, while those in the boats, hearing the firing, hastily landed and came up from below. Thus from all sides an advance was made with great noise and shouting upon the savages, who, thinking they were about to be surrounded, fled in haste, leaving ten of their number dead on the ground. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded.

This was the last encounter of Hartley with the Indians, and he reached Wyoming Oct. 1. The enemy, however, followed, and remained for some time lurking about, stealing cattle and horses, and killing or capturing small parties who ventured any distance from the fort.

Colonel Franklin, who was in this expedition as captain of the Wyoming militia, says, "The troops retook a great number of the Wyoming cattle and horses, and other property, and returned with their booty about the 1st of October, though they met with many hazardous skirmishes on the expedition, with the loss of several lives. Several Indians were killed in the different skirmishes.

"The inhabitants were much pleased to see their property, such as cattle, horses, and other effects, brought back from the savages, but as greatly disappointed to see the whole sold at auction or vendue, for the use of the troops, as it was said that no advantage could account to the owners unless they should become the highest bidders."

On receiving the report of this expedition, the supreme executive council of this State ordered

"That the unanimous thanks of council be given to Col. Thomas Hartley for the brave and prudent conduct in covering the northwestern frontiers of this State, and repelling the savages and other enemies; and that he be requested to inform the officers and men who have been under his command that this council is highly sensible of the difficulties and hardships of the duty which they have performed, and the courage and zeal which they have shown during the last campaign."

The results of this expedition were valuable. It taught the Indians that blows could be given as well as taken, and compelled the abandonment of Tioga and Sheshequin as places of permanent occupation. These towns were never rebuilt by the Indians. It demonstrated the practicability of sending a strong force into the Indian country, who should visit upon the savages the devastation they had committed upon others, and what would be required to give efficiency to such offensive movements.

Congress had resolved to fit out an expedition to the Indian country, which should break up their settlements, and so chastise the *Iroquois* nations that, if possible, they might be restrained from committing further outrages upon the border. In the month of October, 1778, Congress referred the matter to George Clinton, governor of New York, and Generals Schuyler and Hand, who reported that the season was too far advanced to prosecute successfully an enterprise of such magnitude. It was decided by Congress that the campaigns of 1779 should be largely on the defensive, and Washington determined that during this lull in the active prosecution of the war would be a favorable time to strike a heavy blow upon the savage tribes of the Six Nations. The plan of the campaign was in great measure confided to Gen. Hand, who had previously made the subject a matter of special study. In March he ordered Mr. Jenkins, the surveyor of the Susquehanna company, and well acquainted with the geography of the country along which it was designed the expedition should pass, to repair to headquarters, for the purpose of communicating such information as he had to General Washington.

The details having been arranged, the chief command of the expedition was given to Maj.-Gen. John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, who was directed to repair to Easton, where the main body of troops was ordered to be assembled. The letter of instructions accompanying the appointment detailed with great exactness the objects to be accomplished and the means to be used. With reiterated emphasis Washington directed the total and complete destruction of the settlements, crops, and plantations of the enemy, so "that the country may not be merely overrun but destroyed," and this in the most effectual manner; that the army was to advance with noise and shouting, and the frequent firing of cannon, that the Indians might be both terrified by the force and made to suffer by the devastation of the invading army. It need hardly be added that these instructions were carried out to the letter.

In the months of April and May the German battalion, consisting of two hundred men, under the command of Maj. Powell, one regiment from York Co., Pa., commanded by Col. Adam Hubley, and a New Hampshire regiment, arrived at Wyoming. Col. Zebulon Butler and Capt. John P. Schots (Sharts is the recent spelling), each with a small force, were already there.

On June 18, Gen. Sullivan left Easton with two New Jersey and two New Hampshire regiments and Col. Proctor's artillery, and in five days reached Wyoming. Delays and misunderstandings had characterized the movements of this expedition from the first. The officers of the Jersey regiment hesitated to obey marching orders, on account of the backwardness of the legislature of that State to arrange their compensation on the basis of the greatly depreciated currency. This being finally arranged, the board of war deemed the requisitions of Sullivan extravagant, and Congress reluctantly granted such supplies as by them were regarded essential. It was alleged by some that this tardiness

on the part of Congress was induced by the secret opposition of the Pennsylvania delegation, who feared the enterprise might further the subsequent occupation of Wyoming by the New England people. On reaching Wyoming, Sullivan found his supplies deficient in both quantity and quality.* "Not a pound of salted meat remaining was fit to eat, and in other departments contractors had equally wronged the public service. Sullivan says that more than a third of his men were without a shirt to their backs. Many of the cattle furnished him were too poor to walk, and some were even unable to stand. Of the fourteen hundred horses provided, fully fifty were worn out and unable to travel farther than a single day's march beyond the Chemung river, where they were abandoned and ordered to be shot. The Indians afterwards gathered the heads of these slaughtered animals, and arranged them beside the trail. From this circumstance the locality derived its present name of Horseheads."

Here, for nearly six weeks, Sullivan was busily engaged in collecting supplies, boats, and pack-horses, and in organizing and drilling his army.

The boats, one hundred and twenty in number, were loaded with provisions, the heavy artillery, consisting of six four-pounders and two howitzers, and other military stores, and the fleet placed in command of Col. Proctor. The pack-horses, of which there were about fifteen hundred, carried the camp equipage and daily rations. About one o'clock in the afternoon of July 31, the whole army was put in motion for its march to Tioga. The force, as it marched from Wyoming, consisted, besides Col. Thomas Proctor's artillery regiment, of three brigades. The light troops, composed of Hubley's and the German regiments, with those commanded by Col. Richard Butler and Col. Hartley, and Schots' and Spalding's independent companies, and a company of volunteers from Wyoming, commanded by Capt. John Franklin, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. Edward Hand, formed the vanguard of the army, and usually marched from a mile to a mile and a half in front of the main body. Brig.-Gen. William Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey brigade, composed of the First Regiment under Col. Matthias Ogden, the Second under Col. Israel Shreve, and the Third under Col. Elias Dayton, with Col. Oliver Spencer's regiment, formed the right division; the left, under command of Brig.-Gen. Enoch Poor, was composed of the regiments commanded by Colonels Cilley, Reed, Scammel, and Courtlandt, New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops.

Col. Zebulon Butler, with a small force, was left in command at Wyoming. Gen. Sullivan was now in command of about three thousand men. July 22, there were reported fit for duty, brigadier-generals, 3; colonels, 7; lieutenant-colonels, 6; majors, 8; captains, 48; chaplains, 3; surgeons, 10; drum-majors, 8; fife-majors, 3; drummers and fifers, 131; rank and file, 2312; total, 2539. Lieut. John Jenkins acted as chief guide, assisted by Richard Fitzgerald, and perhaps some others, while Mr. Benjamin Lodge surveyed the entire route of the army.

On Aug. 4 the army reached Black Walnut, and encamped on the abandoned plantations of Frederick Vander Lippe and Mr. Williamson. They were now so far advanced into the Indian country that an attack was expected to be made at any time. Additional precautions were now taken to guard against surprise; the soldiers were ordered to march with loaded muskets, the cannon mounted on the boats to be shotted, and the advance line to proceed with great circumspection. The troops were directed to march in close order, and with the greatest front possible.

The next day the weather was beautiful. As the army emerged from the thick woods and came upon the crest of the Browntown mountain, the landscape presented a picture of great beauty. At their feet, the Susquehanna winding among the hills and shimmering in the light of the declining sun; about three miles below, but in plain sight, the little fleet was toiling up against the current; while farther on, nearly as far as the eye could reach, hill rose above hill, "circling round like the seats of some vast amphitheatre," forming a scene which called forth expressions of surprise and wonder from the wearied soldiers as they sat down for a moment's rest on their fatiguing march.

In the evening the army encamped at Wyalusing: the main body, with the boats, near the old Indian town; Gen. Hand's brigade a mile and a quarter farther up. There is a tradition that Gen. Hand's marquee stood on the little rise of ground a few rods east of the Kingsley House, while his troops were encamped across the gravel ridge from that point to where the Welles' residence now is. The old Indian town had been destroyed. In the spring of 1778, the white people had taken the timbers of the church and some of the largest houses to construct a raft on which to move down the families then living here, and in the autumn of that year Hartley had burned the remaining ones. The beautiful meadows, covered with their rich carpet of English grass, afforded a pleasant encampment for the tired troops, and grand pasturage for the horses and cattle.

The army left a man at Vander Lippe's, too sick to travel. During the day one of the boatmen fell overboard and was drowned, and in the evening, Martin Johnson, a Jersey sergeant, "died after marching all day." The next day a party went back to Vander Lippe's to look after the sick man, found him dead, and brought up his body and buried him with Sergeant Johnson, near the Kingsley House.

The next day the army remained in its encampment, and the troops spent the day in resting from their fatigues, bathing in the river, washing their clothes, and cooking rations to last them until they should reach Tioga.

Saturday the 7th of August, a severe rain-storm came on, which compelled them to remain another day at Wyalusing. Towards evening the weather cleared, and a general inspection of all the troops took place on the banks of the river.

What strange changes a few years will sometimes witness! A short time before, these woods were vocal with the sounds of busy industry, and ringing with the music of the Christianized Indians as they sang their *Delaware* hymns. Scarcely had the echoes of these plaintive melodies died away ere these hills were rattling with the shrill war-whoop of the marauding savage, and now they are answering back the shrill call of the bugle, the martial music of fife and

* Col. Doty's History of Livingston Co., N. Y., p. 158.

drum, or trembling with the echoing thunders of the deep-mouthed cannon.

Early on Sunday morning the army again took up its line of march. The path followed nearly the line of the old stage-road, and the greater part of the distance was out of sight of the river. A succession of high, steep hills made the journey a difficult one. Gen. Hand was able to reach Wysocking and encamp on the Stropc farm, near the mouth of the creek, while the main body got only as far as Standing Stone, and encamped on the farms of Mr. Fitzgerald and Capt. Spalding. The boatmen had met on this day's trip unusual difficulties. The river swollen by the recent rains, the numerous rifts and rapids, and the greater distance of the crooked stream made this a day of great hardship, and it was late in the night ere the whole fleet was drawn up along the flank of the army and the evening gun announced that the day's work was completed. Just opposite the commanding general's headquarters was the great stone, standing on the farther bank of the river, which gives the name to the place. At the command of Sullivan a solid shot was fired from the morning gun, which broke off its uppermost corner, leaving the imprint a story for future generations.

Gen. Hand had learned from his scouts of the existence of a newly-built Indian village called Newtychaning, consisting of twenty-eight finished log houses and six others in process of building, on the opposite side of the river, near the mouth of Sugar creek, which had been built in the spring, but was now abandoned. On their passage up the next day a company from Col. Proctor's men landed and burned the town. This was the first opportunity afforded the army to engage in the work of destruction which it was their mission to carry on. This day, Monday, the path left the river at Wysox creek, striking the Little Wysox near the Hinman place, thence behind the hills opposite Towanda to the small stream which flows into the river above the Narrows, when it passed over the high hill opposite the mouth of Sugar creek, where, being so narrow along the steep face of the hill, it took the name of Breakneck. Three of the cattle tumbled down the hill, and were killed in the fall. One of the boats loaded with flour was lost this evening just as they were coming to land. It was nearly nine o'clock before the troops reached the place of their encampment on the Indian meadows of the present Sheshequin. This place was called by some of the men Sullivan's farms. Gen. Sullivan himself dated his orders at "Shawanee." Here the army rested one day, waiting for the boats to come up, cooking provision, while some of the officers, under a proper escort, ascended the hill overlooking the junction of the two rivers and reconnoitred the place of the old Tioga.

On Wednesday, Aug. 11, the army was again put in motion. After marching up the river about a mile the troops forded to the right bank. The Second New Jersey and the Second New York crossing first, were deployed to cover the passage of the remainder of the forces. The water at this place was nearly to the armpits, and the current quite rapid. The troops entered the river in several files, each man grasping the one before him in order to steady himself against the force of the stream; and, to keep dry their ammunition, their cartouch-boxes were slung upon their bayonets high above their heads. But little more than an hour was spent in transferring the whole army across the stream. They landed a little below Queen Esther's town, which Hartley had burned the preceding October. Marching two miles farther, they forded the Tioga branch, and went into camp, not far from noon, on the beautiful plain where the borough of Athens is now situated. This evening Gen. Sullivan dispatched Capt. Cummings, Lieut. Jenkins, Capt. John Franklin, and six men from the Second New Jersey Regiment to reconnoitre the Indian town of Chemung, about twelve miles up the Tioga and near the place which now bears that name, where it was supposed was a considerable force of the enemy; the army meanwhile being employed in clearing off the ground, burning the brush huts which the Indians had erected after the destruction of the town by Hartley, and preparing for their encampment.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day the scout returned with the information that the Indians were moving away with all speed. All the able-bodied troops were at once mustered and ordered to take a supply of ammunition and one day's rations, to be ready to march early in the evening. At ten o'clock the troops were put in motion, Gen. Hand in advance, followed by Gen. Poor's brigade, with Gen. Maxwell's, under command of Col. Dayton, in the rear; Gen. Maxwell remaining in command of the camp. The march was an exceedingly difficult one, on account of the darkness of the night and a couple of narrow defiles which must be passed, so that at daybreak but half of the journey had been accomplished. The remaining half was made on the run, and the town was reached about sunrise. The enemy had evacuated the place and carried away the most of their goods, a few deer- and bear-skins and some trifling trinkets only being left behind. The town "consisted of about forty houses, built chiefly with split and hewn timber, covered with bark and some other rough materials, without chimneys or floors. There were two larger houses, which, from some extraordinary rude decorations, we took to be public buildings. . . . In what we supposed to be a chapel was found indeed an idol, which might well enough be worshiped without a breach of the second commandment on account of its likeness to anything in heaven or earth.* About sunrise the general gave orders for the town to be illuminated, and accordingly we had a glorious bonfire." (Capt. James Norris' Journal of the Sullivan Campaign.)

Gen. Hand was ordered to push forward with the light troops, in the hope that he might overtake the flying fugitives. When he had advanced about a mile and a half he was fired upon by a party of about fifty, hidden in the bushes, killing six soldiers and wounding as many more, with Capt. Carbury and Adjt. Huston, both of Col. Hubley's regiment, which was in advance, and Capt. John Franklin, who was severely wounded in the shoulder. On

* A part of this journal was published in the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal, Sept. 16, 1843, which, by leaving out about two pages of the original MS., makes this idol found in Queen Esther's palace, which was burned by Hartley nearly a year before. The dates ought to have corrected the mistake. Mr. Miner quotes this without observing the blunder, and seeks to account for the existence of the idol on the ground of Queen Esther's supposed French descent.

both sides the river were large fields of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, squashes, and watermelons. After gathering as much of these as could be carried, the rest were destroyed. While doing this, Gen. Poor's brigade was fired upon by a party from across the river; one man was killed and three wounded. Having completed the destruction of the crops the army marched back to Tioga; which they reached about sunset, thoroughly exhausted by the labors of the last twenty-four hours. The dead were brought back, and buried in the evening with military honors.

Apprehending no danger from the Indians in the immediate vicinity of the camp, the herdsmen separated into small parties, for the purpose of securing better pasturage for the horses and cattle. A party of five or six had gone on the west side of the Tioga for this purpose, when, in the afternoon of the 16th, they were suddenly attacked by a band of Indians. Jabez Elliott was killed and scalped, two others killed, and one missing, and the enemy succeeded in killing one ox and driving off several horses.

It was the plan of Washington that the army should advance into the *Iroquois* territory in three divisions: the right by the way of the Mohawk, the centre by the Susquehanna, and the left by the Alleghany. General Broadhead, who was in command at Pittsburgh, was to take command of the left or western division. Leaving Pittsburgh in August, with six hundred men, he destroyed several Indian towns on the Allegheny and other tributaries of the Ohio, when it was found that the difficulty of keeping open communications between this and other divisions of the expedition would render co-operation impracticable, and this part of the plan had to be abandoned.

General James Clinton's division, which consisted of four regiments, under command of Colonels Gansevort, Dubois, Alden, Weisenfels, numbering altogether about fifteen hundred men, had wintered on the Mohawk. About the middle of June he commenced transporting his army and military stores to the head of Lake Otsego, where two hundred and fifty boats were built for the transportation of his stores to Tioga, where he was to form a junction with the other division, under the immediate command of Sullivan.

On the 16th of August, Sullivan ordered a detachment of nine hundred men,* under the command of General Poor, to move up the Susquehanna until they met Clinton. The detachment began its march at 11 o'clock A.M., and reached Mauckatoewangum the first night. From this place Sergeants Chapman and Justus Gaylord were sent forward to inform Clinton of the approaching escort. The sergeants, however, lost the path, and after wandering about in the woods for a number of days, returned to camp nearly famished with hunger. On the evening of the 17th the detachment encamped at Owego, and on the 18th at Choconut. As they were going into their encampment, they were greeted with the report of Clinton's evening gun.

* The following is the detail.—Jersey brigade: 2 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 9 captains, 12 lieutenants, 18 sergeants, 18 corporals, 3 drummers, 3 fifers, and 360 privates. Poor's brigade: 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 9 captains, 12 lieutenants, 18 sergeants, 18 corporals, 3 drummers, 3 fifers, and 335 privates. Hand's brigade: 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 drummers, 2 fifers, and 215 privates. Total number of officers and men, 1084.

Clinton's command had lain in comparative idleness at Lake Otsego, since the middle of June, awaiting orders from Sullivan. To guard against low water, which usually occurs in the latter part of summer, a dam was built at the outlet of the lake, and its waters held in reserve. On the 9th of August the stores were placed on board the boats, each of which was guided by three men, the dam was cut away, and the loaded fleet floated gracefully out of the lake, and hurried down the swollen stream. The troops marched near the bank of the river. On the 13th they reached Unadilla, on the 15th Acquaga, where they expected to be met by a Pennsylvania regiment, for whom they waited all day, and at 9 o'clock the two parties met, and reached Owego the same evening, where they laid by all day on account of a heavy rain. At noon, on the 22d, they reached Tioga in the midst of a drenching storm, where they were welcomed with salvos of artillery, and escorted into camp by Proctor's military band.

The whole army now numbered about five thousand men. It was the largest and the most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford County, as the expedition was the most remarkable undertaken during the Revolutionary war.

Sullivan had determined to make Tioga the base of supplies for his army while in the Indian country. For this purpose he set about constructing a fortification of considerable strength, and for a number of days the soldiers were busily employed in cutting logs for the work. In a letter of Captain John Shreve, son of the colonel, and who commanded a company in his father's regiment, he says, "After remaining here a few days, Colonel Shreve was ordered, with a detachment, to build a stockade fort, at a place about two or three miles up the two rivers, Susquehanna and Chemung, where they passed each other within about one hundred yards. I was left with this detachment. The fort was called Fort Sullivan. Nearly four square, about ninety yards one way, and a little under the other way. By digging a trench two and a half feet deep, and placing upright logs about twelve feet high, in the trench, leaving two or three gateways."

The location of this "fort" was near, and a little above, the public square in the borough of Athens, its sides diagonally to the banks of the rivers, with a strong block-house standing in each angle of the intrenchment. It was a very secure defense against any force it was known the enemy could bring against it. The boats were brought up and secured near by.

Immediately on the arrival of Clinton, preparations for an advance were rapidly made. Tents were cut up and made into bags, so that flour, salted meat, and even ammunition could be carried on the backs of pack-horses; all unnecessary baggage was stored with the garrison, the army reorganized, the order of march detailed, and at eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th of August began its forward movement into the country of the enemy. Nothing of note occurred until the 29th, except the great difficulty of transporting artillery and military stores through such a wilderness. On the morning of this day, when about four miles west of Chemung, a formidable breastwork of logs and fallen trees, very advantageously situated, was discovered.

A large creek ran in front of the intrenchment, the Chemung (Tioga) river was on their right, a high, steep mountain on their left, and a newly-built settlement, called Newtown (present Elmira), in their rear. When the army had arrived within about three hundred yards of the works, the rifle corps began to engage the enemy, for the purpose of withdrawing his attention from the general movements of the troops. General Hand's brigade was ordered to cover the artillery; General Poor, supported by General Clinton, to take a circuitous march and gain the top of the hill on the enemy's left; and General Maxwell's brigade to be held in reserve. Owing to the difficulty of the ground, General Poor did not gain the position assigned him before the fire was opened in front. The force of the enemy was variously estimated from eight hundred to fifteen hundred men; of these there were two hundred British regulars and American loyalists, under the command of Major John and Walter Butler, and the remainder Indians, under Brant. At the second discharge of the artillery, the Indians took to their heels in perfect consternation. In vain their leaders urged and besought them to halt and return their fire. They could think of nothing but escape from the big guns, whose balls were plowing up the earth under their feet and crashing through the trees above their heads. In their retreat they fell in with General Poor, and here a sharp engagement ensued. Poor ordered his men to advance with fixed bayonets, and the enemy fled before him like frightened deer. Reaching the top of the hill, his men poured a volley at the flying foe and the fight was over.

Col. Reid's regiment, which was on the left of Poor's brigade, suffered the most severely. Major Titcomb, Capt. Clays, and Lieut. McCauly were wounded, the latter died that night; one sergeant and three private soldiers were killed, and thirty-three were wounded.

Of the Indians twelve scalps were taken, but the number of killed and wounded could not be ascertained. One Tory and one negro were captured. A small force was sent in pursuit of the flying foe, but so precipitate was their retreat that the pursuing party could not come up with them, and abandoned the pursuit.

The next day was spent in destroying the crops, which were abundant. Everything was laid waste. The Tories who were living with the Indians had assisted them in building good log houses, and in planting their crops. Large clearings had been made about their settlements, and several thousand acres of corn were planted, from which it was expected that supplies could be drawn not only for the sustenance of the cultivators, but for the subsistence of the British troops stationed on the border.

From Newtown Sullivan sent back his heavy artillery, for which he wisely judged there would be no further use, and which proved a great incumbrance to the march, retaining only four brass three-pounders and a small howitzer. The wounded, and all who for any reason were unfit for active duty, went by boats to Tioga.

At the evening parade, he proposed to his army that they should draw only half-rations of flour and salted meat, making up the balance from the productions of the country. This was readily and cheerfully accepted by every regiment. No want, however, was occasioned among the troops, the great quantities of corn, beans, squashes, and potatoes found all along the line of march affording an abundant supply of provisions.

The movements of the army in the State of New York it is not designed minutely to follow.* Passing through French Catherine's town, near the south point of Seneca lake, the route lay on the east side of the lake, thence into the valley of the Genesee river, where they arrived the 14th of September. Here nearly two days were spent in destroying the crops, burning houses, cutting down orchards, and devastating the country. From this point various detachments were sent out to overrun all the neighboring country. One of these, under Col. Gansevort, passed through the central part of the State, down the Mohawk to Albany, others down the Cayuga lake, down the west side of the Seneca, while the main body of the army set out on its return, by the same way it had advanced, on the afternoon of the 15th of September, and on the 24th arrived at Fort Reid, near Newtown. This had been appointed as the place of rendezvous for the various detachments sent out from the Genesee, and the army remained here until the 29th. In the meanwhile parties were sent up the Tioga and its branches to the distance of thirty miles, for the purpose of destroying any villages or crops which might be found there.

A dispatch announcing that Spain had recognized the independence of the United States was read in general orders on the evening of the 24th, and the following day was spent in rejoicing; oxen were killed, whisky drank, toasts proposed. The troops paraded, cannon roared, and musketry rattled, until the woods rang with the shouts and songs of the men, and the joyful notes of the martial music.

Two hundred and fifty men, properly officered, exclusive of the invalids and boatmen, were left as a garrison at Fort Sullivan, under the command of Col. Shreve, under whose care were placed the women and servants, the baggage, in short, everything which it was deemed would be a hindrance to the rapid march of the army.

The first object of Col. Shreve was to strengthen his fortifications so that they would be secure against any attack the enemy might bring against him. In order to husband his stores, all women who were not expressly left in care of their husbands' baggage were sent to Wyoming, and the boatmen were hastened to Wyoming to bring up a new cargo of supplies for the returning army. For about a fortnight he was busy in attending to the wants of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, keeping his camp in good condition, and securing supplies.

Sept. 14, he ordered a detachment of one hundred men, one three-pounder cannon, to proceed in twenty boats, manned with one hundred boatmen, all under command of Capt. Reid, to proceed to Newtown, and there construct a small fortification for the relief of the army on its return. To this were transferred supplies of flour, cattle, and spirits for the use of the troops.

Such had been the diligence, energy, and forethought exhibited by Col. Shreve, that in general orders "the com-

* In Doty's History of Livingston Co., N. Y., is a very full and vivid account of the movements of the expedition in the central part of New York.

mander-in-chief returns his most sincere thanks to Col. Shreve and his garrison, for their industry and attention to the safety and comfort of the army while absent, and the very prudent steps which he pursued to render the situation of the army comfortable on its return."

The army returned to Tioga Oct. 1, having lost in this remarkable expedition less than fifty men. The second was spent as a day of general rejoicing. Says one of the journalists of this campaign, "Joy beamed in every countenance." They had accomplished with great success the object of the expedition, and were now out of the woods and on the great highway to civilization. On the third, the fort was destroyed, and the next day the army marched as far as Wysox. From this place all the troops, except what were necessary to drive the pack-horses and cattle, were embarked on boats, and reached Wyoming on the 7th of October, where, after a rest of three days, they set out for Easton, to join the main army.

Numerous incidents have been related by the various journalists* of this campaign; only one or two can be mentioned. At Canadia, Luke Swetland was found, who had been captured by the Indians at Nanticoke, in August, 1778. In the Genesee valley, Mrs. Lester and her child, who had been captured at Wyoming the November previous, came into the camp. Mrs. Lester afterwards became the second wife of Capt. Roswell Franklin, subsequently a resident of this county.

Lieut. Boyd, of one of the New York regiments, was sent forward with a party of twenty-five men, to reconnoitre the principal town on the Genesee; when on his return, he was ambushed, fourteen of his men were killed, himself and one of his men captured and put to death by the Indians. Boyd was made to suffer most cruel tortures.

The result of this campaign was the breaking up of the power of the *Iroquois* confederacy. Owing to the loss of their crops, and the destruction of their dwellings, the Indians were compelled to go to the British post at Niagara. The winter proved to be one of unusual severity. Snow fell to a great depth, and the cold was intense. Unable to hunt, they remained through the winter cooped up in barracks, and compelled to eat salted provisions, they died in great numbers from scurvy and other camp diseases. Their losses in battle had been comparatively small, but by sickness enormous. Of the survivors some returned to their ancient seats, others remained in Canada. Small parties continued to come down as far as Wyoming, and commit atrocities upon the settlers, but the nations were never after able to organize any large force of warriors.

Gen. Sullivan and his army received the thanks of congress for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the campaign, and a day of thanksgiving was appointed for his victory over the savages. At the beginning of the campaign, Sullivan had been chagrined that his requisitions were ignored, and that congress had so tardily and scantily supplied him with the stores and equipments which had been promised. In general orders as well as in private conversation, he had severely criticised the conduct of the board of war, which had produced alienation of feeling; and when, at the close of the campaign, he asked leave to resign in order to recruit his health, which had been impaired by the exposures and fatigues of the expedition, it was readily granted, and he left forever the service.†

As the fugitives from the battle of Wyoming began to return to their homes, for the purpose of securing the crops which had escaped the devastation of the Indians, they were organized into a militia company under the command of Capt. John Franklin, in which Roswell Franklin was first lieutenant, Daniel Gore second lieutenant; and there were four sergeants, three corporals, and sixty-four privates on the muster-roll on the 1st of May, 1780. This company was almost constantly on duty.‡

Besides taking part in the expeditions under Hartley and Sullivan, they were employed in watching the Indian paths and bringing back to the settlements reports of any signs of the approach of hostile Indians, of defending the settlers against the attacks of marauding bands of savages, or pursuing those parties for the purpose of recovering the prisoners and plunder they had taken.

In the latter part of March, 1780, a party of forty or fifty Indians came down the river, and when near Wyoming separated into four or five bands, for the purpose of striking the settlements at as many different points. March 27, one of these parties captured Thomas Bennett and his son, near Kingston, and took them to the woods, where they found Lebbeus Hammond, who, it will be remembered, made his escape from his captors at the battle of Wyoming. The party started for Tioga, and reached Meshoppen on the evening of the 28th. While here the prisoners formed a plan of escape. Seizing a favorable opportunity, they rose upon their captors, four of whom were slain, another wounded, and only one escaped unhurt. "The evening of the 30th the captive victors came in with five rifles, a silver-

* The author has found that at least nineteen daily diaries were kept by officers connected with this expedition, copies of fourteen of which are in his possession.

† I had intended to have given a much more detailed account of this campaign, but want of space compelled me to limit the account to those events which occurred within our county or on its immediate borders. A history of the Sullivan campaign is a desideratum in our historical literature.

‡ Capt. John Franklin's Company.—A pay-roll of the Company of militia commanded by Capt. John Franklin, in the service of the United States, at the post of Wyoming, for the months, viz., from 30th of April to 4th of May, 1780.

John Franklin, captain; Roswell Franklin, first lieutenant; Daniel Gore, second lieutenant; Daniel Ingersol, Asa Chapman, Henry Barney, Christo. Hurlbut, sergeants; James Sutton, Wm. Jackson, Andrew Blanchard, corporals; William Williams, Stephen Gardner, John Hyde, Prince Alden, Joseph Elliott, John Tilberry, Abram Tilberry, Benjamin Harvey, Manasseh Cady, Asahel Richard, James Frisbie, James Nesbit, Abram Nesbit, Jonathan Frisbie, Richard Brockaway, Jonah Rogers, Josiah Rogers, Elisha Harvey, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Corey, Nathan Bullock, Joseph Corey, Turner Johnson, Nathan Walker, David Sanford, Joseph Hagerman, Joseph Thomas, Ishmael Bennett, Ishmael Bennett, Jr., John Fuller, Nathaniel Fuller, Noah Pettibone, Asa Budd, Frederick Budd, Jonathan Washburn, James Atherton, Peleg Comstock, Arnold Franklin, Walter Spencer, Solomon Bennett, Elijah Harris, Ezekiel Brown, John Gore, Nathan Smith, Jonathan Forsythe, Joseph Jamison, John Hurlbut, Jr., Thos. Stodard, Caleb Spencer, Robert Hopkins, Thomas Bennett, Andrew Bennett, Frederick Fry, Roswell Franklin, Jr., Henry Elliott, Naphtali Hurlbut, Wm. Huyck, Millard Green, Ephraim Tyler, Sale Roberts, E. Sale Roberts, Jr., Jacob Tilberry, John Sharer, David Sherwood. Total, 74.

mounted hanger, and several spears and blankets as trophies of their brilliant exploit."—*Miner*, p. 279.

March 27 a band of ten Indians—one doubtless of the larger party—made their appearance in Hanover, and shot and killed Asa Upson. On the day following one man was killed and another taken prisoner near Nantieoke. On the 29th, they passed over the river, near Fish island, found Jonah Rogers, a boy, then fourteen years of age, whom they took and went down the river to Fishing creek, and on the following day took Moses Van Campen, a young, athletic man, killed and scalped his father, brother, and uncle. On the same day they captured a lad named Penee, about eighteen years of age. From Fishing creek they passed northerly through Huntington, where they fell in with a scout of four men, under Franklin; two of the scout were wounded, but all made their escape. In the southern part of what is now Lehman township, Luzerne county, they found Abraham Pike and his wife making sugar. Here they stayed overnight. In the morning they took Pike and his wife prisoners. Wrapping up a child of Mrs. Pike's in a blanket, they tossed it on the roof of the sugar-cabin, and hastened on with their prisoners. After traveling a few miles they halted, painted Mrs. Pike, saying, "joggo, squaw,"—go home, woman. She returned to the cabin, got her child, fled to the settlement, and gave the alarm; but the Indians were beyond reach.

Pike was a deserter from the British army, under whose flag he had fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. An Irishman by birth, and full of the idea of liberty, he had made his escape and volunteered in the American army, where he served for two years, and then came to the Susquehanna. His situation was, therefore, a critieal one, and led him to hazard any danger rather than fall into the hands of the British authorities, by whom he would be held as not only guilty of desertion but of fighting against the British flag.

The course of the capturing party lay across the mountains to the river, near Tunhannock, where they crossed and proceeded on their way up the east side. When they reached Meshoppen, where Bennett and Hammond had liberated themselves a few days before, the prisoners observed that their captors were much excited. They scanned the ground closely, and talked rapidly between themselves, with fieree gesticulations. On the night of the 3d of April they encamped under a large elm on the Strope farm, near the bank of the river and the mouth of the Wysox creek. They were now on the border of the Indian country, and, deeming themselves safe from pursuit, relaxed somewhat their watchfulness of their prisoners, and all lay down to sleep, five Indians on each side of the captives. The prisoners were all tightly bound except Rogers, whom the chief took in his arms and covered with his blanket. Col. H. B. Wright gives the following as substantially the narrative of Rogers:

"In the afternoon of the day before we reached the place of encampment we came to a stream. I was tired and fatigued with the journey; my feet were sore, and I was just able to proceed. Pike told the chief of the gang that he would carry me over on his shoulders. The old chief in a gruff voice said, 'Well.' Pike whispered in my ear as we were crossing the stream, 'Jonah, don't close your eyes to-night. When they sleep take the knife from the chief and cut the cords with which I am bound.' I was the only one of the prisoners who was not bound, and every night the old chief took me under his blanket. The nights were raw and cold, and though protected in this way I thought I should perish. This much of the project was communicated to the other prisoners by Pike. Towards nightfall they halted, kindled a fire, partook of their evening meal, and were soon stretched on the ground. In a few minutes the old chief was asleep, and in the course of half an hour the savages were all snoring, but he knew his friends were awake from the occasional half suppressed cough.

"Pike was the nearest to me, and not over two feet in distance. It was a terrific effort for me to make up my mind to perform my part of the business, for I knew that instant death would be the penalty in case of a failure. But as the time passed on, and the snoring of the savages grew louder, my courage seemed to gather new strength. I had noticed that when the old chief lay down the knife in his belt was on the side next to me. I peered out from under the blanket, and I saw the embers of the fire still aglow, and a partial light of the moon. I also saw the hands of Pike elevated. I thought the time had come, and these two hours of suspense I had passed were more terrible than all the rest of my life put together. I cautiously drew the knife from the scabbard in the chief's belt, and creeping noiselessly out from under the blanket, I passed over to Pike and severed the cords from his hands.

"All was the silence of death save the gurgling noise made by the savages in their sleep. Pike cut the cords that bound the other prisoners. We were now all upon our feet. The first thing was to remove the guns of the Indians, the work for us to do was to be done with tomahawks and knives. The guns were carefully removed out of sight, and each of us had a tomahawk. Van Campen placed himself near the old chief, and Pike over another. I was too young for the encounter, and stood aloof. I saw the tomahawks of Pike and Van Campen flash in the dim light of the half-smouldering flames, the next moment the crash of two terrible blows; these were followed in quick succession, when seven of the ten arose in a state of momentary stupefaction and bewilderment, and then came the hand-to-hand conflict in the contest for life. But though our enemy were without arms they were not disposed to yield. Pence, however, seizing one of the guns, fired and brought down his man, making four killed and two of them dangerously wounded; they fled, with a terrific yell, on the report of the gun. As they were retreating Van Campen hurled his tomahawk, which buried itself in the shoulders of one of the retreating foe. And this Indian, with a terrible scar in his shoulder-blade, I saw years afterwards, and who acknowledged that he got the wound upon this occasion."

We quote this narrative at length, because it agrees with all contemporary accounts. After the death of his companions, Mr. Van Campen, in a published memorial to congress, asked for remuneration for his sufferings and services, made himself the hero of the occasion, and branded Pike as an arrant coward. But this was so different from the known character of Pike, and the story differed so materially from the accounts given by others of the party,

that it has never gained credence among those who have written the history of Wyoming. Mr. Miner remarks, "There was honor enough for all. No nobler deed was performed during the Revolutionary war."

After scalping the dead and recovering the scalps the Indians had taken, making a hasty raft, the party descended the river, and reached Wyoming on April 5. They took as a booty twelve guns and thirty blankets, besides tomahawks, spears, etc.

Mrs. Whittaker (Jane Strope) says that Pike often visited her father after the war, and she frequently heard him relate the particulars of this exploit, and not only point out the tree,—which was standing many years after,—but describe where the party lay, where they placed the guns, and, in short, point out the identical spot where each act was performed. "April 4," Franklin says, "Pike, Van Campen, and company returned. Made their escape at Wysox the 1st. Killed three and took all their arms, etc."

In the early part of June of this year (1780), Franklin, with five men, was on a scout above Wyoming. Reaching Tunkhannock, they discovered fresh tracks in the path, and pursued the trail with all possible speed. When on the mountain now known as York's Narrows, they heard a report of a gun in the valley below them, and Franklin exclaimed to his men, "Now, boys, we'll have them! They don't expect us or they wouldn't be shooting." It was now late in the afternoon, and it was determined to follow the trail carefully until they came to the camp, and take the party by surprise. In a short time they discovered a smoke about a mile back of where Mr. Lanning now lives, in Wysox, and, cautiously making their way up to it, they found the party sitting around the fire dressing a duck they had killed on the way, and to consist of four white men who were on their way from New York to Niagara, evidently as bearers of dispatches for the British forces. Seizing a favorable opportunity, they captured the whole party, but one of them subsequently made his escape. "They took," says Miner, according to the language of the day, "a fine lot of plunder, valued at £46 18s. 11d. Capt. Franklin and Sergeant Baldwin each shared a silver watch, several pocket compasses, silver buttons, and sleeve-buttons. A scarlet broadcloth coat, several gold-pieces, and a beautiful spy-glass, attest the consequence of the prisoners. Col. Z. Butler purchased the spy-glass from the victors, estimated at three guineas, hard money." This spy-glass was subsequently purchased by Judge Gore, and is now in the possession of Major W. H. H. Gore, of Sheshequin.

Under date of June 9, Franklin says, "Took prisoners at Wysox." Col. John Jenkins has the following memoranda: "June 10, A party of our men brought in three Tories whom they took at Wysox. These men set out from New York with the intention of traveling through the country to Niagara. Their names were Jacob Bowman and his son Adam, and Henry Hoover. Philip Buck was in their company, but he made his escape when the others were taken. July 11, Bowman, Hoover, and Sergeant Leaders were sent to headquarters for trial. Adam Bowman was exchanged for Elisha Harvey, who had been captured by a band of Indians in December, 1780."

The venerable Burr Ridgeway, deceased, said that Col. Franklin was at his house in Wysox in 1805, and, after relating the occurrence, took out of his pocket a large silver watch, saying, "I took that from the pocket of one of the number." About a year after the above was related to me by Col. Franklin, Cyrus H. Brookins, a blacksmith, who lived near the place where the capture was made, plowed up a large, straight sword, which was supposed to have belonged to one of the party. I called at Brookins' shop and saw the sword. The blade was nearly devoured by rust, but the brass hilt and guard were in a good state of preservation.

On Saturday, Sept. 2 (1780), Franklin, in company with Sergeant James Wells, William Terry, and Richard Halstead, set out for Tioga. Arriving at this place, they found where quite a large party of the enemy had recently encamped. Under date of September 6, Franklin says, "See two Indians at Tioga, and chased them to Chemung." Returning to Tioga, they found a canoe, and reached Wyoming in safety on the 10th.

Roswell Franklin, of Hanover, had been an active patriot, and, for some reason, seems to have been selected as an object to be peculiarly harassed by the Indians. On the 7th of September, 1781, they captured his son, Roswell, and nephew, Arnold Franklin (whose father had been killed in the Wyoming battle), burned his grain-stacks, and stole his horses, and a few months before had killed his eldest son, Joseph.

At midday, on Sunday, April 7, 1782, Mrs. Franklin sent one of her daughters, Susanna, a girl eleven years of age, to the spring near by for water, with which to prepare their noonday meal. Stooping down to dip the water, she was seized by a party of Indians, and told to keep still. Mr. Franklin was absent looking for some swine which had strayed away. The family, surprised at the delay of the little girl in not returning, began to fear that some accident had befallen her. They were not left long in suspense. In a few minutes eight stalwart Indians rushed into the house, took the remainder of the family, and started for the mountains. The captives were Mrs. Franklin, her daughter Olive, aged thirteen; Susanna; Stephen, four years of age; and Ichabod, a year and a half.

The party took an unfrequented path until they got beyond the settlements, and, as they supposed, beyond danger of pursuit. On the second day's journey they were joined by five more Indians, making thirteen in all. They moved slowly and with great caution. One night, after they had encamped at the foot of a hill, one of the Indians, who could talk English, said to Mrs. Franklin, "Rebels up there," pointing to the top of the hill.

Mr. Franklin returned to his home in a short time after the Indians had left. A brief examination of the premises convinced him who were the depredators, and hastening to Wilkes-Barre, aroused the people to start in pursuit. The captives heard the alarm-gun at the fort giving the people notice of danger. Several parties were at once organized to overtake, if possible, the retreating foe. One of these was under the direction of Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, with Joseph Elliott second in command. The others of this party were John Swift (afterwards a general, slain on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812), Oliver Bennett,

Watson Baldwin, Gideon Dudley, —— Cook, and —— Taylor, eight persons all told.

This party struck across the hills back of Meshoppen, and reached Wyalusing by a short route. Here they became convinced they were in advance of the Indian force and their captives, but went on for the purpose of selecting more advantageous ground for attack. Reaching the Frenchtown mountain about opposite Asylum, they erected a slight fortification of fallen trees, and concealed it with green bushes, and here awaited the approach of their foes. They remained here nearly two days, until they had begun to think their wary enemy had escaped them, but finally determined to remain one day longer.

The Indians were compelled to proceed slowly on account of the children in the party. On Friday night they rested near the present Frenchtown depot. They were without food, and the children were crying with hunger. They caught a few small fish, which they boiled, and gave the prisoners the water to drink. The next morning they were slow about starting. In the narrative of the daughter, Olive, she says, "The Indians seemed to know not what to do." They went on their way moderately, and before noon came to a halt. After resting a while, the Indians began to look carefully around, and peep through the oak-bushes which covered the hill. Mrs. Franklin thought they were looking for deer, and that the deer were not far off.

Soon a shot was fired and then another. Mrs. Franklin and her family were compelled to lie down between the combatants, where they could hear the whistling of the bullets, and hear the shouts of the men,—the white men derisively calling the Indians "copperheads," and they returning the taunt by calling the others "rebels." Dudley fired the first shot, and the foremost savage fell. While in the act of reloading his musket he was wounded in the arm. A fierce and desperate strife ensued. Each party fought behind cover of trees, and the whites had the additional advantage of their slight breastwork. Taylor shot another Indian, a medicine man, and rushed up to take his scalp, but in the operation broke his knife. Two Indians started to take him, of which he was apprised by his companions, when he cut off the Indian's head, and made his escape.

The Indians then attempted to gain the hill above where the whites were posted, but were driven back, with the loss of one or two killed. The fighting was kept up for several hours with great desperation. Swift had gone out in the morning to hunt, the party of white people being out of provisions. Coming up he was warned to be on his guard or the Indians would shoot him; to which he replied, if there were any Indians there he would have a shot at them if he had to follow them to the Genesee. Opportunity was soon afforded. An Indian, in his eagerness to hear the talk and learn the cause of the new excitement in the white people's ranks, stepped beyond the cover of the tree, and was shot by Swift, who immediately rushed up with reckless daring and rent off his scalp.

Mrs. Franklin, anxious to know whether her husband was among the rescuing party, raised herself up on her elbow to look. Her daughter Susannah, seeing an Indian approach, urged her mother to lie down. In a moment the Indian shot, the bullet striking Mrs. Franklin between the shoulders. She fell back, and in a moment expired. The family then supposed they would all be murdered, but Joseph Elliott, being in a position where he saw the murder of Mrs. Franklin, creeping along the trunk of a fallen tree got sufficiently near to shoot the Indian while reloading his gun. Mr. Elliott says, "While lying here" (behind the tree where he had shot the Indian), "I heard a rustling in the bushes. In a moment I drew up my gun to shoot, when I observed it was the children coming towards me. I first thought an Indian was using them as a cover for an attack upon us, but soon found they were alone. I called to them to run as hard as they could, and in a minute they were with me." The daughter Olive says, "I got up, took my brother Stephen on my back, and spoke to my sister to run along the path before me, which she readily did. We started, and seemed to be getting along well enough, when somebody shouted after us. 'There,' said my sister, 'I told you the Indians would be after us and catch us again.' Once more we heard a man call out to us. I listened, and knew his voice. He spoke with all his might, and said, 'Run, you dear souls, run!' We flew to meet them." The Indians fled. Not another shot was fired. The white people, however, remained behind their cover until near sunset, fearing an ambush. They then ventured down to where the Indians had fought, and where were the bodies of those who had been slain, their packs, etc., which had been left behind.

When it is remembered that for more than four hours this contest was waged between seven white men and thirteen Indians,—Swift reaching his party only at the close of the fight,—we can appreciate the truth of Mr. Miner's remark, that in no engagement during the whole Revolutionary war was there shown more obstinate pluck, or more determined bravery, than in this conflict over the family of Roswell Franklin, in the wilds of Bradford County. The whites had the advantage of position, being on the crest of the hill; while the Indians were superior in numbers, in the ratio of two to one. The whites had two wounded, viz., Dudley, who received a wound in the shoulder, and Oliver Bennett, who had his arm broken. The Indians lost five or six killed, and at least two wounded.

Having buried Mrs. Franklin as decently as circumstances would permit, they at once began to make preparations for their return. In the narrative of the daughter Olive, before quoted, she says, "Our friends having found the tomahawks of the Indians along with their packs, went immediately to cutting dry poles to make a raft, on which to float down the river. They soon accomplished their object, got upon their frail bark, taking us kindly with them, and dropped silently down the stream. . . . At the dawn of day we came to Wyalusing island. It was just a week since we were taken prisoners. . . . We lay by a whole day at this place, not daring to go forward, lest we should be discovered by our enemies, who might be lurking near the shore, and could single us out and shoot us down at their leisure. We still had sixty miles to go before we could reach the habitations of our friends, and we were nearly in a state of starvation. One biscuit only remained, and our friends were really afraid that the younger children would die for want of food. . . . On Sabbath morning some one

of the party shot a duck, and before night a wild turkey. The same day they found an old canoe at the island, and said they would send the wounded man and the children down the river in that. They cleaned the sand and stuff out of it, and we set sail again in the evening. They spread a blanket on the bottom for the children to lie on. As the canoe leaked, we had plenty of water, and that cold enough too, to lie in. In the morning, one of the men was sent on with the wounded man in the canoe, and we were taken on board the raft, where we continued until we reached Wilkes-Barre, which was on Wednesday."

The youngest child of Mrs. Franklin was caught up by an Indian at the close of the fight, placed upon his shoulders, and carried into the wilderness; it was never heard of after. Its fate always remained a mystery.

This was the last important act of the war in this valley. Scouting-parties continued to pass up and down the river until the close of the war, but I have learned of no incident connected with them worthy of record.

CHAPTER V.

RENEWAL OF SETTLEMENTS.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, on the retirement of the British troops, the Indians, deserted by their allies, by whom they had been persuaded to engage in hostilities, immediately intimated their desire to be at peace with the "Thirteen Fires," as they designated the States forming the original confederacy. Left to take care of themselves, they agreed to lay down the hatchet, and trust to the magnanimity of the victors for protection and security.

The danger from Indian invasion and disturbances being removed, many of the old settlers began to return to their former homes on the Susquehanna, and to occupy the farms from which they had been driven. A number of the soldiers who had been connected with the Sullivan expedition sought the earliest practicable opportunity to secure for themselves farms in the northern part of the county; and the broad plains of Sheshequin, Queen Esther's flats, and Athens were speedily occupied. Several others set out with the intention of locating in central New York, but the unsettled condition of land titles, and the non-extinction of the Indian claims in that part of the State, induced some of them to remain in Pennsylvania.

It will be remembered that the Revolutionary war virtually closed with the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781, that the Trenton commissioners pronounced their decision, giving the jurisdiction to the Susquehanna purchase to Pennsylvania, December 30, 1782. Eighteen days after, viz., January 18, 1783, a petition, signed by John Paul Schotts, Nathan Denison, Hugh Forsman, Obadiah Gore, and Samuel Shephard, setting forth the history of the settlements at Wyoming, the sufferings of the people, the poverty and distress of the inhabitants who had survived the trials of the war, in which they pray that they may be quieted in their possessions, that any unlawful acts may be consigned to oblivion, "and that courts of judicature be established according to the usages and customs of this State," was presented to the assembly.

Acting on this petition the assembly appointed a commission to make inquiry into the cases at Wyoming, stayed proceedings on writs of ejectment, and for the "protection of the said settlement against the savages," ordered thither two companies of rangers, under Captains Robinson and Shrawder.

The report of the commission to the assembly was so decidedly partisan against the settlers, the conduct of the soldiers was so brutal, and the acts of Esquire Patterson were so inhuman, that many of the old settlers at Wyoming, wearied with the long-continued strife, and foreseeing the bitterness of the impending conflict, determined to remove to the northern part of this county. Esquire Patterson writes that numbers of the New England people were going up the river to settle, in which he was giving them every encouragement in his power. From all of these causes combined, in May, 1786, three years after the resettlement began, not more than two hundred families were in the county. These were scattered along the river valley from Wyalusing to the State line.

The latter part of the year 1786, and the beginning of 1787, witnessed a large influx of families into the territory of the county. The settlers, goaded to desperation by the unfeeling treatment they were receiving from the Pennsylvania authorities, determined upon a forcible resistance to their oppressors. Accordingly, the Susquehanna company had offered as a gratuity three hundred acres of land to any settler who would come upon their purchase and remain thereon for three years, subject to the direction of the committee of the company. The project of forming a new State, in which General Ethan Allen was interested, brought on a considerable emigration from Vermont. A large number implicated in Shays' rebellion were offered an asylum on the purchase if they would cast in their lot with the company. This was also an era of land speculation, especially in the Connecticut title. Associations of New England people were formed for the purchase of townships surveyed by the Susquehanna company. If the reader will refer to the table of grants, in a former chapter, he will observe that from 1786 to 1796 most of these townships were disposed of by the company. They were purchased at a trifling price, but, in order to promote the actual settlement of the country, the owner was required to secure twenty actual settlers in his township within three years, or he forfeited his claim. In order to procure these, agents were sent out through all of the older settled portions of New York, New Jersey, and New England, who, by representations of the beauty and fertility of the country, the cheapness of the land, the advantages of its water-power, and the rapid prospective growth of all this region, induced a large number to emigrate to what was declared to be the Eden of America. To aid in these representations, drafts of the township were made, on which were the field-notes of the surveyor, and glowing descriptions of the timber, soil, streams, and waterfalls. A number of these drafts are now in the hands of the author. So strong did the tide of emigration become, that before the beginning of the present century settlements had been begun in most of the

townships of the county, and some of the older ones began to enjoy the conveniences of civilization.

It is said, "Give a Yankee a piece of flat land as large as a leather apron, and a spring of water, and he looks no farther for a place to build his house and establish his home." This remark found numerous illustrations in the early settlement of our county. The greater number of the early emigrants, regarding the ridges along the river, which were covered with pitch pine, and called "pitch pine plains" or "barrens," as good for nothing, pushed up the creeks, and wherever they found a little broader flat, pitched the log house, and began hewing out a farm. In answer to the question frequently asked of the older people, "What induced your folks to come up among these hills, when land on the river could be had from twenty to fifty cents per acre?" the almost invariable answer has been, "The early settlers thought the plains were worthless, and the creek flats were richer, and the hill lands were much stronger, because they were so heavily timbered." It is not at all certain but the judgment of the fathers, which was until recently thought to have been a great mistake, will at last turn out to be correct. For this reason, for a number of years, the settlements were confined to the immediate vicinity of the streams.

In the spring of 1784 occurred the notable "ice flood." I am unable to learn that any serious damage was done to the twenty or thirty settlers in this county, but in Wyoming its effects were terrible. As many of the families who subsequently became residents of this county were heavy losers, and some of them were put in imminent peril by this unusual occurrence, a brief account of it, found among the papers of Col. Franklin, will be inserted. He says, "The breaking up of the Susquehanna river, on the 15th of March, 1784, greatly distressed the inhabitants, who had been obliged during the time of war to remove, and build their houses on the lowlands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain, and large quantities of snow on the mountains, together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height,—ten, and many places twenty feet higher than ever it had been known since the settlement of the country.

"The ice, choking the current of the stream, raised the water so suddenly and so rapidly in the night season, that the retreat of the inhabitants from the lowlands was cut off before they were apprised of danger. Upwards of one hundred and fifty families were left to the mercy of the boisterous stream, their houses taken off by the rapidity of the current or wrecked in pieces by mountains of ice. Five hundred souls were in the most perilous situation, having no other hope but the interposition of heaven to stay the raging of the proud waters. A number of families were carried a mile, and others two miles, in their houses, racking in pieces over their heads by the amazing force of the water and ice, some clinging to the roofs or broken pieces of their houses, rolling with the ice; some clinging to limbs of trees, others in boats or canoes, or on islands of ice, hurried along the impetuous current. But by the interposition of kind heaven the waters were stayed in so extraordinary a manner that but one human life was lost in the inundation. However, the greatest part of the horses, cattle, and other effects of the settlers were swept down with the torrent and forever lost."

The ravages of the Indians and the flood had completely impoverished the people. Nothing was left but the bare soil, and to that their title was contested. Col. Timothy Pickering had purchased a large tract of land at the Great Bend, and in the fall of this year (1784) made a journey up the river for the purpose of viewing it. He remarks, "We were under the necessity of passing through the Wyoming settlements from Nescopeck to Tioga. The inhabitants, from the causes before mentioned, were universally poor, and their stock of cattle small, and inadequate to the common purposes of husbandry. From Nescopeck to Tioga, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, we tasted bread but once."

In October, 1786, two and a half years after the great ice flood, the river rose rapidly to a height greater than was ever known before in the fall, and occasioned great loss. The hay was gathered, and much of it was in stacks, the corn was in the shock, and the cattle were feeding in the meadows, when the flood swept all before it. The fruit of the summer's toil, the hope of the winter's sustenance, was borne off by the turbulent waters. In consequence, no little suffering ensued. Those who escaped, however, shared their store with true fraternal generosity with others less fortunate, and the next season these hardy pioneers commenced their labors with renewed courage. This is known as the "pumpkin freshet," from the large quantity of that vegetable which floated down the river.

Col. Franklin, in a letter to Dr. Joseph Hamilton, under date of Nov. 7, 1786, gives such a vivid account of this flood also that I cannot forbear quoting a paragraph:

"I expect you have heard of the late deluge. The rain on the 5th Oct'r, which fell in about 24 hours, raised the river about six feet, and in the narrows ten feet deeper than ever known. The small streams became mighty rivers, the mills are mostly swept off, and one-half of all kind of food for man and beast is forever lost; even the roots in the earth,—such as potatoes, turnips, parsnips, etc., are mostly rotten in the earth. The greatest part of the rain fell in the afternoon and evening of the fifth. The Susq'h river that was fordable at 4 o'clock afternoon, was over the face of the earth from mountain to mountain at 6 o'clock on the morning of the sixth. It is surprising to see the mountains in the smallest runs of water. You may see stones from three pounds to three tons weight drove to a great distance, and hove up in heaps. A stone, judged to weigh two tons, lies mounted on two stumps near Toby's creek, that was drove from a considerable distance. A number of cattle were drowned, our fences all gone. One man was drowned attempting to save some effects."

In addition to the poverty of the inhabitants, they were subject to a multitude of privations, and exposed to dangers which would have appalled any but the stoutest hearts. Excepting the few partial Indian clearings, the county was covered with a dense growth of heavy timber, some of which must be chopped away to make a place for the settler to erect his log house. Then a small patch is cleared for corn and potatoes.

Let us take a glance at one of these houses. It is about sixteen or eighteen feet square, the walls are built of round logs, with the bark left on them, and held together by notches cut in the ends, while the spaces between the logs are filled with clay mixed with grass and leaves. The walls are from six to seven feet high, and if the house be new it

is roofed with bark, and floored with mother earth. On one side an opening has been left for a door, while two or three smaller ones let in the light. At one end rises a huge chimney, with its ample fire-place. Two or three benches, made of slabs split from a log, with legs set in holes bored from the rounded side, afford seats for the family and guests, and a higher bench answers for a table. Four or five sticks, one end of which is received in a hole bored into the logs of the house, and the other supported by a forked stick, form the bedstead, which, covered with hemlock boughs and the skins of wild beasts, with a blanket, is the place of rest; a kettle or two, some wooden plates and bowls, a spinning-wheel and loom, constitute the furniture. Before winter sets in a door is made of slabs fastened with wooden pins, three or four panes of glass are obtained for the windows, slab floors are laid, and a ladder made by which the loft is reached, where is stored the corn, and where the younger members of the family sleep.

It is true the rain and the snow beat in, the wind whistles through the chinks and crannies; but the family think little of that; their furniture is not injured by the storm, and they are inured to the heat and the cold. Their home is simple, but it is the best they could make with an axe and an auger, which are their only tools.

The nearest mill is at Wilkes-Barre, which is from sixty to a hundred miles distant. As our pioneer settler has no wheat to grind, he makes a mortar by burning out the stump of a hard-wood tree near by, and with a stone suspended from an adjoining sapling for a pestle, he pounds his corn into hominy. Deer abound in the woods, and fish in the streams. For the first year of the pioneer's life his food must be mainly fish, venison, and hominy, and this eaten frequently without salt, which is expensive and difficult to obtain. Deer-skins supply the greater part of the clothing for the men, while for the rest of the family the cloth is made by the matron of the household.

These men and women who thus broke into the wilderness, far from the privileges and comforts of older communities, are the real heroes. To go naked-handed with one's family into the unbroken forest, build a home, procure sustenance, hew out a farm, undergo the toil, submit to the privation, and encounter the dangers which these early settlers did, requires a pluck and courage of which we can have but the faintest conception.

Wolves, bears, panthers, and other destructive animals were numerous. Sheep and hogs must be kept in high, strong pens near the house, or they would be devoured, while not unfrequently the settler or his family made hair-breadth escapes from a like fate. There were no roads, and the settler was guided to his cabin by marked trees through the pathless forests. Not unfrequently the belated traveler lost his way, and would be compelled to remain in the wood all night, while in a few instances parties thus bewildered perished from exposure.

To give the reader a better idea of the habits and modes of life of the people here at this early day, a few quotations from the journals and observations of travelers will be introduced. In 1789, Jonas Ingham came to reside in the county, and says: "I traveled up the Susquehanna, following the courses of the river, and found it had been very little traveled, hardly a plain path, and this very crooked and hard to follow,—quite impassable for more than a man and a single horse. Along the edges of precipices, next the river and other places, I had to ascend and deseend from one ledge of rocks to another, some feet perpendicular, at a great height from the water, and in some places extremely dangerous. The habitations of men were very few; and the inhabitants, instead of being glad to converse with strangers or travelers, would hardly speak to them. When I would ask concerning the road they would hardly give me an answer. The chief they would say, 'Take any road you please, you can't miss the way.' The weather was warm, there was plenty of feed for my horse, and I fared tolerably well."

In 1793, Rev. William Colbert, an itinerant Methodist minister, traveled in this county for a few months. From one place, where he stayed all night, he set out and rode six miles before he could find anything for his horse, and here all they had was "some smoky, dirty corn," and adds, "as for myself, I thought I would wait a little longer before I would eat in such a filthy place," and rode twenty-five miles without breakfast or dinner. At this time the roads were almost impassable, and many were his escapes from tumbling off high precipices, or falling through the treacherous ice. He describes the houses as "miserable cabins, some of them without chimneys," and says, "if you speak to them about being more decent, they will plead that they are in a new country and have many difficulties to encounter."

In 1795, about ten or eleven years after the re-settlement of the county had been begun, the Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, a French nobleman, came up the river on a visit to Asylum, and gives us the following picture of the country. Under date of May 20, 1795, he says:

"Left Wilkes-Barre. . . . The road was bad, and we were several times obliged to travel in foot-paths which were hardly passable. We frequently met with spots where a path only eighteen inches in breadth was cut through the rock, or where the road was supported by trunks of trees, narrowed by falls of earth, obstructed by fallen trees, and led along the edges of a precipice. We often passed over declivities rendered more dangerous by the ground being strewed with loose stones or fragments of rock. Fortunately, it so happened that we never got more than a few rods out of our road; but we were obliged to inquire the way of every one we met, to avoid more considerable deviation. The dwelling-houses in this district are most of them so new that the inhabitants are often ignorant of the names of places which are scarce two miles distant, nor are they able to point out the direction and distance, so that their information, beyond the next farm-house, is not to be depended upon. There is not an inn on the whole road [from Wilkes-Barre to Asylum]; but some private individuals are in the habit of selling oats to travelers. They live at certain distances, and being known, travelers constantly put up at their houses."

These places, in the language of the people, were called taverns. In regard to the accommodation they afforded, the duke says,—

"We found in this house Indian corn for our horses, but neither oats nor hay, and no milk for ourselves, nor even an egg. The house consists of one room on the ground-floor, and of a corn-loft over it. Beds were not to be had. Hunt took an old paillasse from his own bed and lent it me for the night, and on this, with my saddle cloth, I rested comfortably. . . .

"May 21. In the morning we halted at one Mr. Gaylord's [Black Walnut]. 'All the dwelling-houses are of the same sort. We pursued our journey to Asylum, by Wyalusing. The latter is a considerable

village, seated on a creek from which it takes its name. The road is the same as yesterday, at times even and good, often recently cut through the wood or interrupted by new settlements, the fences of which occasion a circuit of nearly a furlong, at the end of which it is difficult to find the road again."

After remaining at Asylum a short time, the duke continued his journey northward on the west side of the river, the road at that time passing over the hills by which he was shut off from the river until he reached Towanda, and from there to Ulster, where he stopped to rest at Mr. Solomon Tracy's, who lived below the Narrows, of whose place he speaks as follows:

"This planter occupies an estate of five hundred acres, only thirty of which are yet cleared. . . . He wishes to dispose of his plantation, which he holds from the State of Connecticut; the price he demands is five thousand three hundred and ninety dollars; that is to say, about ten and three-fourths dollars per acre. Another land-holder [probably Mr. Isaac Cash], at whose house we stopped to procure directions about the road, intimated to us a similar design, as he mistook us for jobbers. His plantation consisted of three hundred acres, sixty of which were cleared, with a corn- and a saw-mill, which he estimated at one thousand three hundred dollars. He asked for the whole estate two thousand six hundred dollars, which is tantamount to eight and one-half dollars per acre. The state of agriculture here is no better than in other parts of Pennsylvania, and even worse than in many of them, all the plantations being in that infant state where the soil yields rich crops without cultivation. The settlers, too, are doubtful whether their rights to their possessions will be confirmed, have much business on their hands, and are in general little able to advance money for the improvement of their lands, so that they give themselves hardly the trouble to plough up the ground. For this purpose they make use of oxen, the medium price of a yoke of which is seventy dollars. Wheat commonly sells for one dollar a bushel, rye for four shillings, and oats from two shillings sixpence to three shillings. There are two schools in the neighboring country, which are both kept by women, who teach needle-work and reading. To learn to read, therefore, is the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by a fee of five shillings a quarter paid by each scholar. They are evidently insufficient, but they are schools, and these are very rare yet in Pennsylvania.

"No place has hitherto been set apart for religious worship. Those who desire to perform this assemble in private families, and engage a preacher for a yearly salary, which, however, is very small. Families of Methodists constitute the principal part of the inhabitants.

"On the other side of the river stands New Sheshequin, a small, neat town, containing about twelve houses, which are either built of rough logs or boards. It is located on a very pleasant plain. The justice of the peace, surgeon, and the pastor of the neighboring country reside in this place. It contains shops; in short, all those things which are found only in principal towns.

"The road from Old Sheshequin to Tioga, which had been represented to us as a very bad one, proved, on the contrary, very good. Here the farm-houses lie closer to each other. Near Tioga the river of the same name discharges itself into the Susquehanna. The site of the town, or rather the eight or ten houses which are so called, is about two miles distant from the confluence of the two rivers. . . . The price of land in the neighborhood of the town is eight dollars per acre, when, out of three hundred acres, the proportion of fifty or sixty are cleared of wood. The town shares are sixteen yards in breadth and fifty in depth, and cost twenty dollars. The price of wheat is seven shillings sixpence per bushel; rye sells for six shillings, and oats from three to four (Pennsylvania currency). Some venison excepted, which at times comes to market, no fresh meat has been seen at Tioga since last autumn. The merchants of the place carry on an inconsiderable trade in hemp, which they get from the upper parts of the river, and send to Philadelphia by Middletown. We were informed that the shops at Asylum prove very hurtful to the trade of Tioga,—a complaint which gave our fellow-traveler, who keeps a shop at Asylum, no small satisfaction. Last year there were three inns in Tioga, but at this time there was but one; we found it crowded with travelers from the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, and New York, who intend to settle on the lakes. After a scanty supper, we were all obliged to take up with two beds; more were not to be had on any terms. The sheets, which had already served three or four travelers, were, according to the landlady's account, very clean; and so indeed they are called in all the American inns, when they are in fact totally unfit for use. Yet, on the other hand, we enjoyed the special favor of being permitted to lie down in boots, as those of our party really did who, like myself, preferred taking their repose on the ground wrapped up in a blanket. . . . Near the confines of Pennsylvania a mountain rises from the banks of the river Tioga in the shape of a sugar-loaf, upon which are seen the remains of some intrenchment; these the inhabitants call the *Spanish ramparts*, but I rather judge them to have been thrown up against the Indians in the times of M. de Nouville. One perpendicular breastwork is yet remaining, which, though covered over with grass and bushes, plainly indicates that a parapet and a ditch have been constructed here."

It will be remembered that at this period the controversy growing out of the Connecticut claim was going on with great bitterness, and it is interesting to know the opinion of so acute an observer and impartial a judge of the posture and obligations of the parties as the duke. He says, "Nearly all the plantations which we have hitherto traversed in this district have been more or less recently formed by families who derive their titles from Connecticut. The right of property claimed by that State in regard to these lands has been declared to be unfounded; first, by arbitrators in Trenton, three or four years ago, and since that by the judges of assize, who hold their sittings in Philadelphia. The last sentence has excited general discontent in these parts; and, in truth, should it be confirmed by the supreme court of justice, the natural consequence must be a general dispossessing of all the cultivators who have settled here by the rights of purchase or gift from the State of Connecticut, and who have spent several years on a soil on which they established themselves in a most legal form. Several of these settlers were, during the last war, driven from their possessions by the Indians, who destroyed all the buildings and burnt the woods as far as they were able on their retreat. These are indeed sufficient reasons for discontent; and the State of Pennsylvania, satisfied with being reinstated in its right to these lands, will undoubtedly leave them in the possession of these families who, *bona fide*, obtained them either for money or by labor. If Pennsylvania had sold the same land the supreme court of judicature would doubtless award an indemnification in money. But in the United States, whose constitution is and must be founded on the rights of man, and modeled by justice, peaceful and industrious inhabitants will never be driven from their possessions, or expelled from their homes."*

In 1792, Reading Howell published his map of Pennsylvania. On that portion of it which covers the territory he has marked what were the most noted points about the year 1790 or '91. These are "Standing Stone;" "Singer's," on the Towanda, between Monroeton and the mouth of the creek; "Melville," which is evidently a mistake for Meansville, which is the present Towanda; "Sheshequin Flats," at present Ulster; "Gore's," at present Sheshequin; "Lockhartsburg," at present Athens; and "Letsom," on the Sugar creek, at Burlington, and "Shepard's," at the mouth of Shepard's creek. The country covering Orwell, Pike, Herrick, Warren, and Windham, is marked as the "country abounding in the sugar-tree." On this map are also marked

* Travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucault. Translated by H. Newman. Second London edition, pp. 151–154.

the Indian trails or paths. The Sheshequin is indicated as entering the southwestern angle of the county, and soon dividing, one branch passing down the Towanda to West Franklin, and taking nearly a direct course for the lower part of Ulster, the other branch taking an easterly course along the divide of the waters of the Towanda and Sugar Run, and the Loyal Sock takes a southeast direction to Tunkhannock.

In 1810, Mr. Howell published a new edition of his map, on which the streams are more accurately delineated, Lockhartsburg has become "Tyoga town," the Melville has no name, the locality of "Assylum" is indicated, and the State roads and the Berwick and Elmira turnpike are noted.

In the month of October, 1804, Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, with two companions, visited Niagara Falls. He wrote a rhyming description of his journey from Philadelphia, through Easton, Wyoming, up the Susquehanna and the Tioga, called the "Foresters," of which the following extracts describe that portion of the journey lying in this county:

"Night's shades at last descend,—the stars appear,—
Dull barking dogs proclaim the village near;
Soon Wyalusing round us we survey,
And finished here the labors of the day.
The inn was silent, not a mortal there,
Before the fire each plants his crazy chair,
When slow down-stairs a cautious step was heard,
And Job,* the landlord, soberly appeared;
Begged our excuse, bewailed his luckless lot,
Wife in the straw and everything forgot;
So finding honest Job so hard bestead,
We skinned our squirrels, supped, and went to bed.

"The morning dawned, again we took the road,
Each musket shouldered o'er the lightened load,
Through Wyalusing's plains we gayly pass,
'Midst matted fields of rank, luxuriant grass.
Here Nature bounteous to excess has been,
Yet loitering hunters scarce a living glean.
Blest with a soil that e'en in winter gray
Would all their toils a hundred-fold repay,
Few cultured fields of yellow grain appear,
Rich, fenceless pastures rot unheeded here.
Huge, from the vale, the towering walnuts grow,
And wave o'er wretched huts that lie below;
No blossoming orchards scent the opening May,
No bleating flocks upon their pastures play.
The wolves, say they, would soon our flocks destroy,
And planting orchards is a poor employ.
The hungry traveler dining on this plain
May ask for fowls and wish for eggs in vain;
And while he dines upon a flitch of bear,
To wolves and foxes leave more gentle fare.
Now down the hoary woods we scour along,
Rousing the echoes with our jovial song,
Through paths† where late the skulking Indian trod,
Smeared with the infant's and the mother's blood,
Their haunts no more; far to the setting day,
In western woods, their prowling parties stray,
Where vast Superior laves his drifted shores,
Or loud Niagara's thundering torrent roars.
Gaul's exiled royalists,‡ a pensive train,
Here raise the hut and clear the rough domain,
The way-worn pilgrim to their fires receive,
Supply his wants, but at his tidings grieve;
Afflicting news! forever on the wing,
A ruined country, and a murdered king!
Peace to their lone retreats while sheltered here,
May these deep shades to them be doubly dear;
And Power's proud worshipers, wherever placed,
Who saw such grandeur ruined and defaced,
By deeds of virtue to themselves secure
Those inborn joys that, spite of kings, endure,
Though thrones and states from their foundations part,
The precious balsam of a wounded heart.

"All day up winding solitudes we passed,
Steep hung o'er steep, as if at random cast,
Through every opening towering groups were seen
Piled to the clouds with horrid gulfs between.
Thus (as the bard of old creation sings,
'Mongst other marvelous scenes and mighty things),
When squabbling angels raised in heaven a rout,
And hills, uprooted, flew like hail about,
Thus looked, in these tremendous days of yore,
Their field of battle when the fight was o'er.
Impending cliffs, with ruined woods o'ergrown,
And mountains headlong over mountains thrown.
One vast pre-eminent ascent we scaled,
And high at last its level summit hailed;
There as we trod along, fatigued and slow,
Through parting woods the clouds appeared below,
And lo! at once before our ravished view
A scene appeared, astonishing and new:
Close on the brink of an abyss we stood,
Concealed till now by the impending wood,
Below, at dreadful depth, the river lay,
Shrunk to a brook, 'midst little fields of hay;
From right to left, where'er the prospect led,
The reddening forests like a carpet spread,
Beyond, immense, to the horizon's close,
Huge amphitheatres of mountains rose.
Charmed with this spot, our knapsacks we resigned,
And here, like gods, in airy regions dined.
Like gods of old, the cordial cup we quaffed,
Sung songs of liberty, and joked and laughed,
Huzza'd aloud, then listened from on high,
If haply slumbering Echo might reply.
A long, dead pause ensued,—at once the sound,
In tenfold shouts, from distant hills rebound;
Not Polyphemus' self e'er louder roared,
When burning goads his monstrous visage gored.
Huzza! huzza! the echoing mountains ory;
Huzza! huzza! more distant hills reply;
And still more distant, till the faint huzza,
In lessening shouts, successive died away.
Surprised, astonished, heedless of our meal,
We seized our muskets for a louder peal,
Filled their dark bowels with the glistoning grain,
And, facing, pointed to the extended scene;
Then at the word their fiery thunders poured,
That through the wide expanse impetuous roared.
Deep silence hung—the loud returning roar
From bellowing mountains thunders o'er and o'er;
Peal after peal successive bursts away,
And rolls tremendous o'er the face of day;
From hill to hill the loud responses fly,
And in the vast horizon, lessening, die.‖

* I am unable to find any JOB, who was an inn-keeper, in Wyalusing at this date. Possibly the name may be fictitious, although the character is real.

† Frenchtown mountain.

‡ French settlement at Asylum.

‖ Wilson's Note.—This echo may be considered as one of the greatest curiosities of this part of the country. After more than a quarter of a minute had elapsed the sound was reverberated with astonishing increase at least ten successive times, each time more and more remote, till at last it seemed to proceed from an immense distance. The words were distinctly articulated, as if giants were calling to one another from mountain to mountain. When our guns were discharged at once the effect was still more astonishing, and I scarcely believe

Thus from Olympus, o'er a prostrate world,
The fabled Jove his bolts imperious hurled;
Earth heard, and echoed back the peals profound,
And heaven's exalted regions shook around.
With deep reluctance, ne'er to be forgot,
And many a lingering look, we left the spot,
Since called Olympus,—worthier of the name
Than that so blazoned by the trump of fame.
Ye souls whom nature's glorious works delight,
Who chance to pass o'er this stupendous height,
Here turn aside; and if serene the day,
This cliff sublime will all your toil repay;
Here regions wide your ravished eye will meet;
Hills, rivers, forests, lying at your feet;
Here to Columbia make your muskets roar,
While heaven's artillery thunders back *encore*.

"'Twas now dull twilight; trudging on we keep
Where giddy Breakneck nods above the steep,
And down the darkening forest slowly steer
Where woods, receding, show a dwelling near,
A painted frame, tall barracks filled with hay,
Clean whitewashed railings raised along the way;
Young poplars, mixed with weeping willows green,
Rose o'er the gate, and fringed the walk within.
An air of neatness, gracing all around,
Bespoke that courtesy we so quickly found;
The aged judge,* in grave apparel dressed,
To cushioned chairs invites each weary guest;
O'er the rich carpet bids the table rise,
With all the sweets that India's clime supplies,
And supper served with elegance; the glass
In sober circuit was allowed to pass.
The reverend sire, with sons and grandsons round,
Ruddy as health, by summer suns embrowned,
Inquires our road and news with modest mien;
Tells of the countries he himself has seen,
His Indian battles, midnight ambuscades,
Wounds and captivity in forest glades;
And with such winning, interesting store
Of wildwood tales and literary lore,
Beguiled the evening and engaged each heart,
That, though sleep summoned, we were loth to part;
And e'en in bed reposed, the listening ear
Seemed still the accents of the sage to hear.
The morning came; ye gods! how quickly hies
To weary folks the hour when they must rise!
Groping around, we fix our various load,
And full equipt forth issued to the road.
Inured to toil, the woods slide swiftly past,
O'er many an opening farm our eyes we cast;
Here rich, flat meadows most luxuriant lie,
Some gleaming orchards gladly we espy;
Full-loaded peach-trees, drooping, hung around,
Their mellow fruit thick scattered o'er the ground.
Six cents procured us a sufficient store,
Our napkins crammed, and pockets running o'er;
Delicious fare,—nor did we prize them less
Than Jews did manna in the wilderness.
Still journeying on, the river's brink we keep,
And pass the Narrows' high and dangerous steep,
That to the clouds like towering Atlas soars,
While deep below the parted river roars.
Beyond its eastern stream, on level lands,
There Athens (once Tioga) stands.
Unlike that Athens known in days of old,
Where learning found more worshipers than gold,
Here waste, unfinished, their sole school-house lies,
While pompous taverns all around it rise.

Now to the left the ranging mountains bend,
And level plains before us wide extend;
Where, rising lone, old Spanish Hill appears,
The post of war in ancient, unknown years.
Its steep and rounding sides with woods embrowned,
Its level top with old intrenchments crowned;
Five hundred paces thrice we measured o'er,
E'en all their circling boundaries we explore;
Now overgrown with woods alone it stands,
And looks abroad o'er open, fertile lands.
Here on the works we ruminating lay,
Till sudden darkness muffled up the day;
The threat'ning storm soon drove us to the plain,
And on we wandered through the hills again."

I have quoted at length from these journals of various travelers, because they give us a better view of the country at the time of their visits than can be obtained in any other way. It is the concurrent testimony of all parties that the first emigrants were very poor. They were destitute of farming implements and stock. For a number of years many a settler was accustomed to chop a small piece of wood, which, when it became dry, he set fire to, by which the underbrush and smaller limbs of the trees were burned up, and then with an axe he would plant his corn among the partially consumed trunks as they lay on the ground, where his only crop grew without further cultivation. For nearly ten years there were neither roads, stores, nor mills in the county.

The next ten years witnessed considerable improvements. Roads were opened through the principal settlements, mills were erected at various places, stores were opened, and distilleries were built. The older settlers had begun to improve their houses, and in a few instances framed houses were built. Farms were placed under a better state of cultivation. Trade was carried on with the lower settlements mainly by Durham boats and canoes. These were easily floated down the stream, but to bring them up they were pushed with the "setting-pole," which was slow, toilsome, expensive business. At first peltry and maple-sugar were the only articles of export. To these were added cattle, grain, whisky, and lumber. For a number of years maple-sugar and whisky were almost the sole currency of the country among the settlers, and not unfrequently the price agreed upon for a day's work, a bushel of grain, a yoke of cattle, or other commodity would be so much whisky or so many pounds of sugar. Money was hardly known. Owing to the difficulties of transportation, the prices of all exported articles were very low, while those of imports were correspondingly high.

The great uncertainty in regard to land-titles, which prevailed through all this period (from 1784 to 1804), served also to retard the settlement and improvement of the country. The settler could hardly be expected to do much in improving his farm until he was certain he should reap the benefit of his labor, and felt somewhat certain that he would not be summarily driven from his possessions. Hence, as soon as this question was settled, we find the county rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

It may be of interest not only to know how these early pioneers lived, but to know the price they received for their products, and also the cost of such articles as they were compelled to buy. I am indebted to Mr. Edward Welles

that a succession of broadsides from a train of seventy-fours, at like distances, in any other place, would have equaled it. The state of the atmosphere was very favorable, and the report roared along the clouds in one continuous peal.

* Gore.

for the list of prices recorded in the books of his grandfather's, Judge Hollenbaek, store at Athens in 1787–88. In the values given, £1 equals $2.50, and fractional parts in the same ratio:

Baize, per yard, 2*s*. 6*d*.
Black Stroud, per yard, 12*s*.
Beef, Salt, per pound, 6*d*.
Beans, per bushel, 8*s*.
Blankets, 12*s*.@20*s*.
Bull, Yearling, £2.
Butter, per pound, 1*s*.
Calico, French, per yard, 8*s*.
" White Sprig, per yard, 7*s*.
Cider, per quart, 1*s*.
Cloth, Superfine, 32*s*.
" Drab, 7*s*. 6*d*.
Corn, per bushel, 3*s*. 6*d*.@4*s*.
Corduroy, per yard, 10*s*.
Cotton Stripe, per yard, 8*s*.
Cow, £5.
Deer Skins, Dressed, 24*s*.
Drilling, per yard, 4*s*. 6*d*.
Flannel, Red, per yard, 4*s*. 6*d*.
Flaxseed, per bushel, 12*s*.
Flour, per pound, 5*d*.
Grog, per bowl, 1*s*. 3*d*.@2*s*.
Handkerchiefs, 8*s*.@4*s*. 6*d*.
Hats, 5*s*.
Hay, per hundredweight, 2*s*.
Heifer, £4.
Hoes, each, 7*s*. 6*d*.
Indian Meal, per bushel, 4*s*.@5*s*.
Indigo, per ounce, 1*s*.
Irish Linen, per yard, 4*s*.
Labor, per day, 2*s*. 6*d*.@4*s*.
" Mason, per day, 8*s*.
Lead, per pound, 1*s*.
Linen Stripe, per yard, 3*s*.
Muslin, per yard, 6*s*. 6*d*.
Nails, per pound, 1*s*. 6*d*.
Potatoes, per bushel, 3*s*.@4*s*.
Pork, Live, per pound, 4*d*.
" Salt, 1*s*.
Pipes, 3*d*.
Powder, per pound, 5*s*.@6*s*.
Rum, per gallon, 12*s*.
Sheeting, per yard, 4*s*. 6*d*.
Salt, per bushel, 28*s*.
Serge, per yard, 4*s*.@4*s*. 6*d*.
Shad, 4*d*.
Shoes, per pair, 18*s*.
Shingles, per thousand, 30*s*.
Shot, per pound, 2*s*. 6*d*.
Sickles, 5*s*. 6*d*.@6*s*. 6*d*.
Silk, per skein, 1*s*.
Snuff, per pound, 6*s*.@8*s*.
Sow and Pigs, £2 8*s*.
Steel, per pound, 1*s*. 4*d*.
Spelling-book, 3*s*.@3*s*. 6*d*.
Sugar, per pound, 1*s*.@1*s*. 4*d*.
" Maple, per pound, 1*s*. 3*d*.
Tallow, per pound, 1*s*.
Tea, per pound, 7*s*.
Thread, per skein, 3*d*.
Tobacco, Plug, pr pound, 2*s*.@3*s*.
" Leaf, per pound, 1*s*. 3*d*.
Toddy, per bowl, 1*s*. 3*d*.
Tumblers, Pint, each, 2*s*.
Teacups and Saucers, pr s't, 4*s*.6*d*.
Venison, per pound, 1*d*.@3*d*.
Whisky, per gallon, 10*s*.

FURS AND PELTRY.

Bear Skins, 16*s*.@20*s*.
Beaver " 22*s*.
Calf " 5*s*.
Elk " 16*s*.
Deer " 2*s*. 6*d*.@7*s*.
Fisher " 4*s*.
Fox, Red, Skins, 7*s*.@8*s*.
Martin " 4*s*.
Mink " 3*s*.@4*s*.
Muskrat " 1*s*.
Otter " 10*s*.@24*s*.
Panther " 8*s*.
Raccoon " 3*s*.@5*s*.
Weasel " 4*s*.
Wild Cat " 5*s*. @8*s*.
Wolf " 6*s*.

CHAPTER VI.

INDIAN TREATY AT ATHENS.

WHILE the *Iroquois* immediately desisted from open hostilities at the close of the Revolutionary war, yet the relations between them and the government of the United States were far from being satisfactory. Many of them sympathized with, and some aided, the western Indians in their warfare with the United States; much dissatisfaction was expressed about the Phelps and Gorham purchase in the State of New York; British Indian agents in Canada, aided by the powerful influence of Joseph Brant, were encouraging them to acts of hostility; so that, although no overt acts were committed, there was a constant feeling of distrust and uneasiness among the Six Nations. Matters were brought to a crisis by the murdering of two *Seneca* Indians on Pine creek, June 28, 1790, by the "Walker boys." It was alleged by the Walkers,—three brothers, Henry, Joseph, and Benjamin,—and another man, named Samuel Doyle, that one of these Indians boasted that he had taken twenty-three scalps in the late war, and among them that of the Walkers' father, which so enraged the young men that they tomahawked the Indians forthwith. The people of that neighborhood fled to the lower settlements, and sought aid from the government. A reward was offered for the murderers, who were apprehended, tried at the November term in Northumberland county, and acquitted.

A general Indian war now seemed imminent, and the Federal government took immediate measures to conciliate the tribes. Unfortunately, the papers relating to this treaty cannot be found at Washington, where diligent search has been made, and the account which is now given is derived from the Pickering papers, which are very full, except that they do not contain the text of the treaty.

A letter from General Washington, President of the United States, bearing date September 4, 1790, to Timothy Pickering, "authorized and required him to proceed to Painted Post, or some other convenient place, to meet in behalf of the United States the Indians, to assure them that the murders committed on Pine creek on some of their tribe were causes of displeasure to the United States." On account of the difficulty of transportation, owing to the low stage of water in the river, it was determined to hold the treaty at Athens. A trusty messenger was at once dispatched to the *Seneca* nation, to which the murdered men belonged, inviting them to a council to be held at Tioga, Oct. 25, 1790, and containing assurances of good-will on the part of the United States, and a willingness to make reparation for the evil done them, and asking them to accept these assurances of the friendship of the general government.

Col. Pickering at once set about making preparations for the conference. To Judge Hollenback, who was largely engaged in the Indian trade, familiar with their habits and wants, personally acquainted with many of their leading men, and who had been present at the treaty at which the Phelps and Gorham purchase was effected, was committed the duty of purchasing and transporting the goods to be used for the customary presents to the Indians, and supplies for the whole company during their attendance. By an invoice found among the papers of Judge Hollenback, these goods amounted to more than sixty hundredweight, consisting of flour, rum, tobacco, pipes, kettles, hoes, wooden bowls, clothes, cotton goods, etc. There is no valuation given in this paper; but by the invoice of goods taken to Elmira, where a treaty was held the next year, and where about the same quantities were taken, the valuation amounts to more than £270, or $720.

About the middle of October, Col. Pickering and his party set out from Wilkes-Barre, and reached Tioga Point on the 17th. On his way up he stopped at Sheshequin, where Col. Spalding, who was also well acquainted with the Indians, by whom he was held in high esteem, joined the party. It was not until the 29th of October that five runners arrived at Tioga, announcing the approach of five hundred Indians to the conference. In a letter to Mr. Hodgdon, Nov. 11, Col. Pickering says, "I have been

waiting here about a fortnight for the coming of the Indians; but they are not yet arrived, though they will undoubtedly be here next Saturday. Some *white* villains among them, who wish to make themselves important and necessary on all such occasions, have greatly contributed to this, though as soon as I arrived Col. Spalding told me I must not look for them in less than a fortnight; it is their usual practice to be extremely dilatory. Mr. Ellicott arrived here last Tuesday. The Indians, he says, retarded his business, and the British from Niagara endeavored to prevent their attending this treaty. I have certain information of two hundred and thirty-four advancing, and stragglers may make up three hundred. It is probable, from their deliberate manner of doing business, that I shall not get clear of them till next week."

To his wife, under date of November 15, he writes: "The *Seneca* Indians arrived yesterday afternoon. The chiefs say they expect some chiefs of the other nations, particularly the *Cayugas*, and desire to wait two days for their arrival. If they do not come in that time they will proceed to the business without them. On Wednesday, therefore, I expect a speech from them in council. . . . They are of all ages, some very old and some infants at the breast. . . . Last evening, agreeably to my invitation, the chiefs came to smoke a pipe with me, drink grog, and eat our bread and butter and cheese. This morning they have sent a message to inform me that their *ladies* will make me a visit. I did not invite them, but I must receive them in the same manner I did the chiefs. They have among them some very pretty boys. Fortunately, the young people stayed at home, it being the season for hunting."

Col. Pickering states that the conference was designed to be with the Indians of the *Seneca* nation relative to the murder of their brothers on Pine creek, the circumstances of which he describes as "barbarous," but the Indians of the other nations came with them, considering the injury as done to them all. Runners had been sent by some of the leading sachems through the Six Nations, urging them to attend the conference, the message concluding in these words: "This is from your brothers, sachems, chiefs, and warriors, walking to the big fire at Tioga Point."

On the day after the informal meeting at Col. Pickering's quarters, where thirty or forty chiefs were present, the first regular conference took place, which was opened by Col. Pickering in the following speech:

"Brothers, sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Six Nations, I bid you a hearty welcome to this council fire, and thank the Great Spirit who has brought us together in safety, though I sincerely lament the cause of our meeting. I mean the murder of our two brothers of your nation at Pine creek."

He then informed them that the thirteen fires had become one fire, and that General Washington was the great chief of all the fires, and had appointed him, Col. Pickering, to represent him at the treaty. He then caused his commission to be read, and handed it around that the chiefs might examine it. This being done, he excused any want of formality which might be observed, on the ground of his ignorance of their customs, that being the first treaty he had ever attended, and continued:

"Brothers, you now see my commission, which has been read and interpreted, that according to my letter to you, I was appointed to wash off the blood of our murdered brothers, and wipe away the tears from the eyes of their friends, and that this occasion was to be improved to brighten the chain of friendship between you and the United States.

"Brothers, you said the hatchet was yet sticking in your head. I now pull it out. I have now met you to wash off the blood of the slain, and wipe away the tears from the eyes of their friends; and, as a token of friendship and peace, and of the perfect security with which we may confer together, I now present you these strings."

I then, says Col. Pickering, delivered to the principal chief, usually called Farmer's Brother, strings of wampum. After some consultation with the chiefs near him, he rose, and addressed me to the following effect:

"Brother, we thank the Great Spirit, who has appointed this day in which we sit side by side, and look with earnestness on each other. We know you have been long waiting for us, and suppose you have often stretched up your neck to see if we were coming.

"Brother, we sent your letter to the Grand river by the Fish Carrier, and we have been waiting for its return, but it has not yet come to hand, and therefore we cannot yet properly enter upon the business. We must wait two days for the arrival of the Fish Carrier, or to hear from him. But, in the mean time, as the letter has not come back, we desire you to accept this belt as a pledge."

He then delivered the belt. After a pause, the chief called Red Jacket rose, and spoke to this effect:

"Brother, we are happy to see you here, for which we thank the Great Spirit.

"Brother, you say you are not acquainted with our customs.

"Brother, we are young, but we will describe the ancient practices of our fathers. The roads we now travel were cleared by them. When they used to meet our brothers of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, our brothers not only pulled the hatchet out of their heads, but buried it. You say you have pulled the hatchet out of our heads, but you have only cast it behind you. You may take it up again.

"Brother, while the hatchet lies unburied we cannot sit easy on our seats.

"Brother, from the time we made peace with the United States, we have experienced troubles more than before. The United States have also had their troubles.

"Brother, we now hear General Washington, the great chief of the United States, speaking to us by you, and hope our troubles will now have an end. But our eyes are not yet washed that we may see, nor our throats cleared that we may speak."

As soon as Red Jacket sat down, I rose, and spoke to the following effect:

"Brothers, you say I have only pulled the hatchet out of your heads, and have not buried it, and while it is unburied you cannot sit easy on your seats.

"Brothers, in declaring that I pulled the hatchet out of your heads, I meant to comply with your own demand to the president and council of Pennsylvania,* which was that he should come and pull the

* This letter, dated Aug. 12, 1790, says: "We now take you by the hand and lead you to Painted Post, or as far as your canoes can come up the creek, where you will meet the whole tribe of the deceased, and all the chiefs, and a great number of warriors of our nation, when we expect you will wash away the blood of your brothers, and bury the hatchet, and put it out of memory, as it is yet sticking in our head.

"Brothers, it is our great brother, your governor, who must come to see us, as we will never bury the hatchet until our great brother himself comes and brightens the chain of friendship, as it is very rusty.

"Brothers, you must bring the property of your brothers you have murdered, and all the property of the murderers, as it will be great satisfaction to the families of the deceased.

"Brothers, the sooner you meet us the better, for our young warriors are very uneasy, and it may prevent great trouble."

This letter was signed by Little Beard and three other important chiefs, and was doubtless the immediate cause for holding the conference.—*See Hist. of Holland Purchase*, pp. 332, 333.

hatchet out of your heads. However, to give you entire satisfaction on this point, as the hatchet is already pulled out of your heads, I now bury it, and pray God that it may remain buried, and that its sharp edge may never more be seen.

"Brothers, the United States has no wish but to live with you as brothers in perpetual peace.

"Brothers, I now wash off the blood of your murdered brothers, and the tears from the eyes of their friends."

I then drank their health. After they had been served round with a glass of rum, Farmer's Brother rose, and spoke to the following effect:

"Brother, you have now taken us by the hand, and washed our eyes; our women expect that you will show them equal attention. They are here, waiting your invitation, to receive the same tokens of your friendship which the last evening you gave us. Perhaps in taking them by the hand you may see one who will please you."

A general laugh arose at the speaker's humor. I arose, and addressed the women:

"Sisters, I am very glad to meet you here. I have seen a great many excellent women of various complexions, and doubt not such may be found among you. I invite you to my quartors, where we may eat and drink together in friendship. I now take you by the hand as my sisters."

I then went round, and shook hands with every woman present.

The specific object of Col. Pickering's mission was to assuage the resentment to which the Six Nations had been wrought by the murder of the two *Senecas*. This is evident both from the letter of the Indians to the authorities of Pennsylvania, the letter of the president to Col. Pickering, and the speeches made on the occasion. There are but remote allusions made to any trouble about the land, and I think Col. Stone (whose account has been followed by Sherman Day in the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," and by Mrs. Perkins, in "Early Times") is mistaken when he makes this the prominent topic of the conference. Col. Pickering held treaties with these same Indians in 1791, at Newtown (Elmira), and at Canandaigua in 1794, and it is probable that the speeches on these occasions may have become confounded with those at Tioga Point. Although the Indians were dissatisfied about the Phelps and Gorham purchase, it was not until December, 1790, and the early part of 1791, that Cornplanter, Half-town, Big Tree, and others brought the matter to the attention of the Federal government.

It was also a matter of the highest, perhaps vital, importance to prevent the Six Nations from joining the western Indians, then at war with the United States. Col. John Butler, then commandant at Fort Niagara, and other British officials on the Canadian border, were using all possible means to induce these nations to engage in hostilities. Joseph Brant was using his great influence in the same direction. There were reasons to believe that Cornplanter, the most prominent *Seneca* chief, had received like impressions, and this was confirmed from the fact that he refused to attend the treaty. Red Jacket, who was the principal speaker in the conferences at Tioga Point, had strong prejudices against the United States, which were manifested in his speech on the first day. The difficulties encountered by Col. Pickering in bringing the Indians to a favorable feeling were from these causes very great, and required great tact to overcome.

Red Jacket was a great aboriginal orator. It is said he received this name from the fact that an English officer once presented him with a red coat or jacket; after that was worn out he presented him with another. According to Col. Stone, his Indian name was "Sa-go-ye-wat-ha." Col. Pickering gives it as "Soo-que-ya-waun-tan," "Sleeper, wake up," probably given as expressive of his rousing, magnetizing eloquence.

His feelings seem to have been mollified early in the conference. Col. Pickering bears this testimony to his character and deportment on this occasion:

"He acted a conspicuous part at the conferences, displaying a good understanding, a ready apprehension, and great strength of memory. He was attentive to business at the council fire, and when consulted in private on matters relating to their peculiar customs, he seemed to be very well acquainted with them, and always gave me the necessary information very intelligently, with perfect candor, and in a most obliging manner."

Many of the chiefs of the *Seneca* and other nations showed a good disposition throughout, particularly Farmer's Brother, Good Peter, Captain Hendrick, Aupaumut, Fish Carrier, and Big Tree. Each spoke in his own proper language, and it was passed from one side to the other by "Ear," the name given to the interpreter.

The conference continued until Nov. 22. The speeches were conciliatory on both sides, but, as they contain nothing of particular importance, would not interest the general reader.

The final scenes of the negotiation are thus described by Col. Pickering: "Upon conversing with some of the principal chiefs, I found that the delivery of a mourning belt to the head of each family to which the murdered Indians belonged was an invariable custom among themselves, and that without a compliance with it the injuries could not be forgiven. As I had none, the chiefs undertook to inquire among their people for suitable belts, and, if obtained, I agreed to purchase them. I also found that when I should deliver the belts they expected me to make a particular address to the relations of the deceased. The belts were procured, and on the 22d of November, before the council fire was covered, I addressed the whole body of Indians, and the relations of the deceased in particular, in the following speech:

"Brothers, the business for which this council fire was kindled is now finished. The hatchet has been buried, and the chain of friendship is made bright; but before the fire is put out I must address a few words to the relations of our two murdered brothers.

"My friends, you are now assembled to receive the last public testimony of respect to the memory of our two brothers whose untimely deaths we have joined in lamenting.

"Mothers, you have lost two worthy sons from whom you expected support and comfort in your old age. You appear bowed down with sorrow as with years. Your afflictions must be very great. I also am a parent, the parent of many sons, the loss of any one of whom would fill me with distress. I therefore can feel for yours.

"Brothers and sisters, you have lost two valuable relations, whose assistance was useful, and whose company was pleasing to you, and with whom you expected to pass yet many happy years. With you, also, I can join in mourning your misfortune.

"Mothers, brothers, and sisters, let me endeavor to assuage your grief. You enjoy the satisfaction of remembering the good qualities of your sons and brothers; of reflecting that they were worthy men; and of hearing their names mentioned with honor. Let these con-

siderations afford you some comfort. Death, you know, is the common lot of mankind, and none can escape its stroke. Some, indeed, live many years, till, like well-ripened corn, they wither and bend down their heads. But multitudes fall in infancy, like the tender, shooting corn nipped by the untimely frosts. Others again grow up to manhood, are then cut off while full of sap, and flourishing in all the vigor of life. The latter, it seems, was the state of our two deceased brothers. But, my friends, they are gone, and we cannot bring them back. When the Great Spirit shall so order it, we must follow them, but they cannot return to us. This is the unalterable course of things, and it is our duty patiently to bear our misfortunes.

"Mothers, to manifest the sorrow of the United States for the loss of your sons, and that you and your families may always have with you the usual tokens of remembrance, I now present to you these belts.

"Brothers, the stake has been stuck into the ground, and it has been pulled out in the presence of you all. We have put into the hole all of our troubles, and stuck in the stake that they may never rise again."

On the following day, November 23, he delivered to the Indians the present of goods from the United States, prefacing it with a short speech. These ceremonies terminated, renewals of friendship secured, a treaty concluded, and satisfaction given and taken on both sides, the council fires were covered up, the Indians returned to their homes, and Col. Pickering repaired to Philadelphia to make report of his doings.

Gen. Knox, secretary of war, in his report, says, "The proceedings of Col. Pickering were conducted with ability and judgment, and consistently with the constitution and laws of the United States, and also with the candor and humanity which ought to characterize all treaties of the general government with the unenlightened natives of the country."

The following episode, which occurred during the negotiation held with Col. Pickering at Tioga, will possess interest to the reader, and is quoted from Mrs. Perkins' "Early Times," p. 103, *et seq.*

"It was this year (1790) that Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, purchased from the State of Massachusetts the pre-emption right to that portion of her territory in western New York (west of the Genesee river) that had not been purchased by Phelps and Gorham. For the management of his concerns, and the negotiations he knew he should be obliged to hold with the Indians, his son Thomas had taken up his residence at Canandaigua, and was cultivating acquaintance with the Indians. In this he was successful, and soon became popular among them. He was in attendance with Col. Pickering at Tioga Point, where the Indians determined to adopt him into the *Seneca* nation, and Red Jacket bestowed upon him the name he himself had borne previous to his elevation to the dignity of sachem, *Otetiani*, 'Always Ready.'*

"The ceremony of conferring upon young Morris his new name occurred during a religious observance, when the whole sixteen hundred Indians present† at the treaty united in an offering to the moon, then being at her full. The ceremonies were performed in the evening. It was a clear night, and the moon shone with uncommon brilliancy. The host of Indians and their neophyte were all seated upon the ground in an extended circle, on one side of which a large fire was kept burning. The aged *Cayuga* chieftain, Fish Carrier, who was held in exalted veneration for his wisdom, and who had been distinguished for his bravery from his youth up, officiated as the high-priest of the occasion, making a long speech to the luminary, occasionally throwing tobacco into the fire as incense.

"At the conclusion of the address, the whole assembly prostrated themselves upon the bosom of their parent earth, and a grunting sound of approbation was uttered from mouth to mouth, around the entire circle. At a short distance from the fire a post had been planted in the earth, intended to represent the stake of torture to which captives are bound for execution. After the ceremonies in honor of Madame Luna had been ended, they commenced a war-dance around the post, and the spectacle must have been as picturesque as it was animating and wild. The young braves engaged in the dance were naked, except the breech-cloth about their loins. They were painted frightfully, their backs being chalked white, with irregular streaks of red, denoting the streaming of blood. Frequently they would cease from dancing, while one of their number ran to the fire, snatching thence a blazing stick placed there for that purpose, which he would thrust at the post, as though inflicting torture upon a captive.

"In the course of the dance they sang their songs, and made the forest ring with their wild screams and shouts, as they boasted of their deeds of war, and told of the scalps they had respectively taken, or which had been taken by their nation. Those engaged in the dance, as did others also, partook freely of unmixed rum, and by consequence of the natural excitement of the occasion, and the artificial excitement of the liquor, the festival had well-nigh turned out a tragedy. It happened that among the dancers was an *Oneida* warrior, who, in striking the post, boasted of the number of scalps taken by his nation during the War of the Revolution. Now the *Oneidas*, it will be remembered, had sustained the cause of the colonists in that contest, while the rest of the *Iroquois* confederacy had espoused that of the crown. The boasting of the *Oneida* warrior, therefore, was like striking a spark into a keg of gunpowder. The ire of the *Senecas* was kindled in an instant, and they in turn boasted of the number of scalps taken by them from the *Oneidas* in that contest. They moreover taunted the *Oneidas* as cowards. Quick as lightning the hands of the latter were upon their weapons, and in turn the knives and tomahawks of the *Senecas* began to glitter in the moonbeams, as they were hastily drawn forth. For an instant it was a scene of anxious, almost breathless suspense; a death-struggle seemed inevitable, when the storm was hushed by the interposition of Fish Carrier, who rushed forward, and striking the post with violence, exclaimed, 'You are all a parcel of boys; when you have attained my age, and performed the warlike deeds I have performed, you may boast what you have done; not till then.' Saying which, he threw down the post, put an end to the dance, and caused the assembly to retire.

"This scene in its reality must have been one of absorbing

* Mr. Morris was known among the Indians by the name conferred upon him at this time. For many years after his marriage, his wife was called by them "Otetiani's squaw," and his children "Otetiani's pappooses."

† There were not more than five hundred.

and peculiar interest. Such an assembly of the inhabitants of the forest, grotesquely dressed in skins, with shining ornaments of silver, and their coarse raven hair falling over their shoulders and playing wildly in the wind as it swept past, sighing mournfully among the giant branches of the trees above; such a group gathered in a broad circle, in the opening of the wilderness, the starry canopy of heaven glittering above them, the moon casting her silvery mantle around their dusky forms, and a large fire blazing in the midst of them, before which they were working their spells and performing their savage rites, must have presented a spectacle of long and vivid remembrance."

Mrs. Perkins adds: "Very few Indians were ever seen here (Athens) after this event. There were a few aged and infirm ones who lingered until their recovery, or means were provided for their removal."

CHAPTER VII.

FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT ASYLUM.

THE settlement of the French at Asylum forms one of the most interesting and romantic chapters in the history of the county. In the circumstances which brought these people here, in the way in which their settlement was carried on, and the means by which it was arrested, it was altogether peculiar and unique.

The Revolution, by which the American colonies secured their independence of the mother country, marked an era in modern history. The throes which gave birth to this young nation to some extent were felt throughout the civilized world. France, more than any other nation of Europe, was moved by the influence of this Revolution. As the hereditary rival of Great Britain for power on both continents, she gave to the struggling colonies both encouragement and support. Representatives from the newborn nation were received with enthusiasm by her people, and the idea of a republican government, with its popular institutions under popular control, was eagerly accepted by a nation smarting under despotic rule, restive under the almost intolerable burden of taxation, and suffering for bread while kings rioted and princes feasted at their expense. Soldiers, sent across the ocean to fight the battles of freedom in this new world, returned to do service in their own land, and the shouts of republican victory sent up from this side of the Atlantic received answering echoes from the shores of France.

Early in the period of the French Revolution, many of her citizens,* apprehending troublous times, fled from their native country to other parts of Europe, while a large number came to America. At the time of the French Revolution, the island of St. Domingo belonged partly to the Spaniards and partly to the French, the latter occupying the western third of the island, where they had a few flourishing towns and many rich plantations cultivated by slaves. To this colony many wealthy and noble Frenchmen fled at the beginning of the troubles in their own country. Reports of what was doing in France, and discussions concerning the new order of things, were not confined to the whites, but were soon participated in by the blacks, who were in proportion to the whites as sixteen to one. These soon took up the cry of freedom and liberty, and deeming the occasion a favorable one planned an insurrection against their masters. This was carried into effect in 1791, when one of the most terrible wars broke out which it has ever been the duty of the historian to chronicle. Speedily the whole northwestern portion of the island was blazing with burning plantations, and the self-emancipated slaves were running riot over the possessions of their late masters. This conflict of races, with its record of horrid cruelties and exasperated hatred, was the occasion of many of the wealthy French planters fleeing to the United States. These, in most instances, were compelled to leave their wealth behind them, glad to escape with their own lives and the lives of their families.†

Prominent among these emigrants were the Viscount Louis M. de Noailles and the Marquis Antoine Omer Talon. Of these two men more than a passing notice is demanded. Louis Marie Viscount de Noailles was born in Paris, April 17, 1756. Very early in life he entered into the military service of his native country, and rapidly rose to a position of distinction in the army. When the French government espoused the cause of American independence, the young viscount sought and obtained permission to come to America. Here his great military ability, his ardent zeal for the cause of the colonies, and his unflinching courage won the esteem of both French and American officers, so that a number of times he was complimented for his bravery by Washington in general orders. At the battle of Yorktown he was appointed by Washington to receive, on the part of the French, the surrender of Cornwallis, and negotiate the terms of the capitulation.

On the conclusion of peace he returned to France. "At the epoch of the Revolution he accepted its principles, and was counted among the most zealous defenders of the popular cause." He was a deputy of the nobility to the States General, May, 1789, and subsequently a member of the National Assembly, where, on the 4th of August, he proposed those celebrated acts by which the whole feudal system, with its long train of abuses and privileges, was abolished. At length, in common with all true republicans, he fell under the displeasure of Robespierre, by whom he was condemned to death, and his property confiscated. He however escaped to England, and thence came to the United States and took up his residence in Philadelphia, where his former active service in the American Revolution brought him into intimate relation with the leading men of the country. In his "Journal of an Excursion to the United States of North America in the Summer of 1794," Mr. Wansey thus alludes to the viscount. Under date of June 8, he says, "I dined this day with Mr. Bingham, to whom I had a letter of introduction. . . . There dined with us Mr. Willing, president of the Bank of the United

* It has been estimated that seventy thousand of the nobility left France at this period.

† See article "Toussaint L'Ouverture," in Penny Magazine, March, 1838.

States, the father of Mrs. Bingham; Monsieur Callot, the exiled governor of Guadaloupe, and the famous Viscount de Noailles, who distinguished himself so much in the first National Constituent Assembly, on August 4, 1789, by his five propositions, and his speech on that occasion, for the abolition of feudal rights. He is now engaged in forming a settlement, with other unfortunate countrymen, about sixty-five miles north of Northumberland town. It is called 'Asylum,' and stands on the eastern branch of the Susquehanna. His lady, the sister of Madame La Fayette, with his mother and grandmother, were all guillotined, without trial, by that arch-villain, Robespierre." In company with Mr. Talon, he succeeded in establishing the Asylum colony, and was a prominent shareholder in the Asylum company. On the accession of Napoleon his estates were restored to him and he returned to France, and again entered the military service, and was killed in a naval battle with an English corvette before Havana. His soldiers, by whom he was greatly beloved, enclosed his heart in a silver box, which they attached to their flag.

Omer Talon was born in Paris, Jan. 20, 1760. At the age of sixteen he was accepted as an advocate, and rose through various grades to the position of civil lieutenant in 1789. In 1790 he became a member of the National Assembly, being a deputy for the district of Chartres. He was distinguished for his unflinching defense of the royal prerogative. Compromised by the flight of Louis XVI., he was arrested and imprisoned a month. He then became one of the faithful advisers of the king, with whom he had frequent meetings at the Tuileries, always at night. His name was found in the "Iron Chest," which led to the decree for his arrest. He managed to keep himself secreted from the police for several months, part of the time in Paris, and part of the time at Havre, until his friends finding an American ship about to sail for the United States, he was put into a large cask, carried on board, and secreted in the hold of the vessel, where he was kept until the vessel sailed, when he was released from confinement. In Philadelphia he kept open house for his distressed countrymen, and when the settlement at Asylum had been determined on, he became one of its active promoters, and the general manager of the business at Asylum. He returned to France under the Directory, but was transported, for political offenses, to the isle of St. Marguerite, in 1804, and did not obtain his liberty until 1807. His mind gave way under the pressure of repeated privations and disappointments, but he continued to live in a sort of premature senility until Aug. 18, 1811, when he died at Goetz, in the fifty-second year of his age.

So great was the number of refugees fleeing to this country from France and St. Domingo, that some permanent provision for their maintenance was found to be necessary. For this purpose contracts were entered into with Robert Morris and John Nicholson, who were large proprietors in the wild lands of Pennsylvania, for a large body of these lands, provided a suitable place could be found for the settlement. Accordingly, M. Charles Bui Boulogne set out, in company with Mr. Adam Hoops and some other gentlemen, on a tour of observation. Under date of Aug. 8, 1793, Robert Morris addressed the following letter to Mr. Dunn, at Newtown, Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, Messrs. James Tower & Co., of Northumberland, and to any other persons applied to, saying, "Should Mr. Boulogne find it necessary to purchase provisions or other articles in your neighborhood for the use of himself or his company, I beg that you will assist him therein; or should you supply him and take his drafts on this place, you may rely that they will be paid, and I hold myself accountable. Any services it may be in your power to render this gentleman or his companions, I shall be thankful for."

The large plain of "Schufeldt's Flats," lying on the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Rummerfield creek, was the place fixed upon as a suitable site for the settlement, provided the title could be made secure. In order to effect this, it was thought advisable to obtain both the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania claim. The latter was undertaken by Mr. Morris, and the former was intrusted to Judge Hollenback, on whom the colonists depended not only to cash their drafts and bills of credit, but to procure nearly all of their supplies. The following letters, found among Judge Hollenback's papers, will throw some light upon this period of the colony, while they establish the fact that the colony was established several months earlier than the date given by the Duke de la Rochefoucault.*

Under date Philadelphia, Oct. 9, 1793, Mr. Morris writes to Judge Hollenback: "Messrs. De Noailles and Talon desire to make the purchase of the eight lots or tracts that compose the tract called the Standing Stone, and also the island or islands which they mentioned to you; but they will have all or none as an absolute condition, as you will see by a copy of their observations on nine articles extracted from the contents of your letter to Mr. Talon. They do not object to the prices or terms of payment stated in your letter. . . . If you can get the whole of them under such covenants under hand and seal, you can then make the whole valid, and proceed to perform the conditions and take the conveyances in the name of Mr. Talon; but should any of the parties refuse to sell, or rise in their demands so that you cannot comply with them, you can, in such case, hold the rest in suspense until Mr. Hoops or you send an express to inform me of all particulars, which will give my friends an opportunity to consider and determine finally.

. . . "I must observe, that although Mr. Talon has agreed to the terms and prices demanded by the Connecticut claimants, yet I cannot help thinking them very dear; and more so, as we have been obliged to purchase the Pennsylvania title, as Mr. Hoops will inform you of. I hold it, then, to be incumbent on you to obtain the Connecticut rights upon the cheapest terms that is possible, and unless they will be content with reasonable terms, let them know that we will bring ejectments against them, or rather that you will do it, and try the strength of title, in which case they will get nothing. Whatever you do must be done soon. Winter is approaching, and these gentlemen are extremely anxious to commence the operations necessary to

* The duke says that M. Talon cut the first tree in December, 1793, intimating that this was the first improvement made. The site of the town was an old clearing begun in 1770, while Mr. Boulogne was engaged in building houses and making improvements all through the month of November.

the settlement they intend to make, but they will not strike a stroke until the whole of the lots are secure for them; and unless the whole are obtained, they give up the settlement, and will go to some other part of America.

"I engage to make good the contracts and agreements you may enter into consistently with your letter of the 14th of September last to Mr. Talon, and with his observations thereon, a copy of which Mr. Hoops will give you if desired; and to enable you to make the payments according to these stipulations, which you may enter into in that respect, I shall also pay the order for a thousand dollars already given you on their account. The settlement which these gentlemen meditate at the Standing Stone is of great importance to you, and not only to you, but to all that part of the country; therefore you ought, for your own interest and the interest of your country, to exert every nerve to promote it. They will be of great service to you, and you should render them disinterestedly every service possible. Should they fail of establishing themselves at the Standing Stone, there is another part of Pennsylvania which I should prefer for them, and if they go there, I will do everything for them that I possibly can."

It may be remarked that the purchase of these lots was effected according to the wishes of Mr. Morris, and the conveyances legally executed in the early part of 1794. Mr. Boulogne had also, in his own name, purchased the farm of Simon Spalding, at Standing Stone. Either to this, or on the lands purchased on the opposite side of the river, he removed early in October, 1793. On the 19th, from Standing Stone, he writes to Judge Hollenback a letter, of which the following are some extracts:

"I received by Mr. Town the favors of yours dated the 11th inst. All that has been enumerated in your bill has arrived and been delivered, and you are therefore credited on my account. When you'll send me the price of the ox-cart, cows, and bell, I shall do the same. The cows are exceeding poor, and hardly give any milk, but I hope they will come to. The difficulty of having the buildings and a great many articles of provisions in proper time hath determined us and the gentlemen in Philadelphia to lessen them, and, as Mr. Keating hath told you, the expenses will of course be lessened; therefore I have not sent you the draft of three thousand dollars which we spoke of when I was in Wilkes-Barre. Esquire Hancock hath not yet concluded his bargain with Gaylord & Skinner. You know it is of the greatest importance to have it concluded, as well as the one with Ross; otherwise it will stop me here at once, the gentlemen at Philadelphia being determined to have the whole or none at all, or to reject the whole purchase from Mr. Morris. In buying from Mr. Ross you must absolutely buy the crops which are on the ground, as everybody here is very poor."*

Other letters indicate that during the whole autumn, Mr. Boulogne was busy in making the needful arrangements for the reception of the colony. Workmen were employed in building houses, repairing fences, and making other improvements. Quite a large number were thus employed, as he speaks of wanting a thousand dollars to pay his workmen. About the middle of November, Mr. De Noailles visited the place of the settlement, which now took the name of "Asylum." The place of the settlement was determined on, and the whole plain was accurately surveyed into town and outlying lots. A map of this survey is still in existence.

Having determined upon the place of the settlement, the other arrangements were speedily completed. The lots purchased at Asylum were supposed to contain two thousand four hundred acres. In addition to this, Messrs. Noailles and Talon proposed to purchase a tract of two hundred thousand acres of wild land, to be cultivated by the colonists. But as the number of emigrants continued to increase, their plans were enlarged. In connection with Messrs. Morris and Nicholson, a company styled the "Asylum Company" was formed, and "Articles of Association" were entered into on April 22, 1794, between Robert Morris, on behalf of himself and others, his associates, of the one part, and John Nicholson, on behalf of himself and others, his associates, of the other part. The object is stated to be the "settling and improving one or more tracts of country within the State of Pennsylvania," to which they had acquired the titles. The affairs of the company were to be controlled by a board of managers, the lands surveyed, agents appointed to secure their settlement, and fabulous sums of money were anticipated as the result of the speculation. The capital stock of the company was to consist of a million acres, which was to be represented by five thousand shares, of two hundred acres each.

April 25, 1795, Nicholson having purchased the interest of Morris in the company, new articles of association were formed, by which the title of the lands was vested in a board of trustees, who were to be under the direction of the board of managers. The capital stock and number of shares remained unchanged, further purchases of land were prohibited, and an annual dividend of thirty dollars per share was guaranteed to each shareholder.

The company did not prove to be as successful as was anticipated. Aside from Messrs. Morris and Nicholson, only two thousand shares, representing four hundred thousand acres, had been taken up to Oct. 26, 1801, when the company was again reorganized, on account "of the inability of Robert Morris and the late John Nicholson to perform their covenants therein contained, arising from pecuniary embarrassments and judgments obtained against them." Under this last arrangement, the company secured the title to a large number of tracts of land in this and Sullivan, Lycoming, and Luzerne counties, which were sold on advantageous terms to actual settlers.

* The reader, who may be curious to know whose these eight lots were, how situated, and when obtained, may be interested in the following from the deed records of Luzerne county:

1. M. Hollenback, Adm'r. of the Es't. of Robert Cooley, to the Directors of the Asylum Co., Jan. 8, 1796, 300 acres in Asylum.

2. Charles Townley to Louis de Noailles, May 28, 1794, Nos. 19, with improvements, and 20.

3. Robert Alexander to L. de Noailles, Jan. 11, 1794, No. 21.

4. Robert Alexander, Jr., to L. de Noailles, Jan. 11, 1794, an Island known as Standing Stone Island.

5. M. Hollenback to L. de Noailles, Oct. 9, 1793, the lot purchased of Adelphi Ross,—this includes Perrin Ross' improvement.

6. The Forsyth lot sold at Sheriff's sale to Rosewell Welles, who to Benajah Stone, Jan. 11, 1793, to Ebenezer Skinner, June 30, 1793.

7. The lot of Justus Gaylord, Sr.,—no record of the conveyances of the last two to M. de Noailles, but probably Nov., 1793.

In the organization of the company, Mr. Noailles was to manage its concerns in Philadelphia, and Mr. Talon was to superintend its concerns at Asylum, for which he was to receive a salary of three thousand dollars per year. The buildings and other necessary expenses of establishing the settlement were placed to the account of the company. The houses were built of logs, the clearings were small, and the surroundings were anything but inviting. In fact, we can hardly imagine the effect of the contrast which these scattered log cabins, hidden in the woods, must have presented to the minds of these Parisian gentlemen and ladies to the wealthy and luxurious homes which they had abandoned. No sooner, however, were they settled in their new homes than they at once set about to improve their land and make themselves comfortable, so that in a short time they were surrounded with many of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed.

Mr. Talon came on the ground about Dec. 1, 1793, and on the 23d of the same month Mr. Boulogne writes that the masons were compelled by the severity of the weather to leave their work. With the returning spring, however, work was resumed, and as soon as navigation opened on the river the emigrants and their goods began to arrive. Here, as in all of their other works, Judge Hollenback was depended upon to manage the whole business, and the correspondence is quite voluminous which gives direction for the shipment of their various articles from Philadelphia *via* Catawissa, and thence by boat to Asylum.

The town was laid out in the form of a parallelogram, its greater length being from north to south, with a large market square in the centre. There were five streets running due north and south, extending the length of the plat. These were crossed at right angles by nine streets running east and west. The present road, running north from Hon. B. La Porte's house, was the western limit of the plat, and the corner of his, Mr. Miller's, and George Gordon's farms is on the old market square. This plat contained 413 lots, the most eligible of which were on the river-bank, and have since been entirely washed away. There were also surveyed back of the town, on the west, seventeen lots of five acres each, and fifteen lots of ten acres each. In addition, there were purchased by subscription 100,000 acres on the Loyal Sock creek, 25,000 acres of which were divided into lots of 400 acres each and called town-shares, of which when any part was cleared and inclosed by a subscriber, he received nine dollars per acre out of the common fund.

Of the emigrants, some were of noble birth, several had been connected with the king's household, a few belonged to the clergy, some were soldiers, while but very few, if any, were of the laboring class, and none were agriculturists. They had spent their lives in the city, were accustomed to its ease and luxury, but knew nothing whatever about clearing land, nor of the hardships, toil, and privation to which the early settler in a new country is necessarily exposed. Instead, therefore, of providing for their present necessities, and voluntarily subjecting themselves to some inconveniences, they expended their means for improvements which never contributed to their welfare, and for a style of living which was to them exceedingly expensive.

About the time that Asylum was founded, another company attempted a settlement on the Chenango, a few miles above Binghamton, at a place called "the Butternuts."

One of their number, M. D'Autremont, a man of considerable wealth, contracted for a tract patented to William W. Morris, containing thirty thousand acres, upon which the settlement was made. Log houses were built, and eight families moved on the tract. Their surroundings were even more unpleasant than those at Asylum. All their provision had to be carried from Chenango Point, the Indian reservation was in their immediate neighborhood, and not even a corn patch was cleared in the woods. To add to the unpleasantness of their situation, M. D'Autremont, on his way to Philadelphia, was drowned while fording the river on horseback. In consequence of failure in the payments due on the land on which they resided, it fell back into the hands of the original owners. Discouraged and disheartened, Mrs. D'Autremont and her two sons went down to Asylum, where Madame Seybert, her sister, already resided, and where she received a cordial welcome. On making known to Mr. Talon the distressed situation of the other families at this settlement, he immediately sent up boats, which brought down the remainder of the settlers and their effects. By this means the number of souls at Asylum was materially increased, but not the wealth or the efficiency of the colony.

In May, 1795, the Duke la Rochefoucauld de Liancourt visited the settlement, which at that time consisted of "thirty houses, inhabited by families from St. Domingo and from France, by French artisans, and even by Americans. Some inns and two shops [stores of general merchandise] have been established, the business of which is considerable. Several town-shares have been put in very good condition, and the fields and gardens begin to be productive. A considerable quantity of ground has been cleared on the Loyal Sock, from ten to twenty acres per share [of 400 acres] having been cleared. The owner can either settle there himself or intrust it to a farmer. The sentiments of the colonists are good. Every one follows his business—the cultivator, as well as the innkeeper or tradesman—with as much zeal and exertion as if he had been brought up to it. . . . Motives arising from French manners and opinions have hitherto prevented even French families from settling here. These are, however, in a great measure removed. Some families of artisans are also established at Asylum, and such as conduct themselves properly can earn great wages. This cannot be said of the greatest part of them. They are, in general, very indifferent workmen, and much addicted to drunkenness. Those who reside here at present are hardly worth keeping. The real farmers who reside at Asylum live, upon the whole, on very good terms with each other, being sensible that harmony is requisite to render their situation comfortable and happy. They possess no considerable property, and their way of life is simple. Mr. Talon lives in a manner somewhat more splendid, as he is obliged to maintain a number of persons to whom his assistance is indispensable. The price of the company's land at present is $2.50 per acre; that in the town of Asylum fetches a little more. The bullocks which are consumed in Asylum are generally brought from the back settlements, but it is frequently found necessary to send

thither for them. The grain which is not consumed in Asylum finds a market in Wilkes-Barre, and is transported thither on the river. In the same manner all kinds of merchandise are transported from Philadelphia to Asylum. They are carried in wagons as far as Harrisburg, and thence by barges up the river. The freight amounts, in the whole, to two dollars per hundredweight. The salt comes from the salt-houses at Genesee. Flax is produced in the country about Asylum. Maple-sugar is made in great abundance; each tree is computed to yield, on the average, from two to three pounds per year. Molasses and vinegar are prepared here. A considerable quantity of tar is also made, and sold for four dollars per barrel, containing thirty-two gallons. Day laborers are paid five shillings a day. The manufacture of potashes has been commenced at Asylum, and it is contemplated the brewing of malt liquors. A corn-mill and saw-mill are building on the Loyal Sock."

Mr. Weld, an Englishman, passed through Bradford County in October, 1796, and speaks of Asylum as a "town laid out at the expense of several philanthropic persons of Pennsylvania, who entered into a subscription for the purpose as a place of retreat for the unfortunate French emigrants who fled to America. The town consists of about fifty log houses, and, for the use of the inhabitants, a considerable land has been purchased adjoining it, which has been divided into farms. The French settled here, however, seem to have no great ability or inclination to cultivate the earth, and the greater part of them have let their lands at a small yearly rental to the Americans, and amuse themselves with driving deer, fowling, and fishing. They live entirely to themselves; they hate the Americans, and the Americans in the neighborhood hate and accuse them of being an idle and dissolute set. The manners of the two people are so very different that it is impossible they should ever agree."

The duke also speaks of the dislike many of the French colonists had for the Americans, which was so strong that a number of them declared they would never learn to speak English.

Mr. Talon planned his improvements on a large scale. His first care was to open and make passable the roads leading to Asylum, and to construct a road to the Loyal Sock. This was opened as far as the present Laddsburg, and is still known as the old French road. It is said that Mr. Talon expended in a single year more than three thousand dollars on this one item of improvements. Farms were also laid out, and quite a settlement was begun on the farm in Terry township formerly owned by Hiram Stone. The refugees, being all royalists, felt the deepest interest in their unfortunate king and his family, who, when they left France, were being rapidly degraded by the constituent assembly, and whose lives were in constant jeopardy from the mobs that controlled Paris. It was thought at one time that the royal family could be safely brought to America, and arrangements were actually made to this effect. Two spacious houses were erected on the Loyal Sock road near the settlement in Terry, a large bakery was constructed, and other buildings were in contemplation, when the news reached Asylum of the death of the king, which put an end to all further preparations.

In the valley of the south branch of the Towanda creek, from New Albany to Laddsburg, numerous choppings were commenced, but no further improvements were undertaken, except that at the latter place the frame of a saw-mill was put up, some of the irons necessary for the gearing were brought over, and one or two sugar-camps were erected. One solitary adventurer had gone four miles beyond, to the site of the present village of Dushore, and there commenced a clearing. At Asylum a brewery was built on the small stream which crosses the road a little above Richard Gilbert's. Arrangements were subsequently made for its enlargement, but the disruption of the colony prevented the plans being carried out.

As an illustration of the improvements made, style of their houses and gardens, the following description, recited in an agreement between Sophia de Scybert and Guy de Noailles, made Dec. 23, 1797, may be of interest: "On Number 416, stands a log house thirty by eighteen feet, covered with nailed shingles. The house is divided into two lower rooms and two in the upper story; the lower ones are papered. On both sides of the house stand two small buildings of the same kind; one is used for a kitchen, the other being papered is commonly called the dining-room; both these buildings have good fire-places and a half-story. Three rooms in the biggest house have fire-places; the two side-buildings and the other are joined together by a piazza. There is a good cellar under the dining-room. The yard is inclosed by a nailed pale-fence, and there is a good double gate. The garden has a like fence, and a constant stream of water runs through it. Over the spring a spring-house has been erected; it is divided into two rooms, one of which is floored. The garden is decorated by a considerable number of fruit-trees, young Lombardy poplars, and weeping willows, and by a lattice summer-house. Next to the garden is a nursery of about nine hundred apple-trees. The lower part of the lot forms a piece of meadow of about eight acres, inclosed by a post- and rail-fence. On the same lot stands a horse grist-mill. The building is forty feet long by thirty-four feet wide. Part of the lower story is contrived into a stable for the mill horses and a cow-stable. Part of the upper story is used to keep fodder. The mill is double-geared and in complete order, being furnished with a good pair of stones, good bolting-cloth, and in one corner stands a good fire-place. Above the mill runs a never-failing spring, which waters a great part of the meadow."

The house of Mr. Talon was of the same style, but considerably larger, and stood near the site of the old La Porte dwelling. Some of the emigrants succeeded in bringing away from France a part of their furniture, which added somewhat to the elegance of their mode of living. I shall never forget the enthusiasm with which Mrs. John Huff (a daughter of one of these immigrants, who was born in Paris, and has told me that she can remember seeing men's heads carried on pike-poles through the streets of that city) said to me, in pointing to a bureau with a marble top, "*That* came from France."

Two stores were opened at Asylum, which were far better supplied with goods than any which had been established by our own people, and although they were designed for

the especial benefit of the colony, were in a short time frequented by people from a distance. The duke mentions with evident zest the pleasure with which M. Blacons listened to the complaints made at Tioga Point, that their trade had been sadly damaged by the stores at Asylum.

Although lying on that side of the river where there was usually the least travel, yet Asylum soon came to be thronged with visitors, who were drawn to it either from motives of curiosity or business, or on account of the superior entertainment it afforded. To accommodate the strangers who came among them, as well as some of their own countrymen who were without homes, in August, 1794, M. Le Fevre was licensed to keep an inn at Asylum. At its January session, 1795, the court of Luzerne granted a like license to M. Heraud, and in April, 1797, to Peter Regnier and John Beedelliere.

Among the noted visitors at Asylum, beside the Duke de la Rochefoucauld, in 1795, was Talleyrand, who had occupied a prominent position in the constituent assembly, escaped to the United States in 1792, and was at Asylum in the autumn of 1795, where he remained for some time.

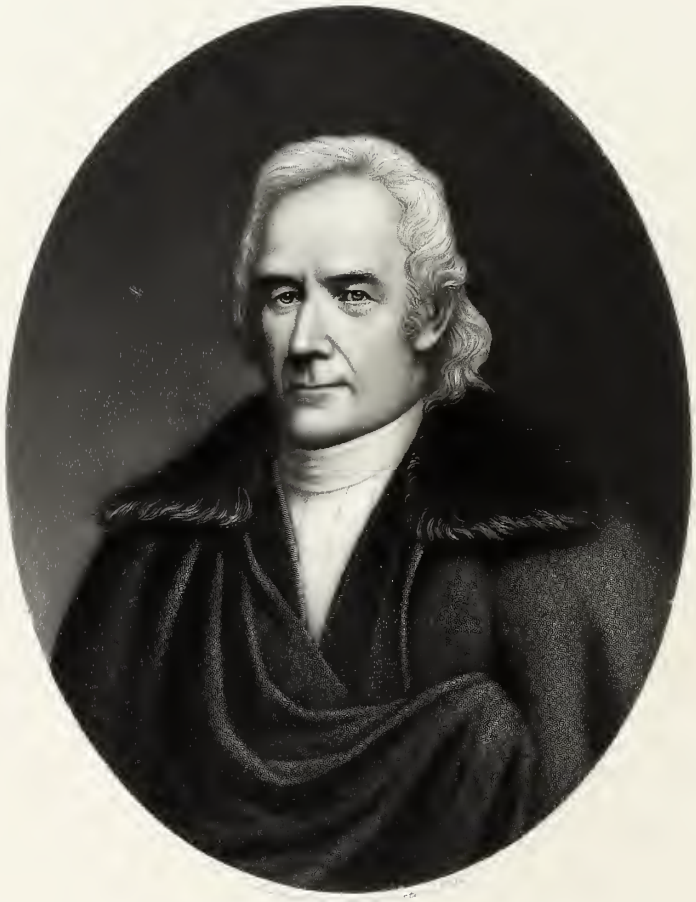
In 1796, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, and afterwards king of France, visited the colony and remained for a week or two, the guest of his former acquaintances in Paris. In company with him were the Duke Montpensier and Count Beaujolais.

Among the more important families who lived at Asylum the following may be noticed:

Lucretius de Blacons, a marquis, was deputy for Dauphiné in the constituent assembly. After leaving France he married Mademoiselle de Maulde, late canoness of the Chapter of Bonbourg. He kept a store, having as partner Mancy Colin, formerly Abbé de Sévigny and Archdeacon of Tours. M. Blacons returned to France, and became a member of the national assembly. M. Colin went to St. Domingo; became chaplain in the army of Toussaint L'Ouverture. On the surrender to Bonaparte he fled to Charleston, S. C., where he died shortly after. James de Montulé, a French baron, was captain of a troop of horse in the king's service. In Asylum he lived in the upper part of the settlement, and was superintendent of the clearings. His cousin, Madame de Sybert, whose husband was a rich planter of St. Domingo, where he died, lived near him. John Beedelliere had a store near where Miller's house is. He had for partners two brothers, Augustine and Francis de la Roue, one of whom was a *petit gend'arme* and the other a captain of infantry. They returned to France with Talleyrand, to whom one of them became private secretary. M. Beedelliere returned to France in 1803. M. Beaulieu was a captain in the French service; served in the legion of Potosky in the Revolutionary war. He remained in this country, and married his wife here. Doctor Lawrence Buzard was a rich planter in St. Domingo, and, with his wife, son, and daughter, settled at Asylum. He was eminent as a physician. He removed to the island of Cuba, where he died. Mr. John Brevost, a native of Paris, was, with M. Dulong, interested in the settlement at the Butternuts. At Asylum he was a farmer. In January, 1801, he advertises in the Wilkes-Barre *Gazette* "that he intends to open at Asylum a school for teaching the French language. The price of tuition and boarding a child between the ages of ten and sixteen years will be sixty bushels of wheat per year, to be delivered at Newtown, Tioga, Asylum, or Wilkes-Barre, at the places pointed out by the subscriber, one-half every six months." The school at Asylum proving a failure, he went to New Orleans, where he, his wife, and daughter established a flourishing ladies' seminary. Peter Regnier, who has been mentioned as an inn-keeper in 1797, in a letter to Judge Gore, dated at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 20, 1803, writes that Henry Welles, of Tioga, had made application to Mr. Brevost to purchase the horse-mill M. Regnier had at Asylum, and says that it can be had of Mr. George Aubrey, of Asylum; and adds, "After a long journey of two years in Europe, I am returned to this country, with the intention never to quit it again, being of opinion that there is not a better one in the world. I have no doubt but you will hear with much concern that I have been very unfortunate during my absence. With a great deal of trouble, I had realized some properties I had in France, and remitted the proceeds to my house in Philadelphia; in short, I expected to have an independent fortune. Far from it. Three months previous to my arrival here my partner had made his escape to the West Indies, leaving me and my family destitute of everything. However, I keep up my spirits and trust in Providence, now the only hope I can rely on." Mr. Aubrey was a blacksmith at Asylum; went to Philadelphia for surgical aid to remove a tumor from his neck, and remained there. M. Fromenté and M. Carles were priests, and conducted religious services in the colony. The old missal used there is still in existence, and was only recently in the possession of Rev. P. Toner, priest at Plymouth, Penn. Alexander d'Autremont married a daughter of Major Dodge, of Terrytown. He, his brother, and mother removed to Angelica,* New York. John Keating, an Irishman, was a prominent man at St. Domingo, who, rather than violate his oath of loyalty to the king of France, retired to the United States without a shilling. He was a valued counselor of M. Talon. Afterwards removed to Philadelphia, where he became a prominent merchant.

But the most remarkable man in the whole settlement was Aristide Aubert Du-petit-Thouars, or, as he was usually called by the people here, "the Admiral," a post-captain in the French navy, born in 1760, and educated in the military school of Paris. Of a frank, generous disposition, and fond of adventure, he was very popular with his companions at school and in arms. He was in the French naval service during a war with England, and after the peace was engaged in cruises to England and elsewhere. Later his interest became aroused in the fate of the missing navigator, La Perouse, and, at great personal sacrifice, he fitted out an expedition to find and rescue the unfortunate adventurers. He set sail in September, 1792, and had only fairly begun his voyage when a fatal malady carried off one-third of his crew in a few days, upon which he determined to put into the nearest harbor,—the island of Ferdinand de Noronha. Here the Portuguese seized his vessel, arrested and sent him a prisoner to Lisbon, where he underwent a captivity of some duration. Immediately on his release he

* He gave to this place its name, which was in honor of his daughter.



John Franklin

came to America, where, being acquainted with M. de Noailles, he was induced to come to Asylum. His fine spirit, genial temper, and benevolent disposition made him beloved and respected by all who knew him. No one of the French people is so well remembered as he, and of none are so many anecdotes repeated as of the "Admiral." On his arrival at Asylum he was the guest of M. Talon; but, disdaining to be the mere idle recipient of his favors, he obtained a grant of four hundred acres of land in the neighborhood of Dushore. Single-handed (he had lost an arm in an attack upon a pirate ship) and alone, he went four miles beyond any other clearing, and commenced an opening in the forest within the limits of the borough of Dushóre, near what has since been known as the Frenchman's spring. Several years afterwards the late C. F. Welles, Esq., of Wyalusing, in company with Mr. John Mozier, the owner of the tract, discovered the clearing, and knowing the history of this remarkable man, at once suggested the name Dushóre (the common pronunciation of the admiral's name by the Americans) to the adjoining settlement, which was then just commenced, a name which it has ever since retained. Among the numerous anecdotes related of Du-petit-Thouars the following are characteristic: Returning one day to Asylum, he met a man nearly naked, who told him he had been a captive among the Indians and had just escaped, whereupon the admiral gave him his only shirt, and, buttoning up his coat to conceal the loss of his nether garment, returned to M. Talon's. That evening, at tea, the room being very warm, the admiral was observed to be in a profuse perspiration, when it was suggested he would be more comfortable if he unbuttoned his coat. With true French politeness, he thanked them for their attention, but observed that he was only comfortable,—too proud to expose his own poverty and too modest to tell of his own benevolence. His necessities were soon known, and supplied in a way to save his feelings from mortification. When his clothing was so much worn as not to be respectable, the soiled articles were quietly exchanged for better ones and no remarks were made. When the Duke de la Rochefoucauld left Asylum, Messrs. Blacons and Du-petit-Thouars accompanied him to Niagara Falls, the former on horseback and the latter on foot, protesting all the time that he much preferred walking to riding, when the truth was he was too proud to appear to be dependent upon others. On the revocation of the decree of expatriation he returned to France, and was recommended by the most noted naval captains for a place in the French navy. It is said of him that when he presented himself before the minister of marine to receive his commission, the minister said to him, "You have but one hand, you ought to go on the retired and not on the active list." Du-petit-Thouars, proudly rising and stretching forth the handless stump, replied, "True, sir, I have given one hand to France, but here is another for her service." Soon after, the expedition to Egypt was proposed, and Du-petit-Thouars was placed in command of "Le Tonnant," an old vessel of eighty guns. Having reached its destination, the fleet was on the point of returning, but was detained in the roadstead of Aboukir by the imprudent orders of the general-in-chief. Du-petit-Thouars declared they were lost if they awaited Nelson in this unfavorable position, and urged they should set sail without delay; but declared, "I do not know what counsels may prevail, but one thing is certain, as soon as I am on deck my colors shall be nailed to the mast." He fought with great bravery against the already victorious enemy, and was slain just at the close of the engagement, August 1, 1798.*

When the French National Assembly came under the controlling influence of Robespierre, it issued a decree commanding all emigrants to return immediately to France, and on their failure to do so declared that they were forever expatriated, and their estates were confiscated. Wiser counsels prevailed about the time Napoleon began to assume the control of public affairs, and all Frenchmen were invited to return to their native country, with the assurance of the restoration of their estates. From what has already been said it may be inferred the French people at Asylum were not happy in their new occupation, and when the post brought the news of the new decree, the whole settlement was given over to a jubilee, and the great majority at once began to make preparations to return to their own beautiful France. Others, as we have seen, went to other parts of the United States; but three families remained, an account of whom will be given in the annals of the township, on a subsequent page of this volume.

Although the colony was of only short duration, yet in the example of better modes of living, the construction of passable roads, the introduction of more polite manners, better buildings, and, what was of much more value, the use of money, several thousand dollars of which were expended by them, they left an influence for good which was felt in all the subsequent history of the country.

CHAPTER VIII.

COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE name of Col. John Franklin has been frequently mentioned in the chapters which relate to the Connecticut claim and the Revolutionary war; but he was a man every way so remarkable, and occupied so important a position in Pennsylvania history, that a more extended notice seems to be demanded in a work devoted to the history of the county where he spent the greater part of his life, and where his ashes are entombed.

Of the early life and history of this remarkable man but little is known. His father, John Franklin, was of English descent, and was born in 1716. Settled and died in Canaan, Conn. He married Kezia Pierce. The result of this union was the following children, to wit:

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* In his official account of the Battle of the Nile, given by Rear-Admiral Gantiaume to General Bruix, minister of marine and colonies, dated Alexandria, Aug. 23, 1798, he says, "The admirals, the chiefs of division, Casa-Bianca, Thevenard, and Du-petit-Thouars are killed, and six other superior officers are dangerously wounded." Almost every school-boy has read the poetic description of the military obedience of the son of Casa-Bianca, who would not leave the burning ship without his father's command, beginning,—

"The boy stood on the burning deck."

1. Susanna, who married a Mr. Harrison, and died in 1804.

2. Abigail, who married a Mr. Collander, of Massachusetts, and died August 6, 1823, aged seventy-six years.

3. John, the subject of this sketch, born in Canaan, Conn., Sept. 26, 1749, and died in Athens, March 1, 1831.

4. Samuel, born in Canaan, married, settled, and died in Huntington, Pa.

5. Amos, born in Canaan, settled in Huntington, and died there.

6. A daughter who was born in Canaan, married a Mr. Tubbs, and settled in Huntington.

7. Mary, married —— Fellows.

8. Abia.

9. Silas, the youngest, born in Canaan, and remained on the old homestead.

John Franklin, the elder, was a man of considerable wealth and standing in his native town, a strict disciplinarian in his family, yet commanding the love and esteem of his children, a man of piety and virtue. The following anecdote is almost the only incident preserved of Col. Franklin's boyhood days. It occurred when he was about seventeen years of age, and is thus related by Mr. Miner. Having accompanied the family to their place of worship, the meeting-house being only inclosed, but neither ceiled nor plastered, the beams and rafters were all exposed to view. John saw that his austere father sat through the sermon with great uneasiness, but could not divine the cause. On returning home, "John," said his father, "it is my duty to give you a severe thrashing" (common in old times), "and you shall have it presently, so prepare yourself." "But you won't whip me, father, without telling me what for?" "No, certainly; your conduct at meeting, sir, is the cause. Instead of attending to the sermon, you were all the while gaping about as if you were counting the beams and rafters of the meeting-house." "Well, father, can you repeat the sermon?" "Sermon! no; I had as much as I could do to watch your inattention." "If I'll tell you all the minister said, you won't whip me?" "No, John, no; but that is impossible." Young Franklin immediately named the text, and, taking up the discourse, went through every head of it with surprising accuracy. "Upon my word," said the delighted parent, "I should not have thought it." "And now, father," said John, "I can tell you exactly how many beams and rafters there are in the meeting-house." His ever-springing affection for this parent is beautifully evinced in his journal. Almost every other page has the entry, "wrote a letter to father."

February 2, 1774, he married Lydia Doolittle (born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 13, 1751), and in the spring following moved to Wyoming, and settled in Plymouth. Here his family remained until the summer of 1776, as both his sons were born in this township, viz., Billa, Nov. 3, 1774, and Amos, June 4, 1776. Colonel Franklin's father had become a proprietor in the Susquehanna purchase, and located his rights in the township of Huntington. Thither John, leaving his family in Plymouth, went solitary and alone in the spring of 1775, and made his "pitch" on the banks of the Huntington creek, in Luzerne county. Having circumscribed the limits of his claim by notching and blazing the bark of the trees, he overturned some of the turf with the pole of his axe. These were the formalities of appropriating the forest, and this was his warrant of entry. No white man had preceded him in this vicinity; he was the first, and the unmolested choice of the virgin soil was before him, and here he made his selection and dedicated his future home.* During this year he erected his log house, cleared and sowed some three or four acres to grain, and in the summer of 1776 moved his family into the wilderness. His nearest neighbor was at the Susquehanna river, a distance of some seven or eight miles. For the next two years he was busily engaged on his farm, attending the town-meetings, where he was quick to debate, and able to defend his opinions, and was soon looked upon as one of the foremost men of the valley. When the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Connecticut militia was organized, John Franklin was made captain of the Salem and Huntington company. At the battle of Wyoming Franklin and his company were directed to report at the Forty fort immediately, but his company was so scattered that he was unable to bring them on in time to participate in the battle. Of himself he says, as soon he had taken care of his family (he had now three children, the third, a daughter, named Kezia, having been born at Huntington, April 11, 1778, and consequently now was less than three months old) he set out, with what few of his company could be gathered, for Wyoming, and reached the fort too late to participate in the engagement. He was present, however, to lend his advice in regard to the surrender, and his aid to the fugitives. Having done all in his power to help the sufferers, he returned to his family, and taking his wife and three little children, the oldest not four years old, started for a place of safety. Going down the river to Paxton, they remained there but a short time, and then went to Windsor, in Berks county. Here the family were attacked with the smallpox, and Mrs. Franklin died of the disease, Nov. 17, 1778. As soon as they recovered, feeling his own inability to take suitable care of his infant children, Capt. Franklin determined to place them in the care of his friends in Canaan. Hitching a yoke of oxen to a little cart, he put into it his three little children, the youngest about eight months old, tied a cow by the horns to follow, and drove on, having a cup, into which, from time to time, as occasion required, he milked and fed the babe. Thus he traveled the rough way, through forests, fording streams, and frequently sleeping under the canopy of the heavens, 260 miles, arriving at his destination in safety, and exhibiting all the patience and tenderness of a mother, as well as the care and providence of a father.

Leaving here his helpless family, he hastened to Wyoming, where some of the refugees had returned to gather their crops, and had built some defenses and shelter. Here Capt. Franklin's ability as a leader began to manifest itself. Those who had returned to Wyoming, the better for their protection, had banded together as a military company, of which Franklin was made captain. He was also commissioned justice of the peace by the legislature of Connecticut. The duties of both offices were responsible.

* Col. Wright's Sketches of Plymouth.

Constant activity was required to defend the settlers from the attacks of the savages, or pursue the retreating bands who, stealthily entering the valley, had struck a blow in some unexpected quarter and retreated with the fleetness of the wind. In the Sullivan campaign he was captain of the Wyoming volunteers, and in the attack of Gen. Hand on Chemung—or, as the old soldiers frequently called it, "Hog-back Hill"—was severely wounded in the shoulder, which, of course, prevented any further participation in the campaign. Until the close of the war he was in command of the militia, who did most of the active military service in the valley.

As a justice, his decisions were usually final. Indeed, most of the cases brought before him for adjudication were comparatively trivial. Mr. Miner has preserved some of the records of Franklin's justice's court, two of which are the following: Aug. 19, 1780, —— ——, of Westmoreland, found guilty of playing cards; therefore, ordered that he pay a fine to the treasury of the town of Westmoreland of ten shillings, lawful money, with costs. The other, a party was accused of secreting goods, when the justice put him under oath, and condemned him on his own testimony to pay a fine and restore the goods.

Besides, we find Capt. Franklin one of the justices of the quorum, frequently the moderator of the town-meeting, appointed on the most responsible committees, and at the same time engaged in his farming, enjoying a hunt, in short, occupied in the multifarious business which the situation required.

After the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania over the Susquehanna company's purchase had been affirmed by the Trenton decree, contrary to all expectation, the government, instead of confirming the settlers in their possessions, declared that nothing could be done to interfere with the claims of those holding Pennsylvania title, and instead of quiet, the New England people were given to understand that they must purchase their land at the land-holders' own prices. In the contests which have been detailed in another chapter, Capt. Franklin took the lead.

When the people began to realize the difficulties of their situation, an association was formed for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land in the State of New York, and Capt. Franklin was sent out on an exploring expedition. He was absent from the 15th of May to the 7th of June, exploring the valley from Oquago up the Chenango, but for some reason the purchase was never consummated. Several parties, as Lieut. Roswell Franklin, the Gores,* and some others who were subsequently settlers in this county, went up there, but came back the same season. Franklin returned, determined to resist every act by which an attempt should be made to wrest from the settler his claim to the lands which were bought with the blood of his kindred. The struggle which ensued need not here be repeated. The various histories of Wyoming are filled with the details, and the public papers of this period, published in the Pennsylvania Archives, are minute in their delineations.

In 1784, Hon. John Boyd, John Armstrong, Jr., James Reed, and John Okely were appointed a commission to visit Wyoming and make inquiry into the claims and complaints of the Connecticut people. One evening it was alleged that an assault was made upon the house where they were lodged, and forthwith John Armstrong, the secretary of the Commonwealth, issued an order to Sheriff Antes to raise a posse and arrest John Swift, John Franklin, Elisha Satterlee, and fifteen others for riot; but they never were brought to trial.

In the various conferences which were held with commissioners and other officials, in writing letters, in visiting various parts of the Wyoming settlements, in circulating petitions, pleading the cause of the Connecticut people before the supreme executive council and the legislature of Pennsylvania, Franklin was constantly busy, and ever true to the people whom he represented and for whom he spoke, challenging not only the unqualified confidence of the settlers, but calling forth the bitterest epithets from the partisans of the Pennsylvania land-holders. In a brief sketch like this, it will be impossible to go into the details of all the movements of each party in this long and bitter conflict; but it may be set down as a fact, that whenever the rights of the Connecticut people were assailed, he ever stood ready for their defense, whether it was against the overbearing and haughty Patterson, or the treacherous Armstrong.

In nothing was Col. Franklin more distinguished than in his wonderful versatility in devising means for the accomplishment of his purposes. When it became evident that the legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by the land-holders, the first scheme was to secure a court in which the private right to the soil could be tried. Failing in this, the next movement was to interest the Connecticut government in behalf of the suffering settlers; but in this the government declined to use anything but the moral influence of its opinions on the executive council of the commonwealth. Next was the new State plan, in which it was intended, through the aid of the Susquehanna company and the sympathy felt for the New England people at Wyoming, to bring on a sufficient force to wrest the territory from the grasp of the commonwealth. It must be remembered that at this time we were under the old confederation, which, in time of peace, hardly bound the States to anything, and left each State to take care of its own interests as best it might, and maintain its own territorial integrity by its own force.

While this new State scheme was pending, the Pennsylvania legislature, in connection with the Land-holders' Association, proposed to erect the Wyoming settlements into a new county, and quiet the old settlers in their possessions; and Timothy Pickering was sent to carry into effect the measures. Franklin was willing to enter into the arrangement, provided if, instead of requiring their submission to Pennsylvania first and confirming their titles afterwards, the titles should be confirmed first, and the half-share men should be provided for. The propositions of Franklin were directly opposed to the schemes of Pickering and his friends.

* "Mr. Gore, of this Place, who had been sent some time ago to the Assembly of the state of New York with a Petition for a Grant of Land thirty miles Miles Square at Aghquaguo on this Side of the Lake near the Head of the River Susquahannah, returned last Night and brought the News that the Petition of the Wyoming Settlors had been granted, and that he was going up & chuse the Place."—Capt. Shrawder to Pres. Dickinson, March 29, 1783.

In order to test the general sentiment of the people, a meeting was called to decide whether they would accept of Col. Pickering's propositions or not. Pickering opened the discussion. In a set speech—and he was a good talker—he portrayed the advantages of the proposed plan, the honesty of the intentions of the legislature, the folly of arraying themselves against so powerful a State, and urged them to seize the present opportunity to avail themselves of the generosity of the State and of the land-holders. The old settlers, many of them, caught at the hope thus held out to them, and if they could be secured in their homes were willing to accept the conditions on which they were offered. Here, as everywhere, Col. Franklin represented the half-share men and the company. His speech is spoken of as one of marvelous power. He held in his memory the whole story of the sufferings of the Yankees. How had Pennsylvania ever befriended Wyoming? When they were threatened by savages, she lent them no aid; when fathers and husbands were slain, she gave them the poor consolation by expressing the hope they would not again attempt to occupy Wyoming; in every proposition for compromise she had been partisan against them, and even then failed to carry into effect the promises which she had made. As he went on to delineate the brutality of the soldiers sent for their subjugation, the frauds which had been practiced by Pennsylvania officials, every eye was upon him, and every heart beat in sympathy with him. Pickering and his friends, to divert attention, brought on a disturbance in the meeting, and a vote taken was decided to have been in favor of the State scheme. Mr. Miner thinks Col. Franklin was not eloquent. But if eloquence is the art of persuasion, Col. Franklin certainly could not have been wanting. It is said when the hearers of the great Roman orator listened to his carefully-wrought and highly-polished orations, they went away saying, "What a great orator Cicero is!" but when they went from hearing Demosthenes, they said, "Let us fight Philip." Col. Franklin's hearers went saying, "We will have nothing to do with Pennsylvania; we abhor her treachery, we despise her fickleness."

In Timothy Pickering Col. Franklin found a "foeman worthy of his steel." Co-operating with him were some of the leading names in Wyoming,—the Hollenbacks, Butlers, Denisons, and the like; but Franklin bent all his wonderful energy to unite the people against the new county scheme. For two months he was engaged night and day. Riding up and down the valley, visiting from house to house, talking to little knots and gatherings of the people, writing letters to the prominent men of eastern New York and of New England, making frequent trips eastward, he was using all his energy and all his powerful influence in opposition to Pickering and his supporters. Matters were becoming desperate. The plan of Pickering to divide the Wyoming settlers was likely to come to naught, and his efforts to bring a portion of them into acquiescence with his project to be frustrated. Some decisive action must be taken. On his representation of the state of affairs at Wyoming to the supreme executive council, Charles Biddle, acting president, writes to Pickering, under date of Sept. 1, 1787, "Understanding that John Franklin is at the head of this opposition, we have thought it necessary to send a warrant to apprehend him." The warrant was issued by Chief-Justice M'Kean, and on the 26th of September the council commanded Col. John Craig to take what force was deemed necessary, proceed to Wyoming, and there apprehend John Franklin, John Jenkins, Zera Beach, and John McKinstry, and bring them to Philadelphia. He was specially cautioned, "If you take Franklin at Wilkes-Barre do not proceed any farther, or run no risk of losing him by endeavoring to apprehend the others." The charge brought against Franklin was high treason. Mr. Miner thus details the particulars of executing the warrant:

"Colonel Franklin, at the close of September, had been making a political tour down the west side of the river to Huntington and Salem, and returned by Hanover and Wilkes-Barre, when, as he stood by Mr. Yarrington's, near the ferry, it being about two o'clock in the afternoon, a person whom he knew came up and said, 'a friend at the red house wished to speak with him.' Unconscious of danger, he walked down, when suddenly he was seized behind, and an attempt made to pinion his arms. By powerful efforts he shook himself loose; was again seized, but by the most vigorous exertions kept his opponents from their purpose, till a noose was thrown over his head, and his arms confined, the power of four men being requisite to tie him. To get him on horseback was the next object. Colonel Franklin now cried out, 'Help, help! William Slocum! Where is William Slocum?' and drawing his pistols, for he went armed, discharged one of them without effect, when a heavy blow struck him for a moment almost senseless, and covered his face with blood. The hour had been judiciously chosen,—in the midst of seeding time. William Slocum, with nearly all the male population, were at work in distant fields sowing grain. . . . 'From the river-bank Captain Erbe,' who had been deputed by Colonel Craig to make the arrest, and was accompanied by three men, 'had got his prisoner into the main street, near Colonel Pickering's, but with tremendous power, and in spite of his four captors, Franklin threw himself from the horse as often as placed on him, when Colonel Pickering was obliged to come from behind the curtain, and decisively to interpose. Accompanied by his servant, he ran to the door, armed with a loaded pistol, which he held to Franklin's breast, while George, the servant, tied his legs under the horse and bound him to one of his captors. . . . Thus subdued by six, he was hurried with painful speed to Philadelphia.'" Here he was confined in jail with great rigor, and every expression of indignation for the act on the part of the Wyoming people was made a pretext for inflicting new severities. All Wyoming was in commotion on hearing of the abduction of Franklin and the part Pickering had taken in it. Nothing had ever occurred in all the controversy which so stirred the people. Franklin was their beloved leader, their personal friend, their trusted counselor. The blow which struck him down had been aimed at them. Franklin's enemy was an enemy to them; what had been inflicted upon him was ready to be meted out to them if opportunity offered. His cause was theirs, and his sufferings were on their behalf. It was well understood that about this time was formed what was popularly called the "Wild Yankee League," a confederation among the half-share men for their mutual protection,

in whieh, after reeounting their elaim and possession, they eonelude: "Therefore, we humbly, jointly, and severally pledge our honors and all our properties, real and personal, that we will use our utmost exertions for the proteetion and defense of eaeh other in the possession of the lands aforesaid against all invaders, and for the defense of all sueh as will join with us in this eombination, and that we will unequivoeally adhere to everything eomprised in the foregoing deelaration. We also hereby deelare to the publie that we will lay no elaim to lands under any other title but that of the Susquehanna eompany, in the before-mentioned purehase." This league was signed by upwards of sixty, more than one-half of whom were Bradford County men.

Immediate measures were taken by the wild Yankees and their friends to seize Colonel Piekering, and hold him as a hostage for the release of Franklin. Informed of their purpose, Pickering eseaped from houe in the night, and made his way to Philadelphia, only in time to save himself from eapture, for "under the lead of Swift and Satterlee, the Tioga boys, or wild Yankees, surrounded the house in the evening and demanded admittanee, threatening in ease of refusal or resistanee to set the buildings on fire." After assuring themselves that Pickering had fled, they sent a party over the mountain to intereept him, but he was too vigilant, and had stolen a mareh on them. On the report of Piekering, eouneil on the 8th of Oetober passed the following order: that,

"Taking into consideration the intelligence received from the county of Luzerne since the capture of John Franklin, the principal of the banditti lately assembled at Tioga, and the public safety at this time requiring that the said John Franklin should be closely confined, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia be directed to confine the said John Franklin in one of the upper rooms of the jail, in irons, to suffer no person or persons whatsoever to speak to him without leave from council, or one of the judges of the supreme court, and to debar him the use of pen, ink, and paper."

Whatever may be thought of the poliey of Piekering and the party aeting with him, the vindietiveness with whieh Franklin was pursued, the absolute eertainty that he had eommitted no erime against the law, that at the most the offense eharged was only a politieal one, and made for nothing but politieal purposes, must forever stigmatize the eruelty of Franklin's treatment as inhuman and disgraeeful. It is a dark spot on the otherwise fair name of Colonel Piekering, and easts a shadow over an otherwise unsullied eharaeter whieh, were it not that the truth of history requires it, would gladly have been allowed to pass unnotieed. After a fortnight's eonfinement in a eheerless dungeon, without bed or fire, manaeled like a felon, shut off from friends, books, and writing materials, with no elothing but the summer suit he had on when eaptured, through the eold, damp, Oetober days, eouneil so far relented that the sheriff was permitted to furnish him a "mattress and three blankets," and on the 26th of Oetober to take off the irons, on Franklin giving his parole that he would not eseape. This was not done, however.

Piekering, believing that the exeitement had subsided, returned to Wilkes-Barre in January, 1788, where he imagined he eould now live in safety. Although warned of the danger to whieh he was exposed, he regarded the warning rather as a threat, whieh he was determined to defy. On the night of June 26, 1788, while in bed, he was seized by a party in disguise, and quietly taken away, and before the eommunity were alarmed his eaptors were beyond the reaeh of pursuit, and eonveyed their prisoner to the wilds of Bowman's, and afterwards of the Mehoopany ereek, where he was kept under guard. The object of the eapture was to proeure from Piekering a letter to the authorities at Philadelphia asking for Franklin's release. This Pickering steadily refused to do, when he was at length released by his eaptors, and returned to Wilkes-Barre after a eaptivity of twenty days.

Franklin had been kept in eonfinement for more than a year, deprived of the very neeessaries of life, kept without fire, and ironed, held without trial and refused bail, in sueh palpable violation of the spirit of the Federal eonstitution, whieh affirmed the right of every man aeeused of erime to a speedy trial, that the eonduet of the Pennsylvania authorities was reprobated all over the Union. On Oet. 14, 1788, Governor Huntington, of Conneetieut, addressed a seeond letter* to the governor of Pennsylvania, in which he suggests, "whether it be eonsistent with the free eonstitution of the eommonwealth of Pennsylvania to hold any person a elose prisoner from year to year, merely upon aeeusation, without admitting him to bail, or the liberty of a trial, when government is in profound peaee and full exereise." The answer of David Rediek, aeting president, is weak and equivoeal, and amounts simply to this: that the eonduet of Franklin had been bad, and people must not believe all they hear.

In the mean time Franklin had sent a memorial to the eouneil, stating that he was siek, and far from home and friends, was suffering from the rigors of his eonfinement, whereupon, on Feb. 8, they ordered the irons to be taken off from him, and the severity of his eonfinement mitigated as far as was eonsistent with safety. Assuranees had been given Franklin that if he eould obtain bail in the sum of two thousand pounds he should be liberated; but, on naming a number of his friends as his seeurity, he was met with the eontemptuous remark from one of the eouneil, that no ten persons in Wyoming were worth two hundred pounds, mueh less two thousand. Finally, strieken down by a severe siekness, indueed by eonfinement aud the want of the eustomary neeessaries of life, he addressed the supreme exeeutive eouneil a letter, dated, PRISON, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1788. This letter is too long for publieation entire,† but is in substanee his willingness to do anything that may be required of him, his disappointment that he had not been liberated on bail, aeeording to previous assuranees, deelaring in ease he had been thus liberated his purpose to return to Wyoming and use his influenee to quell the disturbanees there. Mr. Miner remarks, "The lion being tamed, the purpose of a new and independent government being abandoned, and the pledge eontained in his letter to the eom-

*The answer to this letter is in Pa. Ar., vol. xi. p. 238. It must have been written about Feb. 1, 1788.

† This letter is published in Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 433, and the original is among the papers of the Bradford County Historieal Society.

mittee being received with confidence, Colonel Franklin was visited by the magnates of the city and treated with all the respect and courtesy of a prisoner of state, detained on political considerations not affecting his moral integrity or personal character. Knowing his great influence, particular pains were taken to conciliate him and bring him into the scheme of compromise devised by Colonel Pickering. Without committing himself on that point, he satisfied those interested that he would offer no further obstruction to the introduction of the laws." A session of the supreme court was held in Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 8, 1788, by Chief-Justice M'Kean, supported by Judge Jacob Rush. Colonel Franklin was brought up from the city, and was indicted on a charge of high treason "in endeavoring to subvert the government, and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof," but, on the ground that important witnesses were wanting, the trial was postponed, Franklin admitted to bail, and set at liberty, and the prosecution, after remaining some years unacted upon, was abandoned.

Some time previous to his arrest, Colonel Franklin had married Abigail, daughter of Captain Stephen Fuller, and the widow of Captain James Bidlack. Captain Bidlack at the time of the battle was in command of the lower Wilkes-Barre company, consisting of thirty-eight men, was captured by the enemy on the evening of that fatal 3d of July, was forced upon a burning log-heap, and held there with pitchforks until burned to death. The precise date of Colonel Franklin's second marriage we have not been able to ascertain. Immediately after his release from prison he moved to Athens, and for the remainder of his life was a resident of Bradford County.

In 1792, Col. Franklin was elected high sheriff of Luzerne. In the commission issued to him by Governor Mifflin, he says, "*reposing special trust and confidence in your patriotism, integrity, and ability.*" When it is remembered that this is less than four years from the period of his incarceration in Philadelphia for high treason, the fact becomes significant. From the expiration of his term as sheriff he was busy for a number of years as one of the commissioners, and as the clerk of the Susquehanna company. It will be remembered that this was a period of great activity with the company, in which they were making prodigious efforts to retain their purchase. At the August sessions of the court, in 1801, John Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee, and Joseph Biles were indicted for unlawfully combining and conspiring for the purpose of conveying, possessing, and settling on lands within the limits of the county of Luzerne, under a certain pretended title not derived from the commonwealth, nor from the Proprietaries previous to the Revolution; also of combining and conspiring to lay out townships by persons not appointed or acknowledged by the laws of this commonwealth. This case created great excitement throughout Luzerne county, because of the standing of the parties who were defendants, and because it was regarded as a test case under the intrusion law. Joseph B. McKean, attorney-general, was the prosecutor. The case was called up May 4, 1802, before Judges Yates and Brackenridge,—but three witnesses were sworn on the part of the commonwealth, and none for the defense. It was proved that the defendants had surveyed and granted townships, and lots of land, under the Susquehanna company's title. The defense was the unconstitutionality of the law. Upon this the whole case turned. The jury returned a special verdict, in which they found Satterlee and Biles not guilty, Franklin and Jenkins guilty if the law was constitutional, otherwise not guilty. On the question of the constitutionality of the law the court was divided in opinion. Judge Yates gave a long list of quotations from English and American authorities in support of an argument for the constitutionality of the law. Judge Brackenridge, however, took the ground that it was against equity and justice, and thus contrary to the spirit of the constitution, both State and national. A bill of exceptions was filed by the defendants, but most of the points were merely technical. From the favorable progress of the compromise measures the prosecution was dropped.

In 1781, while Connecticut still claimed jurisdiction over the New England settlements on the Susquehanna, and representatives from "Westmoreland" were sent to the general assembly at Hartford, Col. Franklin represented the town for one session. In the years 1795 and 1796 he represented Luzerne county in the assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1799 to 1803, inclusive, he was in the assembly every term. Mr. Miner says of him: "A few months before an election, with great tact Franklin would commence his essays, awaken old and new prejudices and hopes, kindling the spirit of the people to that degree of warmth that 'Col. Franklin *must* go to the assembly,' and he went." As an evidence of his popularity in this county, in 1801 he received in the Tioga district every vote, and in the Wyalusing district all but sixteen; in 1802, every vote but three in the three election districts of which the county was composed, and in 1803 all but ten.

In the legislature, on all those questions which related to the title of lands, he was earnest in his defense of the half-share men and unsparing in his reproaches and withering sarcasm of the "land-jobbers." An attempt was made in the session of 1802–3 to expel him from the assembly on account of his indictment under the intrusion law, but on account of political reasons many in the land-holders' interest were induced to vote against his expulsion. Determined, however, to get rid of him, the legislature, in 1804, passed an act dividing the county of Luzerne, and setting off that part which contained the residence of Col. Franklin to Lycoming. It is said that the first draft of the bill included that part of Luzerne west of the Susquehanna and north of the Towanda. When the bill was read, Col. Franklin arose in his seat and remarked "he wished to inform the gentlemen that he lived east of the river." The boundaries were accordingly changed so as to include him in the dismembered portion. In 1805, however, much to the chagrin of his enemies, he was elected by the people of Lycoming, and appeared in triumph at Lancaster and took his seat. As it was his crowning, so it was his closing victory. Old age had dampened his ardor and chilled his ambition, and the remainder of his days were spent in the quiet of his own home. Here, surrounded by friends who loved and revered him, it was his delight to recount the scenes of his early days, and tell the story of the suffering and toils of his companions and associates.

Many of the older people at Athens still remember him. His tall, stalwart frame was bent with age, the gleam of fire in his eye had faded, the sandy, bushy hair had become bleached, the scars left by the smallpox were mingled with the wrinkles and seams of age, but all his neighbors rose up before the hoary head, and listened with reverence to his words of counsel. It was his custom, later in life, whenever he attended the burial of one of the old citizens, at the grave to make some remarks about the deceased. These words and the impression which they made are still remembered by many.

An anecdote has been related which illustrates Col. Franklin's retentive memory. This he retained to the last. He could tell the events, in their order and with great minuteness, which had occurred in the valley from the period of its first occupation by the white people. He knew every man and his history on the Susquehanna company's purchase, and the history of every tract of land which had been occupied. In all questions relating to settlement or occupancy, his testimony was invaluable and conclusive. Many of those depositions, where they could be obtained, have thrown great light on our early history.

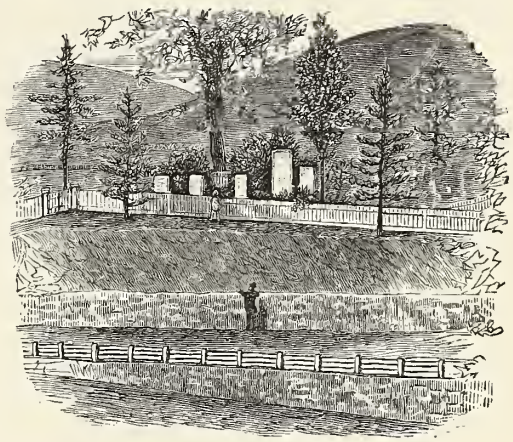
He was a ready writer. His pen was constantly employed. In writing the history of the purchase, in taking copies of legal papers and documents, in writing letters, in keeping a journal, the amount of writing done by him was enormous. Many of those papers have been preserved, but the great mass have been scattered and destroyed.

He was earnest in his convictions, and ardent in maintaining them. He believed the claim of the Susquehanna company was a valid one. No person can read his argument in its defense without amazement at the amount of labor expended in procuring and arranging the facts, and the skill with which they are made to answer his purpose. It has been said that as respects the great principles on which real estate is held in this country, his knowledge has never been surpassed.

In his earlier years Franklin and his wife were communicants in the Congregational church. After the death of his first wife, and in the excitement and conflicts of his middle life, his religious feelings seem to have been kept in the background; but in his latter life they returned with renewed vigor. To his friends he confessed his departures from his professions, and his determination to live a better life. This he did, spending much of his time in reading the Bible and in devotion. There are old people now living who remember with great distinctness his long, earnest prayers.

In politics Col. Franklin was a zealous Federalist, and, wielding so large an influence in Luzerne, in the then nearly balanced state of parties in Pennsylvania, he was courted or countenanced by eminent men, and even the heart of his old enemy, Timothy Pickering, so far relented that they exchanged civilities, and, it is understood, dined together at the secretary's table. Although usually grave and dignified in his demeanor, there was a vein of sly humor often mingled in his conversation. At one time, in giving his evidence before court, referring to some transaction which took place about the time of his abduction, he observed that about that time he was called "on important business to Philadelphia; he had just gone in company with several gentlemen to that city." At another time he referred to his moving to Athens as immediately after his return from a protracted visit to Philadelphia.

Col. Franklin died at Athens, at his home, March 1, 1831, aged eighty-one years three months and five days. He was buried on a little gravel bluff overlooking the highway, and in plain view of Tioga Point, only a few rods north of his mansion. A view of his burial-place is here given. Abigail, the colonel's last wife, died in Athens, Jan.



COL. FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

30, 1834, in her eighty-third year. She was buried beside him, and a plain marble slab marks their graves.

Of his children, Billa settled first at Palmyra, N. Y., afterwards at St. Alban's, N. Y., where he died, leaving a family of nine children; Amos, by profession a physician, settled at Cayuga village, and died there, Oct. 11, 1804, leaving one son, Henry, who died without children. The daughter, Kezia, married Dr. Solomon Beebe, settled at Geneva, N. Y., and died without children. The widow Bidlack had, previous to her marriage with Col. Franklin, Stephen, who was seven years old at the time of the massacre, settled at Spencer, N. Y., and died there; Sally, married a Mr. Chitsie, and settled in New York State; Hettie, married William Patrick, settled first in Wysox, and then moved to Michigan,—she was the mother of the late Gen. Welles' first wife; and James, who settled in Sheshequin.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY AND THE ERECTION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The northeastern part of the Indian purchase of 1768, which included the greater part of the territory of Bradford, was attached to Northampton county; but as there were not more than three or four families, except the Moravian missionaries, residing within the present bounds of this county previous to the erection of Northumberland, the State made no attempt to exercise jurisdiction over this part of her domain.

On the 27th of March, 1772, the county of North-

umberland was established, including the northern part of Northampton and comprising the Wyoming settlements on the Susquehanna. At this time there does not seem to have been anything like townships or election districts in this part of the State, the several portions of the territory being designated by districts whose boundaries were not very clearly defined. In 1783 the legislature of Pennsylvania appointed Joseph Montgomery, William Montgomery, and Moses McClean commissioners to proceed to Wyoming, endeavor to allay the disturbances, and establish civil government there. In the discharge of their duties, in the month of April of that year, they divided the Wyoming settlements into three townships, called respectively Wyoming, Shawanese, and Stoke; the latter township covered this county. Among the returns of surveys at Harrisburg is the following:

"A Draught of a tract of land called ——, situate joining Land surv'd for Job Chillaway and others at Wyaloosing, in *Stoke township*, North'd County, containing four hundred & nineteen & ¼ [acres], with the usual allowance of six per cent. for Roads, &c. Surveyed for John Lawson, the 10th day of October, 1783, in pursuance of a warrant dated the 18th day of Feb'y, 1775.

"by Wm. Gray, D. S.

"To John Lukens, Esqr., Surveyor General."

It will be observed that this survey was made in October of the same year the township was set off; but the country was so far distant, it being sixty miles to the nearest justice, that practically it was beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth.

On the 25th of September, 1786, an act was passed erecting the county of Luzerne out of the northern part of Northumberland. The limits of the new county embraced not only present Luzerne, but Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Bradford. On an old map in my possession its east line is run from the fourth mile-stone south to the Lehigh river; the north line is the line of the State from the fourth to the eightieth mile-stone, and a part of its west line coincides with the present line between Bradford and Tioga counties. Dec. 27, 1787, an act was passed providing for an election on the first of the following February, at which Col. Nathan Denison was chosen to the supreme executive council; John Franklin, member of assembly; and Lord Butler, Esq., high sheriff. Col. Timothy Pickering was appointed prothonotary, and William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbit, Timothy Pickering, Matthias Hollenback, Nathan Kingsley, and Obadiah Gore justices of the peace and of the court of common pleas for the county. Thus, for the first time, the people on the North Branch of the Susquehanna were represented in the legislature of the commonwealth, and had courts to which they could resort which were not prejudiced against them because they were New England people.

At the June sessions, 1788, the court agreed to the expediency and propriety of dividing the county into districts, for the election of justices of the peace, in the following manner, to wit:

I. From the upper line of the county to the place at which the road crosses Roswell Franklin's mill-creek [near where Mr. Lanning lives in Wysox], by an east and west line comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the First district,—one justice.

II. From the last-mentioned line to the mouth of Wyalusing creek, by an east and west line comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the Second district,—one justice.

III. From the last-mentioned line to the mouth of Teague's creek, by an east and west line comprehending both sides of the river, to be called the Third district,—one justice.

The remaining districts lay outside of the present lines of Bradford. Noah Murray was commissioned justice in the first district by the supreme executive council, his commission bearing date Nov. 23, 1788. Obadiah Gore also lived in this district, and Nathan Kingsley in the third district. I can find no record of any justice for the second district.

At the March sessions, 1790, of the court, held at Wilkes-Barre, "It is ordered by the justices of this court that the county of Luzerne be divided into *eleven* townships, by the following names and descriptions, to wit:

"1. *Tioga*, bounded on the north by the north line of the State, on the east by the east line of the county, on the south by an east and west line which shall strike the Standing Stone, on the west by the west line of the county.

"2. *Wyalusing*, bounded north by the south line of Tioga, on the east by the east line of the county, on the south by an east and west line passing through the mouth of Meshoppen creek, and on the west by the west line of the county."

The township of Tioga as thus described was seventy-six miles in length from east to west, and a trifle more than eighteen miles in width from north to south. The township of Wyalusing was the same length, and a little more than ten miles in breadth. The next township below, Tunkhannock, cut off a small triangle of the south part of the county, but it was then and for several years after an unbroken, uninhabited wilderness.

At the April sessions, 1795, a petition was presented to the court asking for a division of Tioga township by an east and west line passing through a small stream on the east side of the Susquehanna, southwesterly of Breakneck, the north part to be called Tioga and the south part "Wisocks." The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The earliest assessment we have been able to find is for 1796. The following is the list of taxables in each of the three townships. Those marked with a * in Wyalusing belong to Wyoming county, and those marked the same way in Tioga were in present Susquehanna county. In the spelling the assessment roll has been followed.*

Wyalusing.—Justus Gaylord, assessor; Oliver Dodge and Stephen Beckwith, assistants; *Stephen Arnold, Silas F. Andrews, Benjamin Ackley, *Solomon Agard, —— Abbott, John Amcup, Sherman Buck, Judah Benjamin, Gideon Baldwin, Sr., Gideon Baldwin, Jr., Daniel Brown, Humphrey Brown, Laertes Blacken, Richard Benjamin, John Bradshaw, *Silas Barsley, Isaac Brownson, Dimon Bostwick, Ezekiel Brown, Samuel Baker, Aaron Beman, Peter Brunert, Laurence Buzard, John Brovost, John Bigdelier, Stephen Beckwith, Robert Carr, Benjamin Crawford, Jedediah Coon, Mansy Colony, Job Camp, Rufus (?) Carter,

* (1) Non-resident; (2) Susquehanna county.

Jonah Carter, Samuel Crooks, (1) John Durrance, Oliver Dodge, William Dorton, Francis Demene, Henry Dandilott, Widow Dutremont, William Dimmead, Lazarus Ellis, Joseph Elliott, Henry Ellsworth, Joseph Ellsworth, Ephraim Fairchild, Elijah Fromenta, *Josiah Fawsett, Samuel Gordon, James Gordon, *Justus Gaylord, Sr., *Ambrose Gaylord, *Eleazar Gaylord, William Goodrich, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Chauncy Gaylord, Samuel Gilbert, John Horton, James Hinds, (1) Matthias Hollenback, Isaac Hancock, Joseph Ingham, John Keeton, *Joseph Keeney, Elisha Keeler, Richard Keeney, Mark Keeney, Nathan Kingsley, *Isaac Lacey, Bartholomew Lafaber, Bartholomew Laporte, Caz'a La Roue, *Henry Lott, David Lake, Lewis Lefeber, Samuel Luckey, Thomas Lewis, James Lake, Robert Lattimore, Joseph Maurice, James Montale, John Maney, Guy Noailles, Thomas Oviatt, John Ogden, *Peter Osterhout, *Benjamin Overfield, *—— Overfield, George Obray, Isaac Pratt, Philip Place, Reuben Place, Uriah Persons, *Noah Phelps, Joseph Preston, Zachariah Price, John Pegar, James Quick, Francis Reo, Lewis Rhoads, Samuel Rockwell, John Rosher, Josiah Rogers, James Rockwell, Eleazer Russell, (2) Daniel Ross, (2) Jesse Ross, Joseph Ross, Samuel Seeley, Fred. Sheer, Jacob Swar, *Philip Shoemaker, Nathan Stevens, Aden Stevens, John Shoemaker, Oliver Sesson, *William Sutton, Christopher Scoonover, Sophia Sebart, *Ebenezer Skinner, *William Smith, *Gerritt Smith, *Jonathan Stevens, *Samuel Sturdevant, *Samuel Sturdevant, Sr., *Abijah Sturdevant, *Noah Sturdevant, *Azor Sturdevant, *James Sturdevant, Thomas Smiley, Joseph Stalford, David Shoemaker, Abraham Taylor, Job Turrell, Parshall Terry, Nathan Terry, Uriah Terry, Jonathan Terry, Joshua Terry, Joseph Todd, Thomas Tillotson, Daniel Turrell, Omer Talon, John Taylor, Joseph C. Town, Thomas Wigton, Thomas Wright, Amasa Wells, Reuben Wells, Guy Wells, *Joseph Wheeler, *James Wheeler, Nathan Winton, Joab Whitcomb, John Whitcomb, J—— Whitcomb, Hiram Whitcomb, Miner York, David Young, Robert Young, Anthony Vanderpool. The whole valuation is $51,600; outside the county, $10,262. In Bradford the number of acres improved, 1357; unimproved, 22,377; the whole tax, $257.99; in the county, $206.69; number of resident taxables, 108.

Wysocks.—Name of assessor not given. John Bennett, Chas. Beloughne, Joshua Bowman, Stephen Ballard, Amos Bennett, Jr., Joseph Bennett, Joseph Bullard, Nathan Bull, Henry Bunnell, Ferris Bodwell, Chas. Bartley, Joshua Baily, Thos. Bennett, Amos Bennett, Jno. Blandon, David Barinton, Henry Birney, Gideon Bennett, Saml. Cranmer, Usual Carter, Saml. Clark, Jr., Saml. Covel, Michael Crons, Noadiah Cranmer, Ebenezer Cindle, Wm. Coolbaugh, Moses Coolbaugh, Barnabas Clark, Moses Calkens, John Clark, Amy Cranmer, John Cranmer, Abisha Cole, Samuel Cole, James Cornet, Samuel Clark, William Dorharty, William Dewitt, Saul Dewitt, William Dobin, John Dorman, Frederiek Eiklor, Benjamin Eiklor, Jehiel Franklin, Solomon Franklin, Isaac Foster, Rudolph Fox, Philip Fox, Jehiel Faris, Abraham Foster, Rufus Foster, Francis Gullow, Jacob Gibson, Richard Griffin, Richard Gough, Thomas Gibson, —— Holley, Elisha Hurlbut, Zachariah Price, Nathaniel Edsall, Peter Huyck, Jonas Geer, Jacob Granteer, Elijah Head, George Head, George Head, Sr., James Huff, John Hinman, Thomas Hollis, William Huyck, Nathaniel Heacock, Luther Hinman, Job Irish, Thomas Judd, John Lewis, Jesse Lamphere, Ebenezer Lee, James Lewis, James McCanna, Widow McDole, William Means, Adam Mann, Ralph Martin, Theopholus Moger, Joshua Nun, Samuel Nun, John Parks, John Peppers, Felix Powell, Jonathan Proser, Abraham Parmerton, John Roberts, Ezra Rutty, Samuel Rutty, Gilbert Roberts, Stephen Strickland, Isaac Swaine, Martin Stratton, Timothy Straton, Joseph Seeley, Oliver Seeley, Abner Seeley, Isaac Strope, Sebastian Strope, Rodwicks Sentor, Henry Strope, Samuel Saverhill, Samuel Shores, Nathan Smith, Jesse R. Stepham, John Streator, Orr Scoville, Silas Scoville, Resolve Session, Caspar Singer, Henry Talliday, John Talliday, Henry Tuttle, Solomon Vergason, Ezekiel Vergason, Rufus Vergason, William Webber, Stephen Wilcocks, Joshua Wythe, David Wilcocks, Jr., David Wilcocks, Sr., Joseph Wallace. Whole number of taxables, 128; valuation, $35,515.70; number of acres, improved, 1007; unimproved, 13,032; amount of tax, $179.12¾.

Tioga.—Joseph Kinney, assessor. David Alexander, James Bostwick, (1) William Y. Burrough, Joseph Biles, Andreas Budd, Stephen Bidlack, Solomon Beebe, David Bosworth, Obadiah Brown, George Brown, James Brink, Benjamin Brink, Chester Bingham, James Braffitt, Joseph Bennet, Peraz Boardwell, Samuel Baker, (1) Elijah Buck, Isaac Collins, Ezra Caswell, Ambrose Collins, Benj. Cole, Jr., Daniel Curtis, Isaac Cash, Seeley Crawford, Benj. Clark, Timothy Culver, William Curry, William Curry, Jr., Jas. Curry, Annanias Conklin, Siba Canfield, Stephen Cole, Espy Crane, Israel Cranmer, Jeremiah Cranmer, Benjamin Cole, Sr., Jane Curtricht, Arnold Colt, Esq., Henry Decker, Peter Dingman, Christopher Dutcher, John Dakin, Thos. Ellis, Zephon Flowers, Reuben Fuller, Stephen Fuller, John Fuller, Arnold Franklin, William Furguson, John Franklin, Esq., Josiah Green, Eliphalet Gustin, Samuel Gore, Obadiah Gore, Esq., Avery Gore, Lemuel Gaylord, Joseph Garris, Peter Gardner, James Goble, James Gordon, (1) Matthias Hollenback, John Hutchinson, Elijah Horton, Elijah Horton, Jr., Isaac Horton, Eli Holcomb, Truman Holcomb, Eli Holcomb, Jr., Jonathan Harris, Alpheus Harris, Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Hepburn, James Irwin, William Johnson, (1) John Jenkins, Joseph Kinney, Esq., Eldad Kellogg, Josiah Kellogg, Benjamin Luce, William Laughry, Michael Laughry, Wright Lomas, Augustus Lomas, Samuel Lane, Josiah Marshall, Joseph Mansfield, Nathaniel P. Moody, Francis Mesusan, David Markam, Danl. Minier, Henry McKinney, Noah Murray, Elisha Mathewson, Daniel McDuffee, Samuel McAlhose, Guy Maxwell, Robert McAlhose, John Miller, Daniel Moore, Johnston Miller, Cornelius McDaniel, John Newell, John Newell, Jr., Josiah Newell, Abel Newell, Nehemiah Northrop, Ludlow Owens, Widow Ovenshire, Moses Park, Jeremiah Parker, James Parker, Jesse Phelps, Samuel Parker, Asahel Powell, David Paine, Thomas Parks, Daniel Roberts, Matthew Rodgers, John Reddington, David Riggs, David Ross, Jonathan Rawson, Samuel Swift, William Spalding, John Spalding, General Simon Spalding, Joseph Spalding, John Spalding, Jr., Michael Stofflebeam, Peter Snyder, Jeremiah

Shaw, Jonas Smith, Gideon Salisbury, Joseph Salisbury, Adrial Simons, Jedediah Shaw, Blina Snow, Lockwood Smith, Joseph Smith, Ira Stephens, John Shepard, Elisha Satterlee, Benedict Satterlee, Elias Satterlee, George Snell, Peter Stevens, John Swaine, William Tuttle, Josiah Travis, Schureman Travis, Levi Thayer, Solomon Tracy, Julius Tozer, Jos. Tyler, Absalom Travis, Sylvenus Travis, Joshua Van Fleet, Leonard Westbrook, James Ward, Cherrick Westbrook, Morris Wilcox, Ephraim Wright, (1) Wm. Wynkoop, William Wilson, John Wilson, Abel Yarrington, Ichabod Blackman, Negro Chintz. The whole valuation, $71,789; tax, $358.94; number of resident taxables, 164; non-resident, 5; number of acres of improved land, 2138; of unimproved, 22,290.

Comparing these figures, there were resident in the county just 400 taxables, whose total valuation was $148,642, who occupied 4502 acres of improved land, 57,699 acres unimproved. This assessment also furnishes the following interesting statistics: there were six distilleries, four inns, six blacksmiths, twelve carpenters, four physicians, eleven mills, and nine stores in the county.

At the November sessions, 1796, a petition from Simon Spalding and others was presented to court praying for the division of Tioga township. The court appointed Moses Coolbaugh, Simon Spalding, and Elisha Satterlee commissioners to examine and report at the next sessions whether it is necessary to have said township divided, and if so, in what manner. January 17, 1797, the commissioners report in favor of dividing the township "on the dividing line between Athens and Ulster [Connecticut surveys], then extending on an east and west line as the line of Ulster and Athens doth extend." The report was approved, and it was so ordered. The north township received the name of Athens, and the south, Ulster, and thus the name Tioga, which for centuries had been given to the confluence of the two rivers, was lost to our county. There were now four townships in the county,—Athens, Ulster, Wysox, and Wyalusing; each of the first three about six miles from north to south and seventy-five from east to west.

In 1801 three townships were erected, which included a part of the territory of the county: Rush, whose boundaries are thus described: "Beginning at the forty-first milestone, thence east thirteen miles to the twenty-eighth milestone, thence south eighteen and one-half miles, thence west eighteen miles on the north line of Wyalusing, and due east from the Standing Stone, thence north five miles and sixty-eight chains, thence east five miles, thence north twelve miles to the place of beginning."

Mt. Zion, whose lines began at the fifty-second milestone, thence south twelve miles and fifty-one and one-half chains to the south line of Tioga, thence east eleven miles, thence north twelve miles and fifty-one and one-half chains to the forty-first milestone, thence west eleven miles to the place of beginning. The name Orwell was subsequently substituted for that of Mt. Zion.

Burlington, whose bounds began on the north line of Wysox and south line of Tioga, at the intersection of the Claverack line, thence south twelve degrees east, one hundred and twenty-seven chains, thence south until it intersects the line between Wysox and Wyalusing, thence west to the county line, thence on the county line north to the south line of Tioga township, thence east to the place of beginning.

Col. John Franklin, the earnest and persistent advocate of the Connecticut claim, was, of course, very popular among the New England men of Luzerne county, by whom he was elected every fall to represent them in the legislature, where every opportunity was seized by him to vindicate the justness of the Connecticut title, and protest, in most bitter language, against the greed of the Pennsylvania land-holders, and the unusual severity of the measures taken to secure their titles. He was a continual thorn in the side of the "Pennsylvania land-jobbers," who at this time possessed controlling influence in the legislature, and they determined to get rid of him. To do this, at first charges were preferred against him; but finding these insufficient, it was determined to legislate him out of the House, to which his numerous friends determined to send him. To effect this, the northwestern part of Luzerne, including the residence of Col. Franklin, was attached to Lycoming county. An act, approved April 3, 1804, provided that that part of Luzerne county beginning where the northeast branch of the Susquehanna crosses the State line, thence southerly to the northeast corner of Claverack, thence by the northerly side of Claverack to its westerly corner, thence in a direct westerly direction to the line of the county, be attached to the county of Lycoming.

The line which dissevered this part of Luzerne cut in two parts the township of Burlington. That part north of the line retained the name of Burlington. Of that part south of the line the court, at its August session, 1804, decreed: "On the petition of Dennison Kingsbury and others, it is ordered by the court that that part of the township of Burlington now remaining in the county of Luzerne shall hereafter be called and known by the name of *Canton*." Seeley Crofut was appointed the constable, and Aaron Cook and Henry Segar supervisors.

At the April session, 1807, on the petition of Job Irish and others, setting forth that owing to the inconvenience, and at times the impossibility, of crossing the river, especially at the time of the spring elections, they pray for a new township on the west side of the river. The commissioners appointed report in favor of granting a new township, beginning at the mouth of Durell's creek, thence south 45° west, to the county line, thence on said line west to the corner of Canton, thence north on the east line of Canton to the county line, thence as the said line runs to the river, thence down the river to the place of beginning. The report was confirmed finally at the January sessions, 1808.

The western part of Ulster, in length nineteen miles from the west line of the county, was set off into a separate township, by the name of Smithfield, between 1804 and 1810, but I have been unable to get the date from the Lycoming county records.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

By an act of assembly, passed Sept. 13, 1785, entitled an act to regulate the general elections and to prevent frauds therein, it was provided that each of the counties of the commonwealth be divided into election districts. By this

act the county of Northumberland was divided into four districts, of which "the freemen of the townships of Turbet, Mahoning, Wioming, Shawanee, and Stoke, being the second district, shall hold their elections at the town of Northumberland." Any voters in this county were, therefore, under the necessity of traveling all the way to Northumberland in order to exercise the right of suffrage.*

Sept. 7, 1789, the assembly passed an act dividing Luzerne county into five election districts, in which it was provided that all "that part of the county aforesaid, beginning at the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, and extending down and including both sides of the river Susquehanna to a line drawn east and west across the county at Wyalusing falls, shall be an election district, by the name of the Tioga district, and the freemen thereof shall meet at the house now occupied by Simon Spalding and hold their elections." It will be observed that in all of present Bradford and Susquehanna counties there was but one place of election.

By an act passed March 29, 1792, the Wyalusing district was set off from parts of Tioga and Tunkhannock districts, with the following bounds: Beginning at the mouth of Wysock's creek, extending down and including both sides of the Susquehanna to a line drawn east and west across the county at the mouth of Meshoppen creek; and the freemen to hold their elections at the house of Isaac Hancock, Esq. March 17, 1802, the place of holding elections was changed to the house of Justus Gaylord, Jr.

The Wyalusing district was divided by an act passed April 10, 1799, which directed "that all that part of Luzerne county within the following boundaries, to wit, by a line drawn due east and west from one side to the other of the said county, intersecting the river Susquehanna at the mountain commonly called Breakneck, thence down the said river to a creek called Rummerfield's creek, thence a line drawn as aforesaid east and west, from one side-line to the other of the said county, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate election district, and the free electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house of William Meenes, in the township of Wysocks."

Section 3 of the election law of 1800 directed that "all that part of the several districts of Wyalusing, Wysocks, Tioga, and Willingborough, in the county aforesaid, included within the following bounds, viz., beginning at a point due east from the Standing Stone in the Susquehanna river, thence north to the forty-first milestone standing in the northern boundary of the State, thence east on the said boundary-line to the twenty-eighth milestone, thence south until it shall intersect a line drawn due east from the place of beginning, shall be an election district, to be called the Rindaw district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Ezekiel Hyde, in said district.

In the act annexing the part of Luzerne county to Lycoming, section second provides that elections shall be held at the usual places, "but no inhabitant of the parts so annexed to Lycoming county shall be entitled to vote in Luzerne county, but shall give their votes at the place nearest to their residence, where an election is held in Lycoming county or in the parts so annexed to the same."

Section eight of the act of April 3, 1804, made the township of Tioga, in Luzerne county, a separate election district, and directed the elections to be held at the house of Thomas Berry in said township.

April 5, 1805, Burlington election district, with the following bounds: Beginning at the northwest corner of Burlington township, thence south on the east line of said township to the north line of the county of Luzerne, thence west on said line to the east line of the county of Tioga, thence northerly on said line to a point due west from the northwest corner of the township of Ulster, thence east seven miles, thence south to the north line of Burlington township, thence east on said line to the place of beginning; to be called the Burlington district, and the electors to hold their elections at the house now occupied by Nathaniel Alter [Allen]. March 20, 1810, the place of holding elections in this district was changed to the house of Mary Goddard.

Orwell district was erected by act of April 11, 1807, and described by the boundary-lines of the township, and the house of Josiah Grant was appointed as the place for holding the general elections.

In the seventeenth section of the act of March 28, 1808, it was provided that the following bounds in the county of Lycoming, viz., beginning at the sixty-sixth milestone on the north line of the State, thence south to the north line of Burlington township, then on the said line westerly to the east line of Tioga county, thence northerly on said line to the eighteenth [eightieth] milestone, thence east on the said line to the place of beginning, be an election district, to be called the Cleftsburg District, and the place of holding elections to be the house of John Cummings, which was changed, March 20, 1810, to the house occupied by William Furman.

The thirty-sixth section of the act of March, 1808, erected the township of Wysox into a separate election district, and provided that the elections be held at the house occupied by Amos Mix, in said district.

Section eight of the act of March, 1810, made Canton township, in the county of Luzerne, a separate election district, and the place of holding elections the house occupied by Joseph Wallace.

As early as 1802 the question of erecting a separate county out of the northern part of Luzerne began to be agitated. Two things led the people here to desire the change: one was the great distance to the county-seat; the bad roads and inconveniences of travel made it a great burden for suitors and others having business in the courts to attend. The second reason was the alienation of feeling between the two parts of old Luzerne, growing out of the land controversies. As has been stated in a previous chapter, the people of this county were mostly half-share

* "Capt. Simon Spalding, and twenty-three others, repaired to Northumberland, some of them traveling an hundred miles and none of them less than sixty, to reach the nearest place of balloting. After taking the oath of allegiance, their ballots were deposited in separate boxes, lest they should be deemed irregular; but this caused it to be known for whom they voted. So nearly were parties divided that these twenty-four votes decided the election of a member of the supreme executive council, two representatives to the assembly, and the sheriff."—*Miner*, p. 34.

men, and consequently bitterly opposed to the intrusion and compromise laws, while the old settlers, in the main, favored both. These differences became greater as those laws went into effect, so that in more than one instance the parties were arrayed against each other in open hostility.

In 1806* the proposition was brought before the legislature of the commonwealth. The journals of the House afford us pretty full information of the several steps by which the result was finally reached.

March 24, 1806, "an act to erect parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties into a separate county district" was read the first time, and "ordered that it be recommended to the attention of the next legislature."

December 15, the act was reported as "unfinished business," and the next day referred to the members from Luzerne and Lycoming.

March 11, 1807, Mr. R. Smith presented three several petitions of similar tenor from one hundred and fifty-four inhabitants of Northumberland and Luzerne counties, praying that certain parts of said counties be erected into a separate county.

December 19, 1807, Mr. Beach presented four several petitions of a like tenor from a number of the inhabitants of the northern part of the county of Luzerne and northeastern part of the county of Lycoming, praying for reasons therein stated that a new county may be erected, to be called the county of HIRAM, agreeably to the bounds described in said petition, and that the seat of justice be fixed within the district of WYSOX. Said petitions were read, and referred to Messrs. Beach, I. Smith, Rupert, Starrett, and Moore.

January 2, 1808, Mr. Miner presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Burlington township, in the county of Lycoming, praying that a new county may be erected by law, to be called HIRAM, agreeably to the bounds therein described. January 7, Mr. I. Smith presented a similar petition. Both were referred to the committee appointed on the 19th of December.

Mr. Beach, the chairman of the committee to whom these several petitions had been referred, reported on the 12th of January as follows: "That your committee have taken the subject committed to them into consideration, and are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted, therefore offer the following resolution to the consideration of the House: *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners; and, on motion, said report was read a second time, and the same being under consideration, a motion was made to postpone the further consideration thereof for the present; which was agreed to."

January 18, Mr. Miner presented eight several memorials from a number of the inhabitants of the northeast part of the county of Luzerne, remonstrating against the erection of a new county out of the northern part of said county, and praying that a new county district be erected agreeably to the bounds therein described, to be called LORAINE, which memorials were read and laid on the table. On the 21st of March Mr. Miner read in his place a bill, entitled an "Act appointing commissioners to ascertain and report to the legislature suitable boundaries for a new county to be erected from Luzerne and Lycoming," which bill was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading, but nothing further was done with it.

During this session (1808–9) numerous petitions were presented, praying for the erection of two new counties out of the northern part of Luzerne and the northeastern part of Lycoming, which were referred to a special committee, consisting of Benjamin Dorrance, of Luzerne; Isaac Smith and Samuel Satterlee, from Lycoming; John Murray, from Northumberland; Jacob Snyder, from Berks; and James Ralston, from the Wayne and Northampton district. January 28, Mr. Dorrance reported a bill, entitled "An act to erect parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties into separate county districts," which bill was read, and *ordered* that "Thursday, the 2d of February next, be assigned for the second reading of said bill, and that it be the order for that day." On the day appointed, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and, after some time, the speaker resumed the chair, and the bill was reported without amendment.

February 10, the bill passed to the third reading after some amendments, and the next day was read the third time, agreed to, and sent to the senate for its concurrence. The same day it was read in the senate the first time, and on the 15th of March was considered in committee of the whole, when the bill was postponed and recommended to the attention of the senate at their next session.

Early the next session the matter was again brought to the attention of the legislature, and petitions were presented by Messrs. Dorrance, Welles, and Graham, which were referred to a special committee, and on the 12th of January, 1810, Mr. Dorrance, of this committee, presented the following report:

"That they have attentively examined the subject, and are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted; that the said counties are very inconveniently large, and ought to be divided, and it is fully within the knowledge of a part of your committee that it has long been, and now is, the anxious wish of all the inhabitants of that county to have the division made.

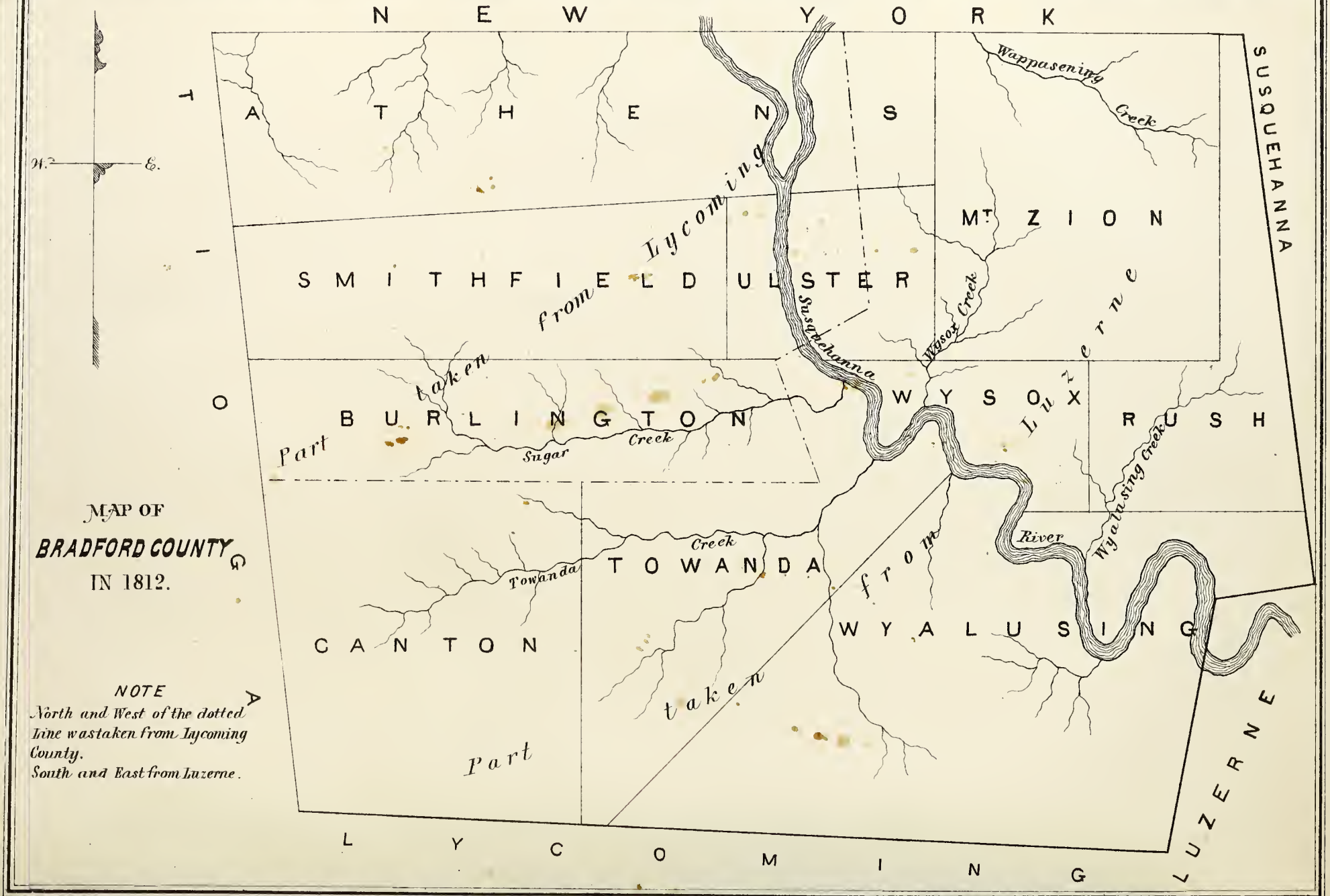
"Your committee are also of opinion, not only from the almost uniform tenor of the numerous petitions referred to them, but from the personal knowledge possessed by a part of them of the county, that the proposed county districts ought to be bounded by, and included within, the following lines:

"For the western county district, beginning at the fortieth milestone, on the north line of the State, and running south to a point due east of the head of Wyalusing falls, in the Susquehanna river; thence southwesterly to the nearest point of Lycoming county line; thence in a direct line to the southeast corner of Tioga county, at the Beaver dam, on Towanda creek; thence northerly along the east line of Tioga county to the eightieth milestone, on the north line of the State; thence easterly along said line to the place of beginning.

"For the eastern county district, beginning at the fortieth milestone, on the north line of the State, and running south along the east line of

* At a meeting of delegates from Wysox, Wyalusing, and Braintrim, "it was thought necessary to give the inhabitants of the north part of Luzerne and the east part of Lycoming notice to appoint one delegate from each district, to meet at the house of William Means, Esq., on Tuesday, the 11th day of November next, to consult and agree where the line shall run, for the purpose of having a new county set off." Signed by John Taylor, John Horton, Jacob Strickland, Jonathan Terry, William Means, Asa Stevens, Thomas Wheeler, B. La Porte, Amasa Wells, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Josiah Grant, Reuben Hale, Eleazer Gaylord, Job Irish.

This is the first direct movement looking toward a new county that I have met with.



MAP OF
BRADFORD COUNTY
IN 1812.

NOTE
North and West of the dotted line was taken from Lycoming County.
South and East from Luzerne.

the proposed western county district to a point due east of the head of Wyalusing falls, in the Susquehanna river; thence due east to the western line of Wayne county; thence northerly along said western line of Wayne county to the aforesaid north line of the State; and thence westerly along said line to the place of beginning.

"Your committee offer the following resolution: *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpose of establishing two county districts, agreeably to the lines and bounds above described."

The report was then read a second time, and the resolution thereto attached and adopted, and it was ordered that the committee who brought in the report be a committee for the purpose expressed in the resolution.

January 17, Mr. Dorrance brought in a bill, entitled "An act to erect parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties into separate county districts," which bill was read the first time and made the special order for Wednesday, January 24, on which day and the 26th it was considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be transcribed for third reading, which it passed the next day, and was ordered to be sent to the senate for its concurrence, where it was read for the first time January 29, and on the 2d and 5th of February considered in committee of the whole, passed the second reading on the 6th, and passed finally with amendments on the next day, and sent to the house of representatives for their concurrence the same day. The principal amendments were the substitution of the name ONTARIO for MORRIS, which had been given to the western district, and making it the duty of the trustees, or two of them of the Ontario district, to survey and mark the boundary-lines between Ontario county and the counties of Susquehanna, Luzerne, and Lycoming, and the trustees to be appointed for the county of Susquehanna shall cause to be surveyed and marked the boundary-lines between the said county and the county of Luzerne, and for the performance of said duties they shall receive two dollars and fifty cents for every mile so ascertained and marked. The House agreed to the amendments the same day, and on the 21st of February the bill was signed by the governor and became a law.

The act provided for the appointment of three trustees, who should have power not only to establish the boundaries of the new county, but to fix the site for the county-seat, which must be within seven miles of the geographical centre of the said county, which may be most beneficial to and convenient for the same. The governor appointed Samuel Satterlee, Moses Coolbaugh, and Justus Gaylord trustees of the Ontario district, who employed Jonathan Stevens, Esq., then deputy surveyor of the district, to survey the lines thereof.

As the lines were run the old township of Braintrim was divided, a part remaining in Luzerne and a part included in Ontario. Accordingly the inhabitants of that township petitioned the next legislature so to alter the lines that they might remain in Luzerne, and an act was passed March 28, 1811, by which the trustees of the county of Ontario "are hereby authorized and required to establish a point east of the Slippery rocks (so called), at the head of Wyalusing falls, in the River Susquehanna, for the southeast corner of Ontario county; from thence a line run west to the said Slippery rocks; from thence a southwesterly course to the nearest point of Lycoming county, is hereby established as the southern boundary of the said county." The remaining lines were left unchanged, and form the present boundaries of the county.

After a very careful search, I have been unable to find any survey of the county except a map of it found among Judge Stevens' papers. From this and other information obtained the lines are about as follows: Beginning on the eightieth milestone, running due east forty miles to the fortieth milestone, this line being part of the northern boundary of the State; thence from the fortieth milestone south (making no allowance for magnetic variation) twenty-four miles and fifty-six perches;* thence west four miles to the Slippery rocks; thence south sixteen degrees west, eight miles; thence north eighty degrees west, thirty-three miles to the Beaver dam; thence north two and one-half degrees west, twenty-eight miles to the place of beginning. Making the proper allowance for magnetic variation, these figures will probably be found nearly correct. According to the surveyor-general's report, the county contains one thousand one hundred and seventy-four square miles, or seven hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and sixty acres, being the third in area of the counties of the commonwealth.

December 20, 1810, petitions were presented to the legislature, praying for the organization of the county for judicial purposes, referred to a committee who reported favorably; but, after some delay, at the close of the session was recommended to the next legislature. December 17, 1811, the bill to organize the county for judicial purposes was referred to a select committee, which, through its chairman, Mr. Satterlee, reported favorably Jan. 11, 1812, and was passed by the House March 10, and by the Senate March 24, and the same day was approved by the governor. It provided for the election of county officers at the general election, the next October, and their inauguration into their respective offices, directed that the court should be held at the house of William Means, Esq., of Meansville, in Towanda township, until suitable county buildings should be erected, and changed the name of the county from Ontario to Bradford, in honor of William Bradford, formerly attorney-general of the United States.

The county as thus described embraced the townships of Athens, Burlington, Canton, Columbia, Orwell, Towanda, Ulster, Wyalusing, Wysox, and a part of Rush, ten altogether, and six election districts, to wit: Burlington, Canton, Cleftsburg, Tioga, Wyalusing, and a part of Rindaw. The part of Rush township was treated as a distinct township, while the electors of that part of the Rindaw district embraced in the new county voted as part of Tioga.

The bill creeting the county provided that the trustees should select the site for the court-house, which, however, must be within five miles of the geographical centre of the county. Wysox, Towanda, and Monroe were the candidates for the location of the seat of justice, and each sent pe-

* Miss Blackman, in her "History of Susquehanna County," p. 583, quotes from a letter of Hon. J. W. Chapman, that the west line of Susquehanna is about twenty-four and a quarter miles, and assuming the State line to be due east and west, the magnetic variation is 5¾°. In the re-survey of the State line in 1877, the magnetic variation was found to be 5° 9′.

titions to the trustees preferring its claim, and urging its advantages over other places named. In order to reach a conclusion best for the county, the trustees appointed a day on which they would meet delegates from the various localities, at the house of William Means, Esq., and there determine the question. The day arrived and so did the delegates, but they were informed that the trustees had come the day before, and early that morning had set the stakes for the location of the court-house; Esquire Means declaring, with a twinkle of his eye, that persons were susceptible to various kinds of arguments.

The people of Wysox were very much disappointed at the result of the decision of the trustees. They had supposed that, as a matter of course, the fine plains on the east side of the river were a far more preferable site for a town than the steep side hills on the opposite side. It will be remembered that one of the schemes for the new county provided that the county-seat should be at Wysox. In anticipation of this, a town plat had been surveyed, the streets marked and named, and the place called New Baltimore. So certain were the people of this arrangement that the *Luzerne Federalist*, of Sept. 7, 1810, says, "We are informed that the seat of justice for Ontario county is fixed by the commissioners at Wysox." In an advertisement of a farm at Wysox, the advertiser describes it as "adjoining the plot of New Baltimore, which will undoubtedly be the county-seat of the new county." This opinion was strengthened from the fact that Moses Coolbaugh, one of the trustees, was a resident and a large property owner at Wysox. Thomas Overton gave the county the land for the public square, and laid out the village of Towanda. Esquire Means gave other lots for various public uses, and a subscription of several hundred dollars was taken towards defraying the expense of building the court-house and jail, as part of the consideration for locating the public buildings at Towanda.

Immediately on the organization of the county, a number of changes in the township lines were asked for. In the northeastern part of the county the townships were very inconveniently situated. The part of Rush included in Bradford was a narrow strip, one mile wide and twelve miles long, with an attachment on the south of a territory five miles by six, while Orwell was very inconveniently large. At the first session of the court a petition was presented, signed by a large number of the inhabitants, praying for a division and reorganization of the territory into four townships. Whereupon the court appointed Jonathan Stevens, Lemuel Streator, and Reuben Hale commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, who, at the April sessions, reported in favor of erecting four townships, viz., *Warren*, *Windham*, *Orwell*, and *Pike*, out of the described territory. The report was confirmed *nisi* in April, and finally in August. At the same sessions (January, 1813) a petition was presented praying for the division of Smithfield. That township was very large, being nineteen miles from east to west and five from north to south. Joseph Kingsbury, Julius Tozer, and Samuel Gore were appointed viewers, who in April reported in favor of making three townships, by lines running north and south at equal distances; the western one was called *Columbia*, the name of the central one was for some time in doubt, some preferring the old Connecticut name of Murraysfield, and others the name of Springfield; finally, at the November sessions, 1814, the name of *Springfield* was re-established as has since remained. The eastern division retained the name of *Smithfield*.

Also at this same first term of court application was made for a new township, to be taken from the western part of Athens. Isaac Wheeler, Samuel Wood, and Austin Leonard were appointed commissioners, who reported in favor of erecting a new township, to be cut off from the western part of Athens by a line running south from the sixty-seventh milestone; the new township to be called *Wells*. The report was confirmed *nisi* in April, and finally in the August following.

When they ran the line setting off a part of Luzerne to Lycoming county, it was south from the fifty-sixth milestone, leaving a strip about four miles wide and ten miles long attached to Wysox. On the application of Col. Franklin, the upper part of this strip was attached to Athens, while the lower part remained attached to Wysox. In 1814, the part of this strip which was bounded by Ulster was attached to the latter township.

At the April sessions of 1814, on the petition of Jonathan Terry, and others, praying for the division of Wyalusing, the court appointed William Myer, Gurdon Hewitt, and Reuben Hale commissioners, who reported August, 1814, in favor of erecting so much of the township as lies west of the river into a separate township, by the name of *Asylum*, which report was confirmed finally November, 1814.

In May, 1815, on petition of divers inhabitants of Burlington, praying for a division of the said township, Solomon Morse, Jr., Samuel Satterlee, and James Gerould were appointed a commission to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, who reported on the following September in favor of setting off a new township, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the north line of Burlington township, nine and three-tenths miles from the northwest corner thereof; thence south 12° east, two and six-tenths miles; thence south two miles to the south line of old Burlington; thence on the said line of Burlington west ten and one-half miles, to the west line of the county; thence north 2° west, four and one-half miles, to the northwest corner first mentioned; and then east, as aforesaid, to the place of beginning. The township thus described to have the name of *Troy*. The report was confirmed finally December sessions, 1815.

A number of the inhabitants of Wells and Athens petitioned the court at its May term, 1817, to set off a portion of each township into a new one, as the distance and want of roads rendered it difficult for many of them to attend to the town business, and therefore pray that so much of the two townships as lies between a line south from the sixty-fifth milestone and one run from the seventy-second milestone be made a new township by the name of *Ridgeberry*. Samuel McKean, Ebenezer Kendall, and John Barber were appointed viewers, who reported favorably at the following December, and their report was confirmed finally February, 1818.

A petition, signed by sundry inhabitants of Canton,

stating that, whereas the said township of Canton is almost twenty miles square, they ask the court to appoint viewers to consider the advisability of dividing the township, Eliphalet Mason, Burr Ridgeway, and Noah Spalding were appointed commissioners, who, at the May term, report that they have laid out a township, by the name of *Franklin*, with the following bounds: Beginning on the south line of Burlington township, and opposite in a southern direction to where the townships of Burlington, Ulster, and Towanda come together; thence to extend on the said south line of Burlington west nine miles; thence across the township of Canton south to the county line; thence on the said county line to a point opposite the first-mentioned place; thence north to the place of beginning, taking parts of Canton and Towanda townships. The report was confirmed finally at the September term, 1819.

At the December sessions, 1819, a petition of a number of the inhabitants of Ulster living on the east side of the river was presented to court, in which they asked for a division of the township by the river. The commissioners appointed to consider the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners reported "that although the territory within the bounds of Ulster, as we find it, is not too large, in our opinion, for a township, yet, in consequence of the township elections, which happen to be in the spring of the year, often when the river is impassable, which renders it unsafe and hazardous in crossing the same, whereby the people on one side of the river are deprived of the right of suffrage, we believe the township ought to be divided, and divide the same, making the Susquehanna river the dividing-line. That part of the township on the east side of the river to be called *Sheshequin*, that on the west side to retain the name of Ulster." The commissioners were John F. Satterlee, Stephen Hopkins, and David Paine, whose report was confirmed *nisi* February, 1820, and finally May, 1820.

At the December term, 1819, another petition was laid before the court, asking for a new township to be formed out of parts of Towanda and Burlington. The commissioners, Samuel McKean, Harry Spalding, and Abner C. Rockwell, report the lines of the new township, which they call *Monroe*, to be as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of Ulster; thence south to the northeast corner of Franklin; thence east to the Towanda creek; thence down the creek to the Susquehanna river; thence up the river to the south line of Ulster; thence along the south line of Ulster, south 59° west, to the place of beginning. What is included within these lines to be Towanda, and the remainder of what was Towanda township to constitute Monroe.

The township of Athens was reduced on the east by cutting off the township of *Litchfield*, whose bounds were described as beginning at a point on the Susquehanna river due north from the northwest corner of a tract sold by Le Ray de Chaumont to Elnathan Lewis; then to the south line of Athens township; thence east to a point south of the fifty-second milestone, on the west line of Windham; thence north to the fifty-second milestone on the State line; thence west to the Susquehanna river; thence down the river to the place of beginning. The court appointed Adriel Simons, Edmund Lockwood, and Jared Holcomb viewers, who reported favorably to the petitioners May, 1821, and the report was confirmed finally December, 1821.

The settlements on the south branch of Towanda creek, which were included in Asylum township, were removed several miles from the river settlements, and the intervening country was densely wooded, and the roads almost impassable the greater part of the year; consequently, the two parts of the township were widely separated from each other. In order to avail themselves of the privileges of a township organization, Horatio Ladd and others petitioned the court at the February term, 1823, for a division of Asylum. The commissioners appointed, Charles Whitehead, Morris Spalding, and Andrew Irvin, report the dividing-line to begin on the line between Asylum and Monroe, ten miles from the mouth of Durell creek; thence south 48° east to the county line; the new township to be called *Albany*. The report was confirmed *nisi* September, and finally in February, 1824.

Ezra Long, James Gerould, and Samuel Strait, commissioners appointed May term, 1830, on the petition of David Weed and others, laid out a new township, about six miles square, taken from Sheshequin, Wysox, and Orwell. The lines for the most part coincided with warrant-lines. Their report was confirmed finally in February, 1831, and the new township was called *Rome*.

The erection of the township of *Durell* was proposed in a petition signed by Eliphalet Mason and others, and presented to court February term, 1842, on which J. D. Montague, Thomas Elliott, and George A. Mix were appointed viewers, who report the bounds of the new township as follows: Beginning at an elm-tree near the mouth of Towanda creek, thence south 11° east, 1192 perches, thence north 75° east, 1220 perches, to the river near the lower point of Homet's island, thence by the several courses of the Susquehanna river to the place of beginning; and the report was finally confirmed the December following.

In 1842, at the September term of court, the inhabitants on the top of Armenia mountain petitioned the court for a township called *Armenia*, bounded on the west side by the line of the county, and on the other sides by the mountain. The petition being referred to James M. Edsall, Darius Bullock, and James Gerould, they reported favorably, and the report received final confirmation February term, 1843.

The inhabitants residing on the belt of land lying between Albany township and the river petitioned the court, September, 1848, for a new township, to be called *Wilmot*, and James C. Ridgeway, B. La Porte, and Francis Homet were appointed to lay out the township if in their opinion it would be for the public good. They reported favorably, and at the May term, 1849, the court confirmed the report finally. As the lines were run, however, no one was accommodated. It left the old township of Asylum a narrow belt about twelve miles in length by about three in breadth, lying on the river, and the township of Wilmot about the same shape and area, lying upon the hills, without roads, with but little cleared land, few school-houses, and they inconveniently situated, making taxes burdensome and duties of township officers onerous. In December, 1857, a petition was filed asking for a new division-line. Accordingly, John F. Chamberlain, John Stalford, and Edward Homet, who had been

appointed viewers, began at the river and ran a line in a southwesterly direction to the Albany line. The south part was called Wilmot and the north part Asylum. The report received final confirmation in September, 1858.

On a petition of H. L. Scott and others, praying for a division of Towanda township, presented at the December term of court, 1850, G. H. Bull, E. C. Kellogg, and Earl Nichols, the commissioners appointed, reported that they have run a division-line from the south line of Towanda borough across the ridge east to Burlington, and recommended that the south part be called *South Towanda*, which was confirmed finally Dec. 15, 1851.

The record of the erection of the township of Granville is defective, but at the February term, 1831, the report in favor of making a new township out of parts of Franklin, etc., was confirmed finally, and the same new township be called *Granville*.

The South creek is bordered by high, steep hills. On the opening of the Williamsport and Elmira road down the South creek valley, a number of families settled in there, so that in 1834 fifty-seven families had located along the valley, who experienced great inconvenience from their isolated situation, and applied to court in December of that year for a new township. Reuben Wilbur, James P. Bull, and Darius Bullock, the viewers, report in favor of granting a new township, which shall be bounded by a line beginning at the seventy-fifth milestone, thence south to the line of Columbia township, thence east to a point one hundred and sixty-eight rods east of the corner of Wells and Ridgeberry, thence north to the State line, at a point $86\frac{72}{160}$ rods east of the seventy-first milestone, thence west to the place of beginning. The new township was called *South Creek*, and the report was finally confirmed at the May term, 1835.

At the May term, on a petition of John C. Rockwell and others, praying for a new township to be taken out of parts of Canton and Franklin, the court appointed William Patton, N. N. Betts, and Joseph Montanye, who reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and of calling the new township *Union*, but the lines by which its bounds were described were so indefinite that at the December term, 1835, John Van Dyke, Daniel Stone, Solomon Morse, Hugh Holcomb, and Albert G. Packard were appointed to ascertain and mark the lines before described, which they report to be as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Granville, thence south six miles to the county line, thence along the said county line south 70° east four miles and four perches to the southwest corner of Franklin township, thence north 24° east nine miles and one hundred and eighty perches to the southeast corner of Granville township, thence south 79° west along the said Granville line to the place of beginning. The report was confirmed finally, and the name of the new township changed to *Le Roy*, Dec. 18, 1835.

On the petition of Simon Stevens and others, inhabitants of Wysox, praying for a division of that township, at the February term, 1841, the court appointed Aaron Chubback, Jesse E. Bullock, and Irad Stevens, who reported in favor of a division, by running a line beginning at the Narrows, thence north 50° west four and a half miles. The report was confirmed, and the new township called *Standing Stone*.

At the September term, 1852, Edward McGovern and others pray the court to appoint a commission to lay out a new township if it be thought to be for the public good; accordingly, N. N. Betts, Thomas Elliott, and E. G. Nichols were appointed, and reported at the December term in favor of erecting a new township, to be called *Overton*, and whose lines should be as follows: Beginning on the county line at the southeast corner of Le Roy, thence by the said county line south 78° east eleven miles and one hundred and fifteen rods; thence north $12\frac{3}{4}$° west eight miles and two hundred and seventy-six rods to Schræder Branch, at the junction of the Monroe and Franklin township; thence up the Schræder eleven and one-fourth miles to the Le Roy township line; thence by the said line south $27\frac{1}{2}$° west one mile and one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning, which report was confirmed finally, at the February term, 1853.

Burlington was divided in accordance with the report of a commission, consisting of Elihu Case, James C. McKean, and Joseph P. Hunt, appointed September, 1854, by the court to consider the prayer of a petition of Morgan De Witt, Rosewell Luther and others, for the erection of a new township out of the west part of Burlington. The division-line they describe as follows: Beginning at a post in the north boundary of Franklin township; thence north eleven hundred and ten perches; thence north $9\frac{1}{4}$° west one hundred and thirty-seven perches to the southwest corner of Burlington borough; thence by the west line of said borough north $9\frac{1}{4}$° west two hundred and eighteen perches; thence north five hundred and forty-eight perches to the south boundary of Smithfield. The remaining lines were left unchanged. The report was finally confirmed at the February term, 1855, and the name of *West Burlington* was given to the western township.

At the December term of court, 1866, J. E. Spalding and others petition the court for a division of Franklin township. E. C. Kellog, Freeman Sweet, and Philo Alden were appointed commissioners, who report in favor of dividing by a line beginning at a post in the line of Franklin and Monroe townships; thence north 86° west two and four-tenths miles; thence north 85° west one and a half miles; thence south 71° west one and seven-tenths miles; thence south 84° west one and two-tenths miles to a post in the line of Le Roy and Franklin townships; and *Barclay* was suggested for the name of the new township. On account of objections being made to the granting of the township, an election was ordered to ascertain the sentiments of the people affected by the proposed division, which being favorable, the court confirmed the report of the commissioners, September term, 1867.

There is no record of the organization of Herrick, although other evidence makes it certain that it was about 1837.

Without counting the boroughs, which were mostly incorporated by special acts of legislature, and will be noticed in their proper place, we find that in the sixty-five years of our history as a county the ten townships have become thirty-seven, and the ratio of increase in wealth, population,

and improvements has been much greater. Unimportant changes which were made in township lines for the accommodation of a few families or individuals, together with a list of other incorporations which were for other than political purposes, will be found elsewhere.

CHAPTER X.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY.*

BEGINNING at the east line of the State, Bradford is the third in order of the northern tier of counties of Pennsylvania. Susquehanna county borders it on the east; Tioga on the west; Sullivan and Lycoming on the south; Chemung and Tioga counties, in the State of New York, on the north; and the northwest angle of Wyoming enters its southeastern corner. But for this re-entrant angle Bradford County is nearly a parallelogram upon the map. Its northern line is the line of the State, laid, as was supposed, along the parallel of 42° north latitude,† and its east line is nearly coincident with the meridian of 0° 48′ 30″ east from Washington. The location of the court-house at Towanda is given in the surveyor-general's report as being on the line of 41° 47′ 0″ north latitude, and on the meridian of 0° 25′ 28″ east longitude from Washington.

The Susquehanna river enters the county midway on its northern boundary; and the Tioga, flowing from the northwest and draining central southern New York, unites with it below Athens, and just five miles south of the State line. It may be here remarked that the name of this stream in Pennsylvania is Tioga, while that part of it which is in the State of New York is called Chemung. It takes its rise in the Tamarack swamp, in the township of Armenia, in this county, and after describing a course somewhat resembling an elongated letter C, enters the State near the sixty-seventh milestone, and joins the Susquehanna at a point less than twenty miles from its source. The Susquehanna river flows in about a straight line due south nearly to the centre of the county, and then takes a southeast course, with nine horseshoe bends, until it enters Wyoming county.

During its straight course it flows in a rather wide valley of erosion in Chemung rocks. The rest of its tortuous course is through Catskill rocks, where it cuts a cañon through the synclinal Towanda mountain, and a deep narrow valley through the Chemung rocks, across the broad anticlinal valley to the south of it.

One-half of Bradford County is a high rolling country, into which enter two ranges of flat-topped, coal measure, synclinal mountains, connected with the great mountain plain of Lycoming county to the southwest and south.

Blossburg mountain crosses the west line and occupies Armenia township. A few high hills in Springfield and Smithfield, of which Mount Pisgah is the principal, and all that is left of the mountain along the trough which it formerly occupied. No doubt at one time there was a mountain cañon on the Susquehanna, in the townships of Ulster and Sheshequin, and the mountains must have reached the northeast corner of the county, and passed on into Broome Co., N. Y.

Towanda mountain forms the salient feature of the county. Being very broad and flat where it comes out of Lycoming county, it is split lengthwise into two by the deep cañon of Schræder creek, is cut across transversely by the gorge of the South Branch creek, and was cut through, in early ages, by the Susquehanna river. Through Standing Stone, Wyalusing, Tuscarora, Herrick, and Pike townships its ancient existence is testified to, and it is, in fact, continued, as a range of high hill-country, nearly to Great Bend, in Susquehanna county. The right-hand branches of Wyalusing creek drain this high land southward, while the left-hand branches of Wysox creek, and the head streams of Wappusening and Apolacon creeks, drain it northward and westward.

In conformity with this configuration the two last-named creeks flow northerly, while the two former flow southwesterly into the Susquehanna. In the western part of the county we find Seeley's, South, and Bentley's creeks running north into the Chemung, while farther south, Sugar creek and the Towanda take almost a direct easterly course into the Susquehanna, which they reach within less than three miles of each other; while still farther south, the South Branch and Sugar Run run nearly north, the former being a confluent of the Towanda, and the latter emptying into the Susquehanna. The south line of the county is the water-shed between the North and West Branch valleys of the Susquehanna, the source of the Lycoming being at the southwestern angle of the county, and of the Loyal Sock in the townships of Overton and Albany.

Towanda mountain is about as high as Blossburg mountain; the railroad summit at the Barclay mines being 2038 feet; the head of the incline plane, 1753 feet; its foot, 1268; at Greenwood, where the Schræder creek falls into the Towanda, 820 feet; at Monroeton junction with the railway south to the coal mines of Sullivan county, at Bernice, 759 feet; and at the Towanda junction with the Pennsylvania and New York Canal Division railroad, on the bank of the Susquehanna, 741 feet. The height of the mountain above Towanda creek, which flows in a deep narrow valley of erosion, at its northern foot, is therefore over 1200 feet, and the depth of the gorge which splits the mountain is not far from 1000 feet; the sides being very precipitous, and crowned with cliffs of massive conglomerate, sometimes 100 feet thick.

The Susquehanna river, at Waverly, in New York, is about 800 feet above tide (the railroad grade is 826 feet). At Athens the railroad grade has fallen to 799 feet, at Ulster to 746 feet, at Towanda to 741 feet, at Standing Stone 709 feet, at Rummerfield 703 feet, at Wyalusing 681 feet, and at Laceyville, two miles below the Bradford County line, 666 feet.

Lycoming creek and Towanda creek, heading together in the southwest angle of the county at 1200 feet above tide,

* Principally from the "Report on Bradford County of the Second Geological Survey of the State," by Andrew Sherwood, assistant geologist.

† According to the resurvey of the State line, made in the summer of 1877, the line is not as accurately run as had been supposed; is not precisely on the parallel, nor straight between its extreme limits.

flow in opposite directions; the first, southwest to Williamsport (544 feet), the other east to Towanda (741 feet above tide). The former creek cuts a tremendous cañon transversely through the Alleghany mountain table land of Lycoming county, which in Sullivan county, next south of Bradford, attains altitudes above the sea of 2335 feet at Long pond, and 2285 feet on the turnpike, one mile west of Long pond. This is the highest recorded level on the Mehoopany plateau, in Sullivan county. In the early history of the country it will be remembered the path leading from the West to the North Branch of the Susquehanna passed up this cañon, whose deep, precipitous sides offered formidable obstacles to the traveler, according to the testimony of Conrad Weisser, Zeisberger, and Hartley, the last of whom declares the passage of the Alps was not more difficult.

The terminus of the railroad at the coal mines at Bernice, in Sullivan county, five miles south of the Bradford line, is 1875 feet high. Dushore, at the north foot of the Mehoopany mountain, and in the channel of the north branch of the Loyal Sock, which flows along the foot, 1590 feet. At New Albany, five miles north of the line in Bradford County, the railroad grade has fallen to 1194 feet; at Wilcox, 1120 feet; at Monroeton, after passing through the Towanda mountain, to 759 feet.

GEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE COAL TRADE.*

The surface rocks of Bradford County belong to only three of the geological formations, as they are now described in modern works treating on that science, which are called the Chemung, the Catskill, and the Carboniferous. As the last two of these, however, are very extensive series of rocks, presenting considerable variety, our Pennsylvania geologists subdivided them, called them by other names, and also by numbers. For the purpose of designating any particular part of the formation, these numbers and subdivisions are very convenient, although, strictly and scientifically speaking, they should only be distinguished by their fossils, as all adjoining beds containing the same fossils belong to one and the same formation. The following table shows all the names and subdivisions of the rocks in Bradford County:

Pa. Nos.	Pa. Names, by H. D. Rogers.	New York Names.
XIII	Coal measure	Carboniferous.
XII	Seral conglomerate	"
XI	Umbral red shale	Catskill, Mauch Chunk, red shale of Lesley.
X	Vespertine	Catskill, Pocono, red sbale of Lesley.
IX	Ponent red sandstone	Catskill.
VIII	Vergent olive shales	Chemung group.

The above are placed in the descending order, the coal measures being the highest, and the Chemung rocks the lowest visible in the county.

The western part of Bradford County, also the valley of the Towanda and Wysox creeks, and, in the lower part of the county, the valleys of Tuscarora creek and Sugar Run, are covered with the formation which Rogers calls VIII., or his Vergent or olive-colored shales, or what the New York geologists named the Chemung group. By the latter name it is designated in the text-books on geology. It must be borne in mind that the general dip of the formation is towards the south, therefore the farther we go north the lower rocks in the geological order make their appearance; also that the county is penetrated by two of the great flexures in the strata, which, from their containing coal, are called coal basins, running northeastwardly across the county, and in the lines of these basins the highest rocks visible in the county are brought into view. Separating these two lines of basins are two lines of upheaval called anticlinals,—the reverse of the former, where, from the washing or wearing away of the former strata after the upheaval, instead of the highest rocks in the series being shown, we now find the lowest of all.

All the best agricultural lands of Bradford County are of this Chemung formation. This is because it is of an earthy (argillaceous) character, and contains less sand than the Ponent or Catskill. It also contains a small share of the carbonate of lime and a little of the oxide of iron. By the disintegration of these rocks, a fertile soil has been formed. The thickness of this upper or shaley part of the formation is about 2500 feet. At the headwaters of the Genesee river, north of us, it is 1500 feet, and at Catawissa, south of us, it is 3150 feet. These rocks are a vast succession of thin layers of shale, of a deep olive or greenish or light gray color, with thin layers of brownish-gray and green, and olive sandstone. The layers of both soft shale and sandstone are all very thin, and stone of sufficient thickness for building purposes is hard to find. There is a very great uniformity in all parts of this vast formation, and if you travel on the railroad from Wyoming valley northward to the State line, and north or east or west all over the southern part of New York, you will see this same Chemung group. The Erie railroad and its branches run on it three hundred miles. All the hills and railroad cuts show these same beds of soft mud rock with thin bedded sandstones between.

In some parts of the formation some of the sandstones are very coarse, and there are layers of conglomerate. A few miles west of Athens these conglomerates are found capping the summits of the hills. Some people have confounded them with the conglomerates under the coal, but this is entirely erroneous. A little attention to the foregoing description of the thickness and dip of the rocks, will show the reader that these beds of conglomerate are many hundreds and even thousands of feet below the coal measures. Professor Rogers, the State geologist, visited the largest bed of this conglomerate, three miles west of Athens, where some excavations in search of coal were formerly made. He reports that the conglomerate is only "a few feet in thickness, and the pebbles, which are seldom larger than a pea, are chiefly of igneous quartz. They are more thoroughly water-worn and rounded than those of the coal conglomerate, and they are imbedded in a coarse, sandy material, derived apparently from the subjacent formations."

The fossils in the strata above and below it show it to belong to the Chemung group. This same conglomerate is found in the southern part of the State. Its position is about one-third the thickness of the formation from the top. Specimens of this rock can be seen in the abutments and

* Contributed by James Macfarlane, Esq., State geologist.

piers of the railroad bridge over the Tioga river at Athens. In southwestern New York and in the Pennsylvania oil regions, this and other series of coarse sandstones are the depositories of the petroleum.

Vegetable fossils are found among the sandstones of this group, showing the existence of land-plants. In many of the building stones used about Towanda may be seen flattened limbs of land-plants, with the bark turned into coal, which are among the earliest vestiges of terrestrial vegetation yet discovered. There are also found some other premonitory symptoms of coal in the form of specks of coal, a quarter or half an inch thick. But these are no indications of the existence of workable beds of coal, but only show that the world was approaching towards the coal-working age.

It is often remarked that Bradford County is the best county in the northern part of the State, having more good productive land, raising better grain, grass, and producing more cattle and butter than any other. While part of this is to be credited to the intelligence, industry, and thrift of its enlightened population, yet it is mainly owing to the large proportion of the surface being covered by the geological formation in question, called the Chemung group, with its soft shales containing so much clay and lime, whereas the other counties east and west of us, and the southern part of this county, have more of the next higher formation, consisting of harder, coarser, more sandy, red rocks, forming a more barren and less valuable soil for agricultural purposes. The productive land is not confined to the lower parts of the valleys, but extends over the high hills of the northern townships, for, if you examine the rocks where they are exposed, you will find a marked similarity throughout. As a general description, it might be said that the rocks of this county lie in a level position, for, compared with those in the eastern, central, and southern parts of the State, they are horizontal. But if we take a survey of a considerable tract of the country, we will find that the strata are far from lying level. Tracing any particular layer of rock, from the State line southward along the Susquehanna, or southwestwardly, you will find that it dips or descends slowly towards the river, and finally sinks below the surface, and other layers of rock, which are not found at all at the State line, appear on the surface, and also in their turn gradually dip towards the river. If you go farther northward, even to Canada, you will find all the great rock formations in the State of New York have this general southern dip.

Now take a general view from east to west. Entering the county from Tioga, you pass through a district similar to the northern half of the county; but between Troy and Burlington the high hills are covered with a different soil and a different kind of rock of a reddish color, the same that you see on the railroad on the high ground between Troy and Alba, also in crossing by the common roads any of the high hills between Towanda and Wyalusing. You see the same kind of red rocks belonging to the Catskill group, and very different from the hills between Towanda and Athens, which are composed of alternate layers of soft shale and thin layers of sandstone of a gray, green, or sometimes brownish color.

There are, in fact, in going from southeast to northwest across this county, two great basins with two upheavals of the rock formation between them, throwing them into a waving form. These waves, however, are wide, and their slopes are gentle. Moreover, they have little connection with the present surface, which is cut out into valleys by other causes, long after the rock strata assumed their present form. The first basin of our rock formation is a prolongation of the Blossburg coal basin in Tioga county. If you visit the mines at Morris Run you can walk through the gangways underground on one side of the valley, and satisfy yourself by ocular demonstration that the strata of coal and coal rocks descend towards the Run, and then rise on the other side in a regular basin or trough-like form. All the strata of rock above the coal and below it, as far down as they are exposed in any of our deepest valleys, have the same flexure as we here see in the coal beds.

If you trace the coal seams northeastward towards the point of Armenia mountain, you will find that it gradually rises in that direction until the coal runs out in the air and disappears. If you then pass on down the point of that mountain, in Bradford County, towards the village of Troy, you will see the red rock formations which lie below the coal making their appearance, and all bent, in the same manner as the coal bed, into a wide, trough-like form, and all gradually rising to the northeast. Hence we have in this county the empty Blossburg basin without the coal, and considerable tracts of the townships of Armenia, the south part of Troy and West Burlington, and the tops of the hills thence to Ulster, especially Mount Pisgah, covered with these formations next below the coal, consisting of the red rocks of the Catskill group.

The other basin referred to is that of the Towanda or Barclay mountain, which is the same in structure as that above described, except that it includes the formation containing the coal as well as the underlying rocks. Its great advantage is its geographical position, it being farther north and east than any other coal. North of it is the great, fertile, and populous State of New York, in which there is no coal whatever. The market for the coal, therefore, is close at hand. The coal is semi-bituminous, containing about seventy-five per cent. of carbon and less than seventeen per cent. of volatile matter, and is a species of coal well adapted for steam purposes, blacksmithing, and the manufacture of wrought-iron in rolling-mills. It is only found on the summits of the highest mountains in the southwestern part of the county, and the deposit is of limited extent compared with the great coal fields of the State situated farther south.

The discovery of coal in the county is said to have been accidentally made by Abner Carr while hunting on the Barclay or Towanda mountain in the year 1812, the bed being exposed in a stream where the first mine was afterwards opened. The lands on which the coal was situated belonged to Robert Barclay, of London, England, and afterwards to his son, Chas. Barclay, and the tract contained sixteen thousand acres. In 1853 these lands were bought by Edward Overton, Esq., of Towanda, John Ely and Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia, who formed the Barclay railroad

and coal company and Schræder land company. The railroad from the North Branch canal to the mines, sixteen miles in length, with an inclined plane half a mile long and 475 feet high, was finished in the fall of 1856, and a little coal was shipped that year. James Macfarlane was appointed general superintendent, and had sole charge of all the operations of the company for the first eight years, until 1865, and established the coal business under great difficulties from the want of transportation on the very poor canal which was the only outlet to market. In the latter year he organized another company, called the Towanda coal company, which, in 1868, leased the mines and railroad of the Barclay coal company, and the stock soon afterwards came into the hands of the Erie railroad company, who have mined a large portion of the coal used on their road at these mines, amounting to about 200,000 tons per annum, and for three years more than 250,000 tons a year, as will be seen by the annexed tabular statement, which gives the annual production of each mine since it was opened till the present time, and which is in itself a succinct history of the coal trade of this county. The Pennsylvania and New York railroad was finished from Towanda to the Erie railway at Waverly in 1868, and from that time the coal trade assumed a magnitude which it never had before. The same railroad was completed southward to Pittston in 1869, making, with the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central railroad, direct connection with New York, and by the North Pennsylvania railroad with Philadelphia; thus furnishing to the county a magnificent line of first-class railroad without any expense, efforts, or sacrifices by the people of the county, such as are often required to secure such improvements. They are indebted for this great thoroughfare to the enterprise of Hon. Asa Packer and his co-workers of the Lehigh Valley railroad company.

The Sullivan and State Line railroad, extending from the Barclay railroad at Monroeton to the semi-anthracite coal mines at Bernice, in Sullivan county, twenty-five miles, was projected by M. C. Mercur, Charles F. Welles, Jr., Michael Meylert, and George D. Jackson, and was finished in the fall of 1871, forming another important avenue of transportation for the county of Bradford.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE COAL MINES OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

	Barclay Coal Co.	Fall Creek Coal Co.	Towanda Coal Co.	Schræder Coal Co.	Total production. Net tons.
1856	2,295	.....	.....	.....	2,295
1857	6,265	.....	.....	.....	6,265
1858	17,560	.....	.....	.....	17,560
1859	30,143	.....	.....	.....	30,143
1860	27,718	.....	.....	.....	27,718
1861	40,835	.....	.....	.....	40,835
1862	52,779	.....	.....	.....	52,779
1863	54,535	.....	.....	.....	54,535
1864	62,058	.....	.....	.....	62,058
1865	48,375	16,936	7,886	.....	73,197
1866	37,968	29,604	31,881	.....	99,453
1867	30,119	16,952	27,668	.....	74,739
1868	.....	6,595	67,080	.....	73,675
1869	.....	4,303	176,307	.....	180,610
1870	.....	77,025	196,310	.....	273,335
1871	.....	129,095	249,240	.....	378,335
1872	.....	118,882	263,960	.....	382,842
1873	.....	85,315	252,329	.....	337,644
1874	.....	21,281	215,572	100,219	337,072
1875	.....	18,527	200,424	157,686	376,637
1876	.....	.....	183,992	200,795	384,787
	410,650	524,515	1,872,649	458,700	3,266,514

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.*

The first schools taught in the county were those established by the missionaries of the Moravian church, among the Indians, at Wyalusing and Sheshequin. These were intended chiefly for religious instruction, so that while there was time given to primary instruction, and the dusky children of the forest were taught to read in both Delaware and German, yet the Bible, the Hymn-book, and the Catechism were the text-books mostly used, and contained all the science it was thought needful to teach the children connected with the mission towns. With the abandonment of the mission, of course the schools were disbanded, and both teachers and pupils took up their wearisome journey towards the setting sun.

Previous to the battle of Wyoming, 1778, there were about forty settlers in old Springfield, many of whom were near or upon the site of the Indian town, and there is a tradition of a school taught there in 1777; but at this late day I have been unable to find evidence sufficient to establish the fact, although the tradition is probably correct.

Soon after the re-settlements began, in 1783 and '84, the question of schools began to be discussed. The people had been impoverished by the war, were in a new country, far removed from the appliances of civilization, and the demands of absolute want taxed every energy of the pioneer; nevertheless, true to their New England principles, their first thought, after providing shelter, food, and clothing for their families, was to establish schools for the training of their children.

"A certain Master Root taught a school in the year 1788 or 1789, at Athens, the school-house standing on a lot almost directly west of the present school-building." Among the other teachers in Athens, Mr. Keeney mentions Benedict Satterlee, who taught in a house near where the old school-house now stands, in 1808, and that a new school-house was built about 1811, which was probably occupied until the academy was opened. This house was on the east side of Main street, and nearly opposite the bridge across the Tioga river.

In 1789 or '90, Uriah Terry taught a school in the house of Major Gaylord; but before this there had been a school at Wyalusing, but by whom taught I am unable to learn, but most likely by Thomas Wigton, who was an old school-teacher. As early as 1793, a school-house was built on the site now occupied by the Presbyterian church in Wyalusing, as in that year a church was organized in it. The old school-house burned down, and another was built just at the present entrance into the burying-ground, where for a number of years was the chosen site of the school-house.

In some memoranda relating to the first settlement of Merryall, found among the papers of the late Justus Lewis, he says, "Previous to this time (1790), the few that had settled here had erected a small log school-house on land now occupied by Jabez Elliott, and started a school, taught by David Lake, in the winter of 1791–92. The next summer

* The author is indebted to the report of the late A. A. Keeney, superintendent of common schools for Bradford County for 1877, for much of the material of this article.

Theodosia, sister of Reuben Wells, taught the school, and from that time a regular school,—and sometimes a first-rate one,—without any very long intermission, has been kept up, attended by scholars from the forks of the creek, from Asylum, Browntown, the mouth of the creek, and other places."

Schools were established at Wysox as early as at either Athens or Wyalusing. The first one of which I can obtain certain knowledge was opened in the house of one of the settlers, previous to 1790. In the fall of 1802, Eliphalet Mason, Esq., taught a school in Wysox, which continued for about a year. The school-house was near the one now standing, towards Strickland's, on the flats. As early as 1795 there was a school in Ulster, and one in Sheshequin, while mention has already been made of the school of Mr. Brevost, at Asylum.

"The first school taught in Canton township was in the winter of 1801–2, Loren Kingsbury, teacher. A Miss Segur taught in Canton about the year 1805, in a school-house built by Capt. Samuel Griffin.

"In 1807, Miss Delight Spalding taught the first school in Granville township. The school consisted of about fifteen scholars, representing ten families.

"In 1807, a log school-house was built in Smithfield township, which answered for school purposes for the whole settlement, the teacher receiving his salary in work, by those who patronized him.

"About the year 1820, Gen. Samuel McKean built a school-house in Burlington, probably the first in the township."

In an address delivered by Dr. E. P. Coburn, before the Bradford County Teachers' Association, he says, "I find that a Miss Clarissa Woodruff taught school in Orwell, in 1804, and Laura Frisbie a year or two afterward, and as early as 1807–8, Roswell Lee taught a school in Warren." As the people began to improve their dwellings, the abandoned dwelling-house served for the first school-house. When a building was erected for the purpose of school, it was not much better. The people of the neighborhood assembled, put up a house of huge logs, laid up "cob-house fashion," so high that it would be about six feet between the floors. The floor was laid down loose, so that the scholars might take up a board to obtain whatever might have fallen through the crevices. The interstices between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood fitted for that purpose, and then an abundance of mud was spread over to make them tight. The fire-place was from four to six feet long, and about the same height, the jambs of which were formed by large flat stones set up on one edge. The desks were made by boring in the logs and putting in pins for the shelf to lie on. The seats were slabs, with pegs put in for legs. The only furniture besides consisted of a cross-legged table, and, perhaps, a borrowed chair. The wood was hauled in drags, and cut by the teacher and older boys. The desks extended along two sides of the room, with benches in front, and the pupils sat with their faces to the wall. One end of the room contained the door, and the opposite one was occupied with the fire-place. Two or three smaller benches were arranged about the fire-place, which were occupied by the smaller pupils; here frequently they were compelled to sit from morning till night, on benches without backs, and often so high their feet could not touch the floor.

All the appliances of the school were in harmony with the rude character of the building. Professional teaching was unknown. The best educated of the sons and daughters of the farmers and mechanics were selected for this work, who enlisted in teaching only as a temporary employment, always leaving the school when a more lucrative business offered. The intellectual qualifications were not of a very high order. Reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic as far as Reduction, or at the most through the "Double Rule of Three," were ample; geography and English grammar were unknown. Books were few and of the most indifferent character,—often three or four pupils using the same book. The only apparatus was obtained in the beech and hickory groves near by, and ability to use the rod with frequency and effect was an essential qualification for the school-master. Schools were kept open from six to eight months in the year; the compensation for male teachers was about twelve dollars per month, for females from seventy-five cents to a dollar per week, in each case including board among the families of the neighborhood. In the earliest schools, the teacher was paid by a voluntary subscription from the people, which consisted sometimes of grain, or flax, or wood, or work, or whatever could be given in remuneration for the services rendered. Subsequently a rate-bill, based upon the number of days each pupil had been in the school, was made out by the teacher, handed to the committee elected at the meeting of the inhabitants of the district, who collected the money and paid the teacher.

It will be remembered that the Susquehanna company provided that one fifty-third part of each township should be especially devoted to the support of a school; there were also two other fifty-third parts which were designated as public land. Owing to the imperfect manner in which the townships of Claverack and old Ulster were organized, the inhabitants in these townships received no benefit from this provision; but in Springfield, at a meeting of the proprietors, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Guy Wells, and Benjamin Stalford were appointed a committee to apply for the public land and secure the title in trust for the proprietors. The committee were subsequently authorized to sell the lots, which they did, receiving therefor $1316.19; and, at a meeting held May 13, 1811, at which John Horton was chosen moderator and Jeremiah Lewis clerk, it was voted that the town of Springfield be divided into five school districts in the manner following, viz.: "One at the old town, including Benjamin Ackley, John Taylor, and Humphrey Brown; one from Ackley's northward to the town line, including Merryall; two on the west side of the river, and one at the Wigton settlement."

"Voted, That all children included in each of the said districts be entitled to privileges equal with proprietors' children."

A committee, consisting of Benjamin Ackley, Reuben Wells, and Jonathan Terry, was appointed to settle with the old committee and distribute the funds in proportion to the number of children in each of the five districts.

Under date of May 20, 1811, "According to a vote

passed on the 13th day of May inst., for settlement and division of the public money," the committee proceed to distribute it as follows: "Paid into the hands of Jonathan Terry the sum of five hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-six cents, in trust for Joseph Ingham's district, Terrytown district, and Fairbanks (Wigton's) district.

"Paid to Wyalusing district the sum of five hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-six cents, into the hands of Benjamin Ackley, in trust for Wyalusing district.

"Paid to Merryall district the sum of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-one cents, paid in trust to Guy Wells for said district."

Excepting this, so far as I have learned, no appropriations were made out of any public funds for the support of common schools; excepting that the assessor of each township was required to return the names and ages of all indigent children whose parents were too poor to pay their tuition, when a warrant could be drawn on the county treasurer to pay their school bills.

As giving a picture of the schools of these times, the following vivid description, published in the *Athens Gleaner* of June 23, 1870, may not be out of place. The writer says:

"I graduated some time in the winter of 1804–5, in a log school-house in Wysox. The institution was presided over by an ancient Irish gentleman, who daily carried a bottle of whisky in his pocket. One day he was sitting partially asleep, when some of the larger boys stole the bottle from his pocket, drank the whisky, and returned the empty bottle to its place. The old chap did not discover his loss until he went out of the door to drink, as was his custom. That afternoon most of us graduated, receiving our diplomas on our backs. The above is literally true, and such were many of our schools in those days. The settlers being poor, and having enough to do in providing for the physical wants of their families, had not much time to devote to those of an intellectual nature."

With the general progress of the country the schools improved somewhat upon those just described, but as a rule, teachers were poorly qualified, school-houses were unfurnished even with a blackboard, irregularity in the attendance of the pupils, irresponsibility in those who had charge of schools, insufficiency in the number and variety in the kinds of text-books prevailed until the law of 1834 went into operation. This law met with much opposition, especially from those who were in possession of considerable property, had educated their own children, and now thought it a great hardship to be taxed "to educate other people's children." The beneficial effects of the law were soon apparent, and all opposition to it ceased. It was, however, as late as 1857 before it was everywhere accepted in the county.

The establishment of the office of county superintendent was, at first, bitterly opposed in the county, the office being considered unnecessary, and the salary paid as so much money thrown away. Emanuel Guyer was elected to the office in May, 1854, and the salary was fixed at $500 per annum,—a sum shamefully inadequate when the amount of work to be done is taken into consideration. Through misunderstanding of what was required of that officer, or, as in this case, through sheer and spiteful opposition to the law, many other county superintendents found themselves in the same dilemma. To afford an opportunity of relief, and trusting to the just and liberal spirit of the people, a law was enacted empowering the superintendent to call a special meeting of the directors for the purpose of fixing the salary. Mr. Guyer availed himself of the privilege, called the convention, and, notwithstanding a most determined opposition of a part of the directors, his salary was raised to $1500 a year. This gave rise to what has since been known as the "Guyer war." The newspapers were filled from week to week with angry communications on the subject, the object of which was to make both the office and the officer odious to the people, and for a time Mr. Guyer was the best-abused man in the county. The official work performed by him, though greatly injured by the unjust aspersions cast upon him, was, nevertheless, beneficial to the interests of the county. It seemed that a certain amount of opposition was bound to be developed at the outset, but it spent its fury upon the first incumbent, who must needs be sacrificed to appease the storm which the act had provoked.

Charles R. Coburn, a native of Warren township, in this county, and professor of mathematics in the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, a man of rare executive ability, and of great experience as a practical and successful teacher, was elected superintendent in 1857. He brought to the discharge of the duties of his office rare tact, and devoted to them all the time, ability, and energy he was master of. He was bound to conquer opposition and elevate the cause of common-school education in the county. The establishment of the County Teachers' Association about this time, and of the teachers' institutes soon after, at which questions relating to the law, its principles, its policy, and what was needful to its success, were freely but temperately discussed, were powerful coadjutors in disarming prejudice and subduing opposition. "He took up the work begun by his predecessor, and carried it forward with signal acceptability to the people. A terror to the poorly-qualified teacher, lashing with fearful sarcasm those who were too indifferent to properly qualify themselves for their work, he endeared himself to all true teachers with whom he came in contact, elevated the cause of education in the county, and reared for himself an enduring monument in the affections of his contemporaries." Mr. Coburn held the office for two terms, when he declined a re-election, and soon after received the appointment of State superintendent of common schools, which office he filled with fidelity and honor. Soon after his appointment for a second term to this latter office he was obliged to resign on account of failing health, and after a few months of decline ended a life of rare usefulness, an example of well-earned success in his chosen undertaking.

Mr. Otis J. Chubbuck, of Orwell, who was also a practical teacher, an earnest defender of the school law, and in full sympathy with the work of his predecessors, was elected to the superintendency in 1863. His work was comparatively easy. The school law had become popular, the people had learned to appreciate the services of the superintendent, the policy of school management had become established. There was less of experiment and discussion, and more of routine. Mr. Chubbuck exhibited great patience, consci-

entiousness, and earnestness in his official duties, and was generally popular with the teachers and friends of education in the county. He held the office two terms.

In May, 1869, Austin A. Keeney, of Tuscarora, was elected to succeed Mr. Chubbuck. Although much younger than either of his predecessors, he had the advantage of several years' experience in the school-room, and had the reputation of being one of the foremost teachers in the county, so that at the close of Mr. Chubbuck's term he was elected with but little opposition, and was twice re-elected, each time on the first ballot, and with a large majority above all competitors. He labored incessantly to elevate the standard of popular education, and inspire his teachers with a just and laudable professional pride. By introducing prominent educators from abroad into his institutes, by making the grade of examination continually higher, and by constant encouragement, he endeavored to bring the teachers under his direction to desire still higher qualifications for their work, and give more earnest labor to their calling. Soon after his last election his health began to fail, but, notwithstanding his increasing weakness, he continued to fulfill the duties of the office until the 22d of January, 1878, when his earthly career was closed, and J. Andrew Wilt, Esq., was appointed his successor.

It may help to form some idea of the progress of common schools of the county during the last quarter of a century to compare some of the statistics furnished the school department during this period. In 1854, according to Mr. Guyer's report, the number of schools was 342; the number of teachers, 468; the number of pupils, 13,628; and the total expenditures, $18,321. In 1855 the number of schools was 328; the number of teachers, 433; the number of pupils, 14,651; total expenditures, $17,582. In 1857, number of schools, 334; number of teachers, 430; number of pupils, 13,473; total expenditures, $27,626. In 1866 the number of schools was 363; number of teachers, 514; of pupils, 14,171; total expenditures, $61,642. In 1877 the number of schools was 400; of teachers, 684; of pupils, 15,328; and the expenditures $82,061.

Under the old system the common school, as we have seen, was a vastly different institution from the one to-day. It would be instructive to note all the steps of progress from the first rude attempts at popular instruction to the high place which the public schools—"the people's colleges"—have now attained, but the data cannot be obtained. The more intelligent and enterprising sought to supplement the common school by establishing academies and high schools in the villages and older, thickly-settled portions of the country. The first attempt to found an academy in this county was at Athens.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this place, held Feb. 11, 1797, the matter of higher education having been discussed, a series of resolutions was passed in which it is declared to be the earnest wish of many of the inhabitants of this town that a public building should be erected, to be occupied for the accommodation of an academy or seminary of learning for the instruction of youth, also to be occasionally occupied as a place of public worship and other public purposes; the building to be erected on one of the public lots of Athens; the capital stock to consist of at least twenty shares, at thirty dollars each, in which each share should have one vote, and the business of the association to be managed by three trustees. The building which it was contemplated to erect was to be forty feet in length, twenty-four feet in width, and two stories in height; the upper story to be finished in one room, or hall, with arched ceiling. There was to be an "elegant balcony," and the windows were to have venetian blinds.

The subscribers to the fund held their first meeting at the house of Capt. Elisha Matthewson, March 2, 1797. Noah Murray was elected chairman of the meeting, Clement Paine secretary, and Maj. Elisha Satterlee, John Spalding, and John Shepard, trustees of the society. Among the numerous resolutions passed at this meeting was one that the name of the association should be the Athens Academieal Society; that the legislature should be applied to for an act of incorporation, and for the grant of a lottery to raise an endowment fund, and the Susquehanna company asked for a grant of land.

The institution, however, was of slow growth, for although at a meeting held May 12, 1798, it was voted that the trustees be requested immediately to take measures to procure the frame for an academy, to be completely inclosed, it was voted, May 21, 1808, that the trustees be and are hereby directed to advertise the academy for sale. The sale, however, was not effected, and subsequently the resolution was revoked, and the trustees required to have the building repaired and painted, and "not to allow any person to put hay or flax or any other thing whatever in said building, as it has heretofore received essential injury from such means."

June 21, 1811, the proprietors sold to the Masonic lodge the upper room for $80 and to finish the upper story, in which the lodge expended $400.

The academy was incorporated by act of legislature, Feb. 27, 1813, and the sum of $2000 granted to the trustees to be invested, and the interest appropriated to the purposes of the institution, which was to be available when the owners should relinquish to the trustees, for the use of the institution, all of their interest in it.

The room was reported finished Dec. 6, 1813, and the school was opened by Sylvanus Guernsey as principal, with a salary of $500 per year.

March 4, 1842, the academy was burned to the ground. Rooms were immediately procured for the use of the school, and at a meeting held Feb. 21, 1843, steps were taken for the erection of a new building. This building was completed in 1845, and was used for academical purposes until sold to the school-board of Athens borough, in 1872, since which time it has been occupied as a graded school, which has now four teachers and about two hundred pupils.

There have been other academies established in the county from time to time, as follows:

Le Raysville academy, Jan. 8, 1830, with Giles De Wolf, Josiah Benham, L. W. Woodruff, Isaac Seymour, Lyman Bostwick, Lemuel C. Belding, and Gould Seymour as trustees.

Towanda academy, June 16, 1836. Trustees, James P.

Bull, J. D. Montanye, Isaac Myer, Hiram Mix, Burton Kingsbury, Enos Tompkins, David Cash, N. B. Storm, and George A. Mix.

Wysox academy, April 8, 1840. Trustees, Harry Morgan, William Myer, Joseph M. Piollet, Joseph M. Bishop, Harry N. Spalding, Victor E. Piollet, Daniel Coolbaugh, and David H. Owen.

Rome academy, March 24, 1848. Trustees, John W. Woodburn, Lemuel S. Maynard, William W. Woodburn, William E. Maynard, Samuel C. Mann, Joseph Allen, and W. W. Kinney.

The exact date of the establishment of the Troy academy has not been ascertained, but it probably was about the year 1839 or 1840, Rev. Freeman Lane having been the first teacher.

Wyalusing academy was incorporated under the name of the Wyalusing Educational Union, Sept. 17, 1859, with Henry Gaylord, Augustus Lewis, E. R. Vaughan, J. R. Welles, Washington Taylor, J. Depue, and Benjamin Ackley trustees. The board was organized with Henry Gaylord president, and Andrew Fee secretary. A commodious building was erected, which was opened in the winter of 1861, with Miss L. A. Chamberlain principal, who was succeeded the following autumn by Mr. La Monte. The building is now used for both public and private schools.

These institutions all did good work in their respective localities, and promoted the cause of education until the improved system of common schools rendered them unnecessary, when one by one they were either abandoned or merged into the higher or graded public schools.

At Camptown (in Wyalusing township) and at Terrytown are school buildings which have been built by stock associations, or by subscription, and controlled by trustees, the object of which, as of some of the others named, has been simply to furnish a suitable room for a public or high school in the communities where they are located.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

August 13, 1849, the presbytery of Susquehanna, in session at Wyalusing, through its committee on general Christian education, composed of the following members, Rev. S. F. Colt, Rev. F. D. Drake, Hiram Stevens, and J. D. Humphrey, petitioned the court of common pleas in the county of Bradford to incorporate a Christian literary institute, to be situated in the township of Wyalusing, and to be known by the corporate name of the Collegiate Institute of the Presbytery of Susquehanna. The petition was dated Wyalusing, Sept. 1, 1849, and on the 13th of the following May a charter was granted by the court.

The object of the institute, as set forth in article 3 of the charter, "is to afford thorough instruction in the various branches of learning, useful and ornamental, English and classical, and in the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and to prepare suitable teachers for parochial and common schools."

Feb. 9, 1852, the court, at the request of the trustees, made amendments and alterations to the original charter, by which the name was changed to Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, and the said institute was to be located in such place in Bradford County as the trustees should direct. Towanda, having offered greater inducements to locate the new school in her boundaries than any other place, was selected. Nov. 23, 1852, ten acres were purchased in South Towanda, for a money consideration of $2000, on which to erect buildings for the school. This sum was subscribed by a few gentlemen in Towanda; $12,560 in addition was raised by subscription, as a building fund. July 4, 1853, the corner-stone of the institute was laid, and on the 6th of September, in the following year, the first term opened with one hundred and thirty-seven students.

The following teachers composed the first faculty: Rev. Samuel F. Colt, A.M., principal; Rev. James McWilliam, A.M., ancient languages; Chas. R. Coburn, mathematics and normal school; Miss Margaret Kennedy, preceptress; and Miss Fanny Biles, assistant and teacher of music. Mr. Colt remained principal three years. Mr. Coburn was elected county superintendent of common schools, and then State superintendent of common schools. Mr. McWilliam followed Mr. Colt as principal, but having accepted a pastoral call during the year, Rev. D. Craft, A.B., who was professor of mathematics and teacher of male department, was elected principal to complete the year, and continued in charge of the school the year following. Messrs. O. H. and W. H. Dean, graduates of Lafayette college, were then elected principals, and remained for three years, O. H. Dean having been teacher of mathematics the year before. They were succeeded by Mr. McWilliam, who was principal for five years. John D. Hewitt, a graduate of Lafayette college, was acting principal for the following year, when Mr. Colt was elected principal for the second time, and remained until the fall of 1870, when G. W. Ryan and E. E. Quinlan were elected associate principals for the period of ten years. At the close of three years Mr. Ryan severed his connection with the institute, and became principal of the public school of Towanda, Mr. Quinlan remaining, who is the present principal, this being the eighth consecutive year of his principalship.

During the twenty-four years the institute has been in session probably not less than fifteen hundred students have received their education, either in whole or in part, within its walls. Its foster-sons may be found in the halls of congress, in the State legislature, on the bench, in the Christian ministry, and in all the professions and vocations of life.

The great work it has done in elevating the standard of education in the public schools of the county, through the common-school teachers it has sent out and the influence of its own instructors, never has nor ever will be fully appreciated. Probably no other agency in the county during the last quarter-century has done so much to advance the standard of education, directly and indirectly, in the common schools of the county. It was largely through the teachers of the institute that the Bradford County Teachers' Association, which has been an agency for good in the county for nearly a quarter of a century, was organized. Thorough instruction has been furnished from the first in the English, classical, and mathematical branches, bookkeeping, and natural science. The institute, having a chemical laboratory, apparatus for a course in philosophy, charts, maps, globes, etc., is well prepared to teach the sciences, and while many pursue these branches, yet it has

been best known as a classical institution. A large percentage of its students always have studied Latin. A large number of young men have been prepared for college, and entered with credit. Many young men, whose time or means did not allow them to enter college as a means of general culture, or as a preparation for the study of a profession, have pursued a classical course here with great advantage. In addition to the higher English, college, preparatory, and normal courses, the institute has a thorough and liberal course of studies in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, history, and natural sciences, on the completion of which by its pupils they are graduated and receive a diploma. The institute by its charter is empowered to confer literary degrees, but it has never attempted to maintain a regular college course.

The religious influence of the school has always been excellent, a large number of its students having become Christians while in attendance upon their studies, some of whom are in the Christian ministry.

The institute at its organization was placed under the care of the presbytery of Susquehanna. When that body became merged into the presbytery of Lackawanna, on the reunion of the two great divisions of the Presbyterian church, the institute passed under the control of the latter presbytery. The school, however, is non-sectarian, the action of presbytery being limited to a general supervision of the school and the election of its trustees.

BRADFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A call having been issued by Emanuel Guyer, county superintendent, a number of teachers and other friends of education met at the Susquehanna collegiate institute on Friday, Jan. 5, 1855, and organized by electing Rev. James McWilliam president, and P. D. Morrow secretary.

It was resolved to form an association to be called the Bradford County Teachers' Association, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. After adopting a constitution and by-laws, the work of the first session consisted in the discussion of resolutions, with an address at the close by Rev. Samuel F. Colt, when the meeting adjourned to meet in Smithfield the 23d of the next February. Thus was started an agency which has probably done more than any other in promoting the cause of education in the county.

As the new school law was just going into operation, the association proposed for discussion questions relating to its provisions, which gave friends and foes alike an opportunity to express their opinion, and served greatly to dispel prejudice and awake public sentiment in favor of the law.

Questions relating to the qualifications of teachers, the duties of directors and parents, the general management and discipline of the schools, were discussed by the best educators in the county, and a vast amount of information was given to both teachers and the public. In addition were essays and addresses on educational subjects. Discussions of such topics in the various townships of the county could not fail to produce beneficial results, and so early as its second meeting it took high ground in favor of graded schools, "in which the higher branches follow the primary, and thoroughness is the first and last consideration. The welfare of society requires that our common schools should be so arranged as to place within the reach of all children of the commonwealth the blessings of a full and ample schooling in every department, and that it is the true policy and interest of the commonwealth, by the appropriation of a sufficient sum, to furnish gratuitous normal instruction to those who will pledge themselves to teach in the commonwealth for a given time."

These, and such like principles, are to-day widely prevalent throughout Bradford County, and, in accordance with them, schools of high grade are established in Troy, Canton, Athens, Ulster, Le Raysville, and Towanda, in which Latin, Greek, higher mathematics, and, in some of them, French, German, and instrumental music, are taught.

Until 1867 great confusion, in regard to text-books, had prevailed in the schools. In but very few of the townships had any attempt been made to secure uniformity, each school being at the mercy of the whim of every new teacher, and the appeals of every book-agent. In 1866 the association appointed a committee, who, after a careful examination, recommended a series of books to be used, and so great was the influence of the association at that time, that the series recommended was speedily adopted throughout the county. It also made valuable contributions to the history, botany, and geology of the county, its papers on these subjects possessing permanent interest. So general had been the interest evinced in the reports and essays upon these topics, that the association resolved to issue a Teachers' Annual, for their better preservation and wider circulation, which, however, did not prove as successful as was anticipated, and but one number was issued.

"Meeting in every part of the county, the association seeks to reward the hospitality enjoyed at the several places by furnishing instruction, blended with agreeable literary entertainment. The quarterly reunions of the association afford a pleasant and profitable change in the routine of the teacher's toil. To these meetings each one comes with the choice offerings of past thought and study.

"The roll of the association, during these twenty-three years of vigorous life, registers several hundred of the most respectable and public-spirited citizens of the county. Many of these have passed from among us, and are happily and honorably engaged toiling in almost every part of the continent, and some have gone from earth; all came with their diverse gifts for the common good, and all are gratefully remembered. Venerable age has brought to the association the ripe fruits of intelligent observation, and the interesting reminiscences of the early days, and of the winter schools for the girls and boys of the first settlers. From the middle zone of active life, earnest minds of all professions and pursuits have brought to us the sober summer sense of wise designs and far-reaching purpose, to be patiently wrought for the public good, and at every meeting have poured out precious seed-thoughts, germinant either with progress, enlightenment, and happiness for the people, or else curative of prevalent evils, and ever conservative of sound principles. And, like our hilly county, the association has 'both the upper and the nether springs,' for its ranks are ever full of youths, who, emulous of success as teachers, always glad to learn aught conducive to their

school-craft, or to their upward soaring in self-culture of mind and heart, for science and society. Nor are these young men and maidens mere associate recipients; they come with cheerful contributions, carefully gathered from recent studies, as precious as they are fresh, and all aglow with happy hope and joyous zeal. Their ever-swelling numbers prove that the Teachers' Association has lost in no respect the popularity with which it was welcomed at its organization twenty-three years ago."

Besides the meetings of the association, the other great agency for improving teachers and advancing popular education is the Teachers' Institute. The sessions of the institute are held annually in various parts of the county, and are intended for drill in the subjects studied in the common schools, and are under the immediate direction of the county superintendent. The sessions ordinarily are held in the early autumn, and continue five days. In addition to the review of studies, new methods of teaching, hints, and suggestions as to school government and discipline, lecturers from abroad are frequently present, so that the institute affords not only opportunity for normal training, but of bringing the teachers into contact with the best educators of the country.

The school, with all of its appliances, is becoming of more and more importance in the minds of our people, and what a few years ago would have been deemed a good education, now would hardly be considered as more than the commencement of it; and it is to be hoped that Bradford will in the future take rank among the foremost of the counties of the commonwealth in securing the blessings of it for her children.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCHES.

The progress of religious thought in a community forms one of the most instructive and interesting chapters of its history. In Bradford County, which has ever held high rank for the morality and intelligence of her people, this chapter possesses many items of peculiar interest. It was the plan of the author of this work, that the history of each denomination of Christians should be written by some representative man in it. Accordingly, he applied to parties to furnish the material. This in some cases has been very full, and in others very meagre; and in some instances the parties have failed, either on account of leaving the county, or misunderstanding, or other reason, and the notices given of the churches they were to represent have been hastily thrown together from such material as was in hand, while in a few instances there are gaps, because the persons applied to for specific information, which was either in their keeping or immediately at hand, failed to respond, even where there could be no expense attending the correspondence. The author feels it due to himself to preface this chapter with this explanation, lest other motives might be attributed for giving a full history of some denominations, and very inadequate and defective accounts of others, while one or two are only mentioned. It is thought none have altogether escaped notice.

REGULAR BAPTISTS.*

The Baptists (without prefix or affix) believe that proper baptism, which with them signifies immersion, precedes the Lord's Supper, and that (while "calling no man Master") the Calvinistic system is nearer the teaching of the Bible than the Arminian. The great trouble in tracing their history on this field is the lack of records, and the fact that the real pioneers are no more. They had few advantages for learning, and toiled hard for bread; but they loved to serve God and man, with few thoughts of leaving written memorials. Some of their records may have been mislaid or lost, but most of their knowledge is buried with their bones.

My chief sources of information are the printed minutes of Chemung association for 1797, 1802, 1805 to 1841, and 1869; the Bradford association minutes; and some minutes of other associations with which our churches have been connected. Some church books are accessible; local histories have been compared; Elder Smiley's records have been searched; and some friends supplied such items as they could. Usually, just before an association meets, each church connected with it makes out, from records and from memory, its changes for the year past; but sometimes the church book is not made to correspond with the letter thus made up and forwarded. Unless errors occur, the associational records (as far as they go) may be the more reliable in case of any discrepancy between church and associational statistics. It should constantly be borne in mind that printed minutes refer to *associational*, and not to calendar years. The former ended at different times between June and November, so that events recorded in minutes of 1820 may have transpired in 1819. And so of other years. The associational year covering parts of two years as usually computed, it often only approximates exactness, unless days and months are expressly stated.

The task of searching back nearly a hundred years, to gather the widely-scattered annals of forty different organizations, is more than one can conceive without the trial. Facts and names may be overlooked, and errors may occur in transcribing or printing, but correctness has been sought, and only leading incidents are given.

EARLY ENGLISH PREACHING IN THIS COUNTY—ROGERS AND GANO.

In the Sullivan Indian expedition of 1779 were two Baptist chaplains, William Rogers, D.D.,† and John Gano,‡

* Contributed by Mr. O. N. Worden.

† Dr. Rogers, born in Newport, R. I., in 1751, was the first student in what is now Brown university, and graduated in the first class (1769). At the age of twenty-one he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church in Philadelphia. He served as chaplain from 1776 to 1781, was twenty years professor of English and oratory in the University of Pennsylvania, was a member of the State legislature, and died in 1824, aged seventy-three.

‡ John Gano, of Huguenot origin, born in Hopewell, N. J., in 1727, was ordained in 1754. Missionating in the south, he once preached with credit before Whitefield and a dozen other ministers. In 1762 he settled in New York city. Was chaplain after the British conquest of that city, until peace came. In 1787, settled in Kentucky, where he died, 1804, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Bowen, an Episcopal

both men of superior gifts and attainments. Dr. Rogers was with the main force, under General Sullivan, which came up the North Branch. We find two sermons were delivered during the two weeks of waiting, on Tioga Point, the arrival of General Clinton, with whom was Mr. Gano. The occasions were such as to cause them to be referred to, while ordinary religious services were not recorded. It will be remembered that on the 13th of August a force was sent to destroy the Indian town up the Chemung, when seven of our men were killed. Their bodies were tenderly brought back to camp, and on Saturday were buried with military honors, after "a small discourse by Parson Rogers,"—Colonel Hubley, from whose journal this is quoted, meaning by "small" only that it was *short*. On the 23d of April preceding, a small force, coming to the relief of Wyoming, had been surprised east of Wilkes-Barre, and Captain Davis, Lieutenant Jones, Corporal Butler, and three privates fell. Davis and Jones, being Freemasons, were reburied, with the customary rites of the order, in July, at Wilkes-Barre. While still waiting at Tioga, the opportunity was afforded for the sermon, and Dr. Rogers, by request, "delivered a discourse, in Masonic form," on the death of those two officers, from Job vii. 7, "Remember that my life is wind." There is no record of sermons excepting these two, under peculiar circumstances, from Dr. Rogers. If there were others (as doubtless there were), Gano most likely contributed at least one. In his brief sketch of himself on this tour, he only states that some young men voluntarily came to him for religious instruction. These were the first English sermons of which we read in this county.

FIRST KNOWN BAPTISTS.

No sooner had the Revolutionary war closed, than the Trenton Decree gave the government of northeastern Pennsylvania to this State. The right of soil was not specifically decided, but sagacious men foresaw that further contest, at least in the Valley, was not advisable, when other good land could be had without the recurrence of the former strifes. As soon as 1783, valuable settlers began to leave Wyoming,—a few for distant Ohio, but most pushed up the North Branch of the Susquehanna, perhaps a majority settling on the Chemung and its tributaries. Some tarried only for a time in Pennsylvania, but others settled for life on both sides of the great river, or on the Wyalusing, Wysox, Towanda, or Sugar creeks, while a few began to climb the hills, where, at greater toil and in longer time, they found equally good homes. Among those earliest settlers of Bradford were Baptists, of Separate or "New Light" origin, with something of the fire and energy of Whitefield and his evangelical associates. They came prepared to war with nature in its wildest state, with savage beasts, and cruel men, if need be. Imagination may paint how they spent their time and what were their thoughts and efforts religiously, but none survive to tell, and records are few and brief.

minister, ranked Mr. Gano as unsurpassed by any minister of his day; and Henry Clay said, "Of all the preachers I ever heard, John Gano made me feel the most that religion was a divine reality."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE REGION—CHEMUNG, NOW WELLSBURG, N. Y.

Soon after the strife with the mother country ceased, the step-mother, about 1787, dispossessed the Connecticut settlers near Muncy, on the West Branch. Before settling again, most of them made sure of getting on the north side of the State line. Among them were some Baptists, who, at what is now Wellsburg, Sept. 2, 1789, entered into a covenant to worship together, and to watch over each other in love. Oct. 13, 1791, they were acknowledged by a council as an independent church, called "Chemung." They comprised twenty-one members, most of them from Warwick, Pittston, and the West Branch, and the males had nearly all been soldiers of the Revolution. With some changes of name, but little of location, that church remains to this day, after having given off members to form several other churches, which in turn have contributed to form still others, north and west. Their first pastor, Roswell Goff, was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., served in the Revolution, came from Pittston to Chemung with a license to preach, was ordained when the church was constituted, and was the Baptist patriarch of the Chemung valley until his death, at Big Flats, or Sing Sing, in 1825, aged seventy-two years.

ULSTER-SHESHEQUIN BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Near 1791, the Baptists between Athens and Towanda began to hold meetings on each side of the river alternately. Their only supply of whom we have knowledge was Moses Park, from Preston, Conn. He was baptized in Warwick, N. Y., in 1788, licensed in eastern Connecticut on his return there, and in 1792 began to preach along the Susquehanna. Elder Smiley, who came to Wyalusing in 1794, and was well acquainted up to Seneca lake, states that Mr. Park was never ordained, nor were his people recognized as a church by sister bodies; and all concurrent church, associational, and denominational records, in failing to name such a church or minister, confirm his statement. Warwick church had recently taken pains to prevent the ordination, at Chemung, of Dr. Amos Park, who ran a similar career to that of his relative, Moses. The latter married a daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding, a leading Universalist, and in the summer of 1793, from an extreme Calvinist, Mr. Park became a proclaimer of universal salvation. He was an acting magistrate for some time, and died in Athens, 1817, aged fifty-one years. Some of his family went with him, but one son has long been a useful Methodist preacher. Joseph Kinney, Esq., and others, whose respectability gave them influence, went with Mr. Park, and Sheshequin and Athens soon became the Mecca of Universalism. This defection, at the time when French infidelity was so prevalent, was proclaimed far and wide. The failure of this first movement to form a Baptist church in the county was greatly detrimental to the cause for a time, but the Smith brothers,* Judge Gore's wife, and others remained firm,

* Lockwood Smith, Sr., and Joseph Smith, Sr., from Dutchess Co., N. Y., brothers by birth and in faith, were both soldiers of the Revolution, and were early settlers below "Queen Esther's flats," in Upper Ulster. Lockwood died in 1832, aged eighty-nine, and Joseph in 1834, aged eighty-seven. At the house of Joseph Smith was formed the present Smithfield church, in 1810, and also what is now

and were promoters of the truth "even down to old age."

Ulster has had a singular religious record. The scattering of that conference led some of her Baptists to join in the New Bedford movement soon afterwards. In 1810, Ulster had a majority in what is now Smithfield church. While Ulster included Sheshequin, it had members with Wysox (Elder West's) church. In 1824, Upper Ulster originated Athens & Ulster (now Waverly) church. After 1840, a conference in Lower Ulster, comprising Deacon Elliott, Waltman, Fuller, and about ten others, threw in their strength with the cause at Towanda. And so Ulster, while helping to form two Baptist churches north, one east, one south, and one west, has never had one wholly her own for any considerable time. The Methodists had a similar experience on the Sheshequin side, but have revived at Horn Brook, and the Methodists and Free-Will Baptists each have a church in or near Ghent.

TWO NEIGHBORING CHURCHES.

Southward.—In June, 1794, arose Braintrim church, to which early Baptists in the Wyalusing region were attached. Their pastor was Samuel Sturdevant, Sr., from Connecticut, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled on Black Walnut bottom. He was ordained when more than fifty years of age, and was a faithful preacher, mostly at his own expense, over a large tract of country. He died 1828, aged eighty-seven, leaving a large and honored posterity. One grandson, Davis Dimock Gray, is now the pastor (at Laceyville) of Braintrim church.

Northward.—In February, 1796, arose New Bedford church, afterwards called "Owego," next "Tioga, N. Y.," and now known as Tioga & Barton church. The field was both sides of the North Branch, between Owego and Braintrim. Its founder was David Jayne, a soldier of the Revolution as supposed, from Orange Co., N. Y. In 1801 he took up lands at or near Van Ettenville, N. Y., where, about 1808, he lost his standing in this church by embracing the doctrine of annihilation. It is reported he died about 1832, aged eighty. Baptists on the river, and some on Sugar creek as far west as Troy, joined New Bedford. Wellsburg would have been nearer to some had there been good roads across the hills, but earlier river and creek roads made New Bedford most easy of access.

FIRST BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

In the fall of 1796, at Wellsburg, was formed the "Chemung Baptist Association." There was then no similar body north to the Pole, nor west to the Pacific. It comprised five churches,—Chemung, Sanrootson (Wayne), Romulus, and New Bedford, in New York, and Braintrim in Pennsylvania,—reaching from near the Wyoming valley to the foot of Seneca lake. All the membership aggregated 111 souls. From time to time, about thirty other churches united with Chemung, but its field was constantly narrowed by the formation—in part from this—of other associations on every side.*

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

"*Towanday*" (*Creek*), *now West Franklin.*—There were early settlers from Wyoming, from Warwick, and from Connecticut, up the Towanda creek. They soon had religious meetings, for, on the 10th November, 1797, the Chemung association appointed two "supplies" for "Towanday," both from Braintrim church,—Samuel Sturdevant to preach December, 1797, and Salmon Agard (who died soon after), January, 1798. In October, 1799, the church of "Towanday" or "Tawanda" (spelled both ways in the minutes), joined the association, with 31 members. The church was raised—according to Smiley—"in the course of the preceding year," probably in 1798, *eighty years ago.* Unusual religious interest had been awakened there under the preaching of Elders Goff and Jayne, the latter baptizing Seeley Crofut (died 1849) and others.

Aaron Knapp, Esq. (died 1874, aged eighty-six), said there was an early church-book, but it had been so eaten by mice that it was destroyed in 1813, and thus perished the earliest memorial of our first church, with perhaps a record of its first members.† The central point of the church seems to have been at Deacon Crofut's, between the villages of West Franklin and Le Roy. This deacon gathered in a log school-house, near S. B. Morse's present home, the first Sabbath-school known in the region. Meetings were also held at David Allen's, and at other points on Towanda creek and its tributaries, in what are now Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming, and Sullivan counties. At one time most of the members lived in what was then Canton township, and the church was sometimes designated "the Church of Christ in Canton." In 1820 the name was changed to "Towanda & Franklin," and again, in 1821, to "Franklin." In 1834, with 17 members last reported, the name disappeared.

In 1837, FRANKLIN & MONROE church joined the Bradford association, with 33 members, 12 newly baptized. They soon separated, each township having a church. "Franklin" re-organized in 1839. It had 10 baptized in 1840, 17 in 1850,—in all, 50,—when it was dropped, in 1860, with 29 members.

WEST FRANKLIN

was admitted in 1863, with 22 members, to whom about 40 have since been added. With occasional suspensions of travel and changes of name and location, this may still be regarded as the representative of the original Towanda (creek) church.

Waverly church, in 1824, the two churches now having over 600 members. How many other Baptist conferences were welcomed around his hearth-stone, we know not..... "Old Mother Gore"—Anna Avery in her youth, widow of Judge Gore—continued to keep his house open, as a "ministers' tavern," in Sheshequin, where Elder West and others at times celebrated the Lord's Supper with a few members. She died in 1829, aged eighty-five.

* It may be remarked that Baptist associations have only advisory powers, each church conducting its own internal affairs, but the association reserving the right to withdraw from any church deemed too erroneous in doctrine, or corrupt in practice, to be retained in fellowship.

† Other early members were Nancy Tucker, wife of Elder Smiley; Hannah Holcomb, wife of Deacon Crofut; Hannah Kingsbery, wife of Deacon Holcomb; Eunice, wife of John Knapp; David Allen and wife, Samuel Knapp, James Crofut, Mr. —— Stone, Jeremiah Taylor (died 1827, aged fifty-five), Aaron Cook, Isaac Allen, Jesse Morse, Sarah Smith, Joanna Lattimer,—as gathered from incidental records and tradition.

The records of twelve years are not found, but it appears that in seven decades the church received 137 by baptism, and 64 in other ways,—over 200 in all. Adding constituent members and fair estimates for the years unreported, there have been probably 300 members of this mother church. Dismissions by letter, exclusions for cause, erasures for absence, and deaths have constantly been reducing its membership, which was never large at any one time. Several churches may be regarded as offshoots from this. In 1814, 30 were baptized, but we have no other account of any extensive revival in this church.

The recorded early pastors* or supplies were Thomas Smiley (here ordained, 1802), 1801 to 1808, who died in White Deer, 1832, aged seventy-three; Nehemiah H. Ripley, 1814–15 (afterwards disfellowshipped in the west); Jonathan Stone, 1818–19 (died in Michigan, 1844, aged fifty-five); and "blind John Sawyer" in 1833 (last known in Sullivan, Pa., 1836). Tradition adds Levi Baldwin, who died in Wyalusing, 1872, aged eighty-six, and Hezekiah West (died on a visit to Illinois, 1845, aged sixty-seven), at some intervals. Under Bradford association there were Isaac D. Jones, who died in South Dansville, N. Y., in 1857, aged fifty-six; James R. Burdick (died in Ithaca, N. Y., 1867, aged seventy), *J. J. Eberle*, *A. Fairchild*, Isaac B. Lake (died in Le Roy, 1872, aged sixty-one), Elam Bennett (died in Springfield, 1863, aged seventy-one), *Charles R. Levering* (now of Granville Summit), E. Burroughs (now of Alba), Ebenezer Loomis (died in Alba, 1873, aged seventy-eight), Benjamin Jones (now of Evergreen P. O.), Thomas B. Jayne (now of Clark's Green P. O.), *Richard Woodward*, *M. V. Bronk*, and C. H. Crowl (now of Le Roy P. O.),—at least fourteen in the last forty years,—too thin seeding to expect large crops. Perhaps few, if any, were able to devote all their time to the Master's business.

Among the early deacons were Seeley Crofut, Alpheus Holcomb. Since 1838, William Lewis (died in East Smithfield, 1871, aged seventy-seven), A. Taylor, David Fairchild, Samuel Webber (died 1875, aged sixty-seven), Hiram Burroughs (died 1875), and Calvin Varney.

The known clerks were Deacon Crofut, Deacon Holcomb, Luther Hinman, Aaron Knapp. Since 1838, Aziel Taylor, H. W. Whittaker, Thomas T. Smiley, William Roberts, J. J. Hammond, David Smiley, C. Varney, and E. H. Crayton.

John Knapp, Sr., was appointed first "chorister," an office not perpetuated, although most churches take some oversight of the singing portion of divine service.

Elder Smiley, David Allen, perhaps John Knapp, and others, were Revolutionary soldiers, as well as pioneers, who endured hardships in laying the foundations of civil and religious freedom.

SECOND CHURCH—SUGAR CREEK.

The Connecticut "Juddsburg, on Sugar creek," is now Burlington. In 1799, Sugar Creek church joined Chemung association with 47 members. Smiley says, "David Jayne had preached, in his warm way, about fifteen miles up the creek, and baptized some of the Swain family, and others, who had been Methodists." Deacon Moses Calkins, a pioneer of 1793, who settled so far west that, for some time, he had no neighbor in that direction, was a member. But Elder Jayne moved farther off, leaving the church with little or no pastoral care; the population was unstable; and the land strife was so bitter and unreasonable that some of the congregation, if not of the church, were suspected to have been among those who abused Elder Smiley, in the summer of 1801, because he advised submission to the Pennsylvania title, and accepted a sub-agency under the intrusion law. The fall ensuing, the church was dropped by the association. Another organization, afterwards effected, was not received. The Methodists had the first church, and have proved permanent. The Baptists, in 1808, again rallied in the west end of the township, now called Troy. The Free-Will Baptists organized, about 1822, in East Troy, and that is their strongest church in the county.

It may be well here to give an account of the labors of

DOMESTIC MISSIONARIES IN BRADFORD.

Early in 1802 was formed the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society "to promote the knowledge of evangelical truth in the new settlements of the United States, or farther if circumstances should render it proper." It commenced, in September, the publication of a magazine, which has added much to the completeness of this record. Peter Philanthropos Roots, A.M., one of its appointees, preaching on the way, gave discourses in Athens on the 1st and 2d of July, 1805, proceeded up the Chemung, and thus spent three months teaching and visiting from house to house. In that year he rode 3804 miles, preached 372 times, baptized 26 persons, helped bury the dead, and performed other useful offices. This may suffice—once for all—as a specimen of the "labors abundant" of men of his calling. In the spring of 1807, he itinerated in Susquehanna and Wayne counties, and in almost every township, from Wilkes-Barre, up the river into New York. He was again on the ground in 1819, and perhaps at other times. Once he asked to go upon his own charges. A "knight-errant" in the cause, sometimes accompanied by his wife, he wrought in eighteen States and the Canadas, dying in West Mendon, N. Y., 1828, aged sixty-four years. He was a noble specimen of a true home missionary.

The Danbury (Conn.) association commissioned Benjamin Baldwin, of Sandisfield, Mass. In the fall of 1807 he preached at Smith's, below Athens; at Case's, on Sugar creek; at Fowler's, on the south branch of the Towanda; at Gridley's, in Orwell; up the Wyalusing to "Hinds' settlement" (Montrose), through to Great Bend, etc., homeward. He died in 1810.

In the fall of 1808, Jesse Hartwell, of western Massachusetts, deputed by the society of that State, made a tour, reaching Bradford in November, and helping to organize the church in Troy. In 1809–10, with Asa Todd, he aided in forming the Smithfield church. Hartwell also visited Wysox, and attended the recognition of the church in Harford, Susquehanna county, September, 1812. In 1814,

* Names in *italics* were licensed ministers at the date, although most of them were subsequently ordained. In this and other lists, names are given in the order of service with the church as nearly as can be obtained. Place, date, and age at death are given when known. In some cases, doubtless, there were preachers, deacons, and clerks of whom we have not the record.

'15, and perhaps at other times, he "blazed the trees" at points, in this moral wilderness, which were "found" by succeeding missionaries. He settled in northeastern Ohio, where he died, 1860, in his eighty-ninth year. Todd died in Chesterfield, Mass., 1847, aged ninety-two.

The "Country Missionary Society," located in the region where Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts adjoin, sent out Samuel King, of Wendall, Mass. While on his tour, he died at Deacon Wood's, in Smithfield, Sept. 30, 1812, aged fifty-two. Far from his family, he found Christian friends; and an inscribed stone marks his resting-place in the Allen burying-ground, northwest of Smithfield village. Edward Davenport, of Colerain, Mass., from the society of that State, 1817 to 1822, filled appointments, reaching from Bradford into McKean county, with much encouragement. He died in 1863, in his ninetieth year. In 1817, Andrew Sherburne, a Revolutionary soldier, from Arundel, Maine, missionated in this region. About 1818, Samuel Churchill, from Littleton, N. H., and Jonathan Stone, a resident, labored under appointments from the Massachusetts society. Near the same time, Benjamin Oviatt, from New York, sustained by the Chemung society, assisted in the great revival in Smithfield, and settled in Columbia township. He removed into McKean county about 1824, and died at Hornellsville, 1864, aged eighty. There were perhaps some from abroad, itinerating on this field, whose names have not met my eye, and there were others who, not acting under the direction of any society, while visiting family or other friends, or looking out for homes, performed gospel labor here, with little or no compensation. Ministers from neighboring fields attended associations, ordinations, and councils, or aided in revivals; and these interchanges of gifts were often highly prized and advantageous. Besides those elsewhere named, may be added John Caton, once on the staff of General Washington, from Maryland as is supposed, who was pastor at Romulus as late as 1830; Samuel Bigalow, of Massachusetts, in Steuben county early as 1816; Minor Thomas, from Danbury, Conn., to Covert, N. Y., thence to Indiana, where he died, 1830, aged sixty; Davis Dimock, first preacher at Montrose, died 1858, in his eighty-third year.

The New England societies gradually withdrew from Bradford to till other fields deemed more needy. Associational societies in New York had sent out ministers south, west, and north. About 1822 these local societies were merged into the "Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of New York,"—Chemung excepted, which, located in both States, continued its separate labors until about 1827. In 1825 the New York convention began to operate in northern Pennsylvania by sending—with others into other counties—James Clark (who died at his early home in Massachusetts, 1868, aged eighty) into Bradford County. In 1832 the convention sent here James Parsons (died in Canton, 1854, aged sixty-four) and Joseph W. Parker (died near Montrose, 1866, aged sixty-eight). In 1838, Charles A. Fox (died in Wilkes-Barre, 1871, aged sixty-three) and Truman Hendryx. In 1837, James R. Burdick. In 1841, George M. Spratt, D.D. (now in Philadelphia). Some of these were sustained, wholly or partially, on this ground for years in succession. About this time, New York began to withdraw from the field, leaving it to the Pennsylvania convention, which, having the same object, began to send on and aid laborers here.

Our mother States of New England, with New York and Pennsylvania, have thus expended several thousands of dollars to sustain the common cause in this county.

Coming without appointments or proper credentials, a few pretended ministers—foxes or wolves—at times imposed themselves upon the unsuspecting, more easily than they can in this day of religious periodicals; but those who were formally commissioned, without exception, as far as known, were men of decided ability and piety. Their salary averaged perhaps five dollars per week; they rode on horseback over poor roads or along blind paths, scores or hundreds of miles from their loved ones, encountering rough fare, real hardships and dangers, and severe toil in the Master's service, with courage and joy. They were generally welcomed and hospitably entertained by religious men and others. Those who were not Christians were not "gospel-hardened," although their long deprivation of the Bible and church institutions had led some into deplorable follies and vices.* Preachers were heard with general respect and interest, while many, who had been church members elsewhere, received them with joy that was an inspiration in laboring. Many are still remembered with much affection. Instrumentally, they raised several churches, and where Sabbaths were desecrated and many kinds of wickedness reigned, temporal prosperity and sound morals now prevail. Beautiful upon the mountains were the feet of those who thus toiled to make the wilderness blossom as the rose!

"BURLINGTON BAPTIZED CHURCH" (NOW TROY).

This is the first church in the county of which we have definite records. Early in 1808, Elder Rich and son, with others from Vermont, and several who had been long sighing for religious company, met for worship and consultation, desiring that a church might be constituted. The visit of missionary Hartwell was improved, and on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1808, a church was recognized, containing as many members as the world had people at the close of the deluge. The "eight" were Elisha Rich, Sr. (died 1812, aged seventy-one); Elisha Rich, Jr. (died about 1845), Russell Rose (died in Tioga county, 1830, aged seventy-seven), Moses Calkins, James Mattison, Phœbe Rich, Peggy Rich, and Lydia Rose (all dead threescore and ten years afterwards). March 25, 1809, four months after organization, they appointed Aaron Case, E. Rich, Jr., John Barber, and Eli Parsons a building committee. May 6, 1809, six weeks after resolving to build, and six months after organization, the church entered a very commodious house of worship for the times, built of hewn logs, with galleries on three sides, on lands given by Elder Rich, east of Troy village, now used for a burial-place. A general reformation had been experienced through the region. We have no details, but the *eight* members had increased to *seventy-eight* when the church joined the Chemung association, Nov. 1,

* Jan. 15, 1810, Esq. Wood wrote that there were "numbers of settlements which never had a gospel sermon preached in them," and that there was but one ordained Baptist minister in the space of "more than fifty miles square."

1809. The west end of Burlington, in which was the house of worship, being erected into Troy township in 1821, the name of the church was changed to correspond. Its second, framed meeting-house, in the south part of the village of Troy, was dedicated June 2, 1836, and was remodeled in 1867 at a cost of $2500. In 1874 a parsonage was provided, which Elder Sheardown occupied a short time before his death. Armenia church was formed from Troy, which has contributed to other new churches. The principal revivals enjoyed by the church are indicated by the baptism of 60 in 1809, of 17 in 1810, of 33 in 1839, of 21 in 1843, of 13 in 1854, of 19 in 1858, and of 31 in 1876. In all, 300 baptisms have been reported, and the church has had 506 different members in its *seventy years'* existence. Like most of our churches, it was increased in its earlier years by immigration, but of late it has lost more than it has gained by the changes of population. Its present is its highest membership,—117.

We glean from minutes chiefly the following list of ministers serving this church: Elisha Rich, Sr., Elisha Rich, Jr., *Isaiah Butler* (returned to New York), David A. Balcom, 1819; Benjamin Oviatt, 1822; James Parsons, 1826, and other times; Levi Baldwin, *Benj. G. Avery* (became O. S., died in Illinois about 1845), John Sawyer, Daviel M. Root, 1833 (now in Iowa); *Samuel Bullock, Jr.* (ordained, and died in Tioga county about 1853); E. Rich, Jr., again; Alfred Pinney, 1839 (now in Brooklyn, N. Y.); Henry C. Coombs, 1840 (now in Massachusetts); Edward Ely, 1841 (late in Winona); Job Leach, 1842; John M. Coggshall, 1843; Joseph W. Parker, 1844; Wm. H. H. Dwyer (now in East Smithfield), 1848; Thomas Mitchell, Jr. (now in Colorado), 1853 to 1860; Thomas S. Sheardown, from 1860 to his death, in 1874, aged eighty-three (except 1872, when Simon K. Boyer served); and Charles T. Hallowell, since 1875. There may have been a few other short terms of supplies. George M. Spratt labored in a revival, 1843. Myron Rockwell, licensed here, was ordained and now labors in Tioga county. But few have devoted their whole time to this one field.

Ordained here.—E. Rich, Jr., in 1809; E. Ely, in 1841; and J. M. Coggshall, in 1843; all licensed before coming; the last two from Hamilton seminary.

Deacons known.—Eli Parsons (died in Columbia, 1834, aged seventy-eight), James Mattison, Moses Calkins, Adrial Hibbard, Nathan Alvord (died 1847), Rufus Rockwell (died 1873, aged seventy-two), R. A. Garrison (died 1846), B. S. Tears, Azor Rockwell, Caleb S. Burt, Andrus Case.

Clerks since 1831.—Luther Rockwell, R. A. Garrison, Daniel Dobbins, C. M. De Forest (died 1864), D. P. Benedict, F. J. Calkins, Azor Rockwell, George F. Lament, W. B. Gernert.

Rose, Calkins, Parsons, and it is supposed some other pioneer members, were soldiers of the Revolution. Joseph Wills (died 1848, aged ninety-five), Hickok, Barnes, Williams, Lamb, etc., were Baptist families.

ALBA-CANTON (NOW ALBA BOROUGH) CHURCH.

Early in the century, among the leading, intelligent pioneers from Vermont, were Noah Wilson, the large Rockwell family, Pratts, Smiths, and others, embracing several Baptists. Those who settled near Alba, in the north and west parts of old Canton township, were visited by Elder Smiley and others, and some were baptized. In 1809 the Chemung association, upon request, advised the brethren to call a council, by which a church was recognized, probably in December. It was named Alba, and, Hartwell was told, comprised seventeen members. Shortly after, the following letter appeared in the *Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine* of September, 1810:

"*To the Female Mite Societies who contribute to the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society in Massachusetts:*

"Beloved Mothers and Sisters,—We dwell in the wilderness, where we know but little of what is doing in the ancient parts of our country. But, by the blessing of God on the labors of faithful missionaries and others, we have been taught our undone condition as being slaves to sin and Satan and at enmity with God. But as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness for the healing of the wounded Israelites, so has the Son of Man been lifted in this wilderness, and we hope we have felt the healing balm applied to our souls. A sense of this has filled us with joy full of glory. [They state that Elder Hartwell's visit and information were much prized.] A goodly number who have experienced the truth have been baptized, and a church has lately been formed among us. The prospect is still favorable that the good work will yet increase. Your labor has not been in vain in the Lord. May the blessings of thousands ready to perish fall on you, and a full reward be given you of the Lord, both in time and eternity. Dear sisters, pray for us. This from your young friends and sisters. (Signed) Fanny Powers, Melisia Smith, Jane Randal, Barthina Morse, Hannah Pratt, Luisa Smith, Synthia Morley, Deantha Blakeman, Mabel Morley, Polly Granideer, Melinda Wilson, Omira Wilson, Polly Van Vankerburgh.

"Canton, Luzerne County, Pa., January, 1810."

Alba church joined Chemung association in 1810, with 13 members, to whom a few were added. Before the organization there was some lack of union in sentiment, which, added to want of harmony in discipline, so hindered advancement that in 1814 a peaceful dissolution was, upon advice, accomplished, some of the members uniting elsewhere, and others remaining isolated. Their only published supply was *Simeon Powers*, of Vermont, who was ordained after helping to raise Columbia [Flats] church, and soon removed into Harmony, N. Y., where he raised a church, and died in 1842, aged seventy-three.

CANTON (TOWNSHIP).

Dec. 9, 1817, a Baptist conference was formed in Canton at a time of revival under Elders Stone and Butler, who baptized quite a number during the winter. June 3, 1818, a council recognized Canton church with 25 members; increased to 35 on joining Chemung association the same year. They erected a log meeting-house on the east or lower part of "Canton Corners" (now borough). In 1820, 10 were baptized, and 20 at other times. There were 63 members in 1828. In 1829 a division was apparent,

in the reception of two letters by the Chemung association, which decided that the one signed by Wm. J. Greenleaf represented the Baptist church as constituted, and rejecting the one signed by the party of which Mr. Shepard was the leader. But the latter, claiming a majority of the members as they stood, held the records and property.

Soon after, ten of the minority reorganized, and came into the association in 1830, reporting 29 members. In 1836 they built a meeting-house (since demolished) near Alba, worshiping also at Canton Corners a part of the time. They reported 39 baptisms in 1839, 36 in 1844, and others, to the number of 94 in all. In 1844 they dismissed about 40 to form a church in Union, Tioga county. In 1857 they changed their name from Canton to

ALBA (BOROUGH).

The Baptists had organized in Canton village (1854), and those in Alba dedicated a new house of worship in August, 1857. Reported 18 baptisms in 1860, 11 in 1870, and others to the number of 44. Subjected to an uncommon share of losses by emigration, this body, never large, was further reduced in 1876, by dismissing 11 members to reorganize Armenia church.

The pastors and supplies of Canton-Alba church have been Levi Baldwin, *Roswell R. Rogers*, Silas E. Shepard (died in Troy, 1877, aged seventy-six), *Ebenezer S. Hubbell* (Campbellite, died soon after), Peter Prink, 1835; James Parsons, James R. Burdick, 1839 to 1846; W. H. H. Dwyer, Isaac B. Lake, 1854; Jeremy H. Dwyer, 1855 (died in Smithfield, 1858, aged eighty-eight), Ebenezer Loomis, 1856 to 1868; Joseph L. Watson, 1868 to 1874 (now in Portland, Pa.); Geo. P. Watrous, *Charles R. Levering*, 1876; E. Burroughs, 1877.

Deacons.—R. R. Rogers, Samuel Rockwell, Wm. J. Greenleaf (died 1862), Gilbert Elliott, Abraham Rundel (died 1874, aged seventy-nine), Silas Gray, A. M. Mix, Allen Crandall (died 1876, aged seventy), —— Pierce, Charles G. Manley, J. T. Leonard, A. S. Manley.

Clerks.—Elias Rockwell, Ebenezer Pratt, W. J. Greenleaf, Philip Hart, A. Rundell, Chester Pratt, W. J. Brigden, J. A. Compton, A. M. Mix, B. Taber, D. G. Greenleaf.

Other early Baptist families.—Blackwells, Palmer, Hoyt, etc.

In its checkered history of nearly seventy years, Canton township or Alba church has probably had 190 baptisms and 380 members.

CANTON VILLAGE,

now called "Canton," at the old "Corners," was recognized November 1, 1854, with 18 members, some from Alba and Armenia fields, but mostly nearer by. They have since received, by baptism, 12 in 1872, 18 in 1875, 16 in 1877, and others, making 76 in all; by letter, 78; and by experience, 48,—the church growing with the borough in which it is located. The whole number who have been connected with the church is 220. Oct. 9, 1861, they dedicated a meeting-house, to which Elder Loomis had contributed $600.

The pastors have been W. H. H. Dwyer, from origin to 1856; Ebenezer Loomis, to 1866; *James McDonald*, Joseph L. Watson, 1867 to 1875; and George P. Watrous (now associational missionary). George McNair and E. A. Francis supplied during two special efforts. D. B. Channell is a resident licentiate. E. Burroughs was here ordained in 1865, and J. L. Watson in 1867; both from other churches.

Deacons.—Abraham Rundell, James D. Hill, James McDonald, and Le Roy Gleason.

Clerks.—James C. Parsons (died 1859), W. W. Spalding, T. O. Hollis, W. V. Bacon, and James O. Whitman.

Other prominent members.—Deacon James Gleason (a pioneer, died 1869), Jesse E. Bullock, Esq. (died 1875, aged seventy), Hisom, Bassett, Merritt, Dann, etc.

SMITHFIELD CHURCH,

sometimes known as "Smithfield & Ulster," was located in both those townships. John Smith was an early minister in Ulster, but his birth and death are not known. There were Baptists in Smithfield as early as 1801. Samuel Wood, Esq., from Halifax, Vt., on his arriving here at once labored for an organization. A meeting held at Reuben Mitchell's, Dec. 19, 1809, was adjourned to Joseph Smith's, in Ulster, Jan. 11, 1810. Missionaries Todd and Hartwell providentially attended, and aided in recognizing a church of fifteen members, five of whom were from Smithfield, nine from Ulster, and one from Athens. Same day Hannah Holcomb and another woman were baptized. They joined Chemung association, in 1811, with 23 members. In 1834 they left Chemung and took the lead in forming Bradford association, 1835. The late Dr. Bullock wrote that about 1818 wheat here brought fifty cents a bushel, and butter six cents a pound. It required $80 to bring a ton of goods from Newburg. Nails were 25 cents per pound; glass, $10 per box. Nearly every man was in debt for his land, and struggling to pay. But it was a season of great religious devotion, during which, among a comparatively sparse population, 86 were baptized in Smithfield, 87 in Columbia, and 34 were added to those churches by letter (1818 to 1820). Smithfield decided to build a house of worship, the frame of which they raised in June, and into which they welcomed the association in October, 1819. It was a large house (after the style of one in Halifax, Vt.), requiring two years longer to finish,—never formally dedicated,—and cost about $2000. It was a great sacrifice of toil and means, but it was a comfortable church home, and accommodated more than one generation of worshipers, when it took fire from an adjoining building and burned down, Feb. 8, 1874. The corner-stone of a new house was laid Sept. 8, same year, and the finished house was dedicated Feb. 5, 1875, less than a year's time from the loss of the old one. The new building is of brick, and cost about $9000, secured in the vicinity. The brick were the offering of Deacon Willard A. Wood, son of Deacon Abraham Wood, who was one of the many sons of Deacon Samuel Wood. This is an instance of the great liberality which from the outset has actuated this body of believers in favor of home and foreign labors to extend the gospel.

Their members reside in several townships.

They reported 14 baptized in 1812, 86 in 1819, 19 in

1828, 38 in 1838, 35 in 1844, 36 in 1847, 64 in 1850, 29 in 1864, and from 8 to 41 in every year since 1871; in all, 537. It has had 800 different members.

The following have been pastors or supplies: *B. Dryermo*, in 1811 (of whom nothing further is known); Jonathan Stone, 1813 to 1817; Thomas B. Beebe, 1818 to 1823 (died in South Livonia, N. Y., 1840, in his fifty-eighth year); Levi Baldwin, 1824 to 1826; Silas E. Shepard and James Parsons, some time in 1826, 1827, 1828; John Doty, 1830 to 1836 (died here, 1867, aged sixty-seven); Joseph W. Parker, 1836 to 1839; W. H. H. Dwyer, 1839 to 1845, and again 1855 to 1861; Nathaniel Otis, 1846 (died at Beloit, 1856, aged eighty); Isaac B. Lake, 1847; James P. Cook (late at Wheatland, Iowa), 1848 to 1850; William H. Spencer, 1850, 1851 (died in Lincoln, Del., 1871, aged sixty-five); Joel Hendrick (now in Havana, N. Y.), 1852 to 1855; James Parker (now in Barrington, N. Y.), 1861 to 1864; Elisha M. Alden (now at Linesville Station, Pa.), 1865 to 1870; William J. Erskine, 1870 (died in Brooklyn city, 1875, aged fifty-five); and Peter S. Everett (East Smithfield P. O.) since 1871,—eighteen pastors, of whom at least eleven, probably twelve, have run their mortal race, averaging sixty-seven years of life.

Pastor Stone was here ordained, 1815; Pastor Beebe in 1818; and Pastor Doty in 1832—all licensed before they joined here.

Deacons.—Samuel Wood (died 1828, aged sixty-seven), Asa Haekett (died 1847, aged seventy-five), Benjamin Hale (died 1851, aged eighty-one), Abraham Wood (died 1848, aged forty-seven), Jonathan Hall, 1st (died 1831, aged forty-five), Stephen Califf, 2d (died 1874, aged eighty-six); Samuel Farwell (died 1866, aged seventy), Joel Allen (died 1874, aged eighty-seven), Jonathan Allen (died 1846, aged seventy-eight), Willard A. Wood, J. Colburn Allen, Daniel J. Allen, Israel Jones, Levi B. Scott,—fourteen, of whom the first nine are dead, averaging seventy years.

Clerks.—Samuel Wood, David Titus (died 1812, aged thirty-eight), Lindley Josley, Oliver Hays, Jr., 1814 to 1817; Ephraim Bennett Gerould (died 1845, aged fifty-six), Jabez Lawrence Gerould (died 1852, aged fifty-seven), Abraham Jones, Esq. (now over ninety years of age), Joel Allen, J. Colburn Allen, David J. Allen, Willard A. Wood, Franklin Pierce, J. Dallas Pierce (Milan P. O.),—thirteen, seven of whom it is supposed have died.

Members have been dismissed to form two churches,—Springfield, in 1820, with eighteen members, and Ulster & Athens (now Waverly), in 1824, with fifteen members. About 1831, forty out of one hundred members became the Disciples' church, of Smithfield.

The two Smiths, Wood, Curry (who removed to New York), Cromwell Child, William Scott (died here 1834, aged eighty-six), and perhaps other members, were soldiers of the Revolution. Another, Captain Jabez Gerould (died 1802, aged eighty-three), was father of the large Gerould family. Were there room, it would be pleasure to allude at length to other worthy names, as Bullocks, Carneys, Niles, Thomas, Perkins, Hulbert, Phelps, etc., in connection with this church. Most of them were from Halifax, others from Coleraine, Rhode Island, etc. Deacon Farwell conducted the first Sabbath-school and Bible class, in 1838. He and his wife, also Deacon William Lewis, liberal in their lives, remembered the cause of Christ in their wills, and, though dead, yet speak. In 1826, '27, '30, and '52, there were no additions, and in 1819 and '28, no diminutions, in this church. It has had baptisms in forty-seven out of sixty-eight years, and additions by letter in fifty-nine years. It reported dismissions in fifty-three years, exclusions in forty-one, and deaths in fifty-one. Average additions, twelve per year; diminutions, almost nine per year. It has been a zealous, working church, as shown by this summary of statistics:

Original number	15	Dismissed by letter	272
Added by baptism	537	Excluded	151
Added by letter	207	*Erased and dropped	16
*Added by experience	38	Deceased	121
Restored and discrepancy	27	Present number	264
	824		824

COLUMBIA.

No trace of the early Columbia church book has been found. It was formed, as supposed, in 1812, from eastern immigrants, and from some new converts under Elder Powers, of Alba. They had no house of worship, but met usually at "Columbia Flats," now known as Sylvania. The original membership of twelve was increased to twenty-seven upon its reception by the Chemung association, October, 1814. Simeon Powers was pastor until 1816; in 1817, *Isaiah Butler* was supply; 1819 to 1821, Benjamin Oviatt was pastor; 1822, '23, *Benjamin G. Avery* was supply; 1824, no further returns of preaching in minutes, but various supplies were obtained.

There were 16 baptisms in 1813–14; 90 from 1819 to 1821; and 14 in five other years,—120 in all. The highest membership was 124 in 1820, when almost half were dismissed to form Columbia & Wells church. In 1825, and again in 1826, the tide of emigration took away 15 members. In 1829, the church was reduced to 32, and so many of these were in sympathy with the "Campbellites" that the church was dropped, in 1831, upon the report of a visiting committee from the association.

Asa Howe, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, and Isaac Baker, deacons, are the only officers whose names we find. Other messengers to the association were Cyprian Stevens, Oliver Stone, Levi Soper, Samuel Edsall, Asa Bullock, Nathan Alvord, Joseph Beaman (afterwards an Old School preacher, who died here about 1872, aged eighty-five), David Griswold, Thomas Cory, Barney Webber, John Ludington, Philemon Baker, William Webber (a Revolutionary soldier), Asa Howe, Jr., etc.

The field of labor originally extended beyond Columbia township, but was contracted as new churches arose. Associational records of fifteen out of eighteen years' existence show an aggregate of 170 members, and an average of 8 baptisms per year, but about as many were dismissed to other bodies.

COLUMBIA & WELLS CHURCH,

situated in the north part of Columbia, and the south part of Wells township, was recognized by a council at the

* Most of these, until recently, were reported under the preceding heads.

house of James Seely in 1821. It comprised 52 members dismissed from Columbia church. It joined Chemung association in 1821, and Bradford in 1835.

There were 23 added by baptism in 1832, 25 in 1838, etc. The Old School division of 1834–35 left the church much broken, each side claiming the majority. In 1840, the missionary portion dismissed 45 members, mostly to form the Jackson church on the west, and the South Creek church on the east, leaving but 28 members.

B. Oviatt was pastor in 1823, and J. Beaman in 1824; Jonathan Sturdivant and Peter Prink were resident ministers in 1836; and W. H. H. Dwyer pastor in 1838.

Deacons named.—David R. Haswell and David Griswold.

Clerks.—D. R. Haswell, D. Griswold, Nathan Alvord, Jr., Henry Seeley, Jesse Edsall (died 1862, aged seventy-one), and Reuben A. Garrison.

From 1840 to 1846 is a blank. April 3, 1846, a council at the Havens school-house, in Columbia, fellowshipped about 20 believers as a church under their former name. To these were added, by baptism, 35 in 1854, 28 in 1859, 54 in 1870, 30 in 1875,—a total of 262 since its first organization,—and 431 different members.

Pastors or supplies from 1847 to 1877.—Thomas Mitchell, to 1852; W. H. H. Dwyer, six months; Samuel Grenell, 1854 (died in Tioga county, 1872, aged seventy-three); 1855, John Kitchell; 1857, Lawrence Lowe and Comfort Beebe; 1859, David P. Maryott, three months; 1860, Benjamin Oviatt and T. Mitchell; 1863, Edwin S. Browe (now in New Jersey); 1867, James Parker; 1872, Roswell Corbit (now in East Lansing, N. Y.); 1876, Lewis C. Davis (Austinville P. O.), here ordained.

Deacons.—Jesse Edsall, Royal Havens, A. C. Noble, U. Ferguson, John Van Wert, and Raymond Gernert.

Clerks.—Royal Havens, John Van Wert, and George W. Noble (Wells P. O.).

In 1853 a house of worship was erected in Columbia, near the town line. In 1864 a parsonage, with ten acres of land, was secured in Columbia; and Nov. 18, 1874, a second house of worship was opened, in Austinville (the old "Cabot Hollow").

Not counting the dormant period between 1840 and 1846, this church has had half a century of Christian travel, with its full share of joys and sorrows.

The two churches—Columbia, and Columbia & Wells—have, since 1812 (omitting years unreported), returned 382 baptisms, 160 added by letter, and 12 constituents,—altogether, 554 different persons, members. Adding those of the Old School church, would make 600 persons connected with the Baptists in the sixty-five years past. But 278 were dismissed by letter, 101 excluded and erased, and 38 died, as reported in the two mission bodies,—losses accounted for, 417.

WYSOX, FIRST.

Early missionaries speak of visiting here. In 1810, "Ontario" county, now Bradford, was established. While it was still known as Ontario (Deacon James Elliott relates), Elder Hartwell preached in Myers' tavern, at Myersburg, and baptized, in Wysox creek, himself, Deacon Joel Barnes, Sr., and the wife of Amos Mix, a Revolutionary soldier—the first known recipients of the ordinance in "Ontario," or Bradford County under that name. He remembers Naphtali Woodburn and wife, their son Whitman, Moses Woodburn and wife, Elisha Tracy and wife, and Jacob Dutcher, among the early Baptists of that region. In view of another visit from missionating brethren, a council was called in 1812. Young brother Elliott threaded the forests and by-paths to the "clearings" of Deacons Wood and Hackett, in Smithfield, and thence across to Deacon Crofut's, on Towanda creek, to invite them to the council at N. Woodburn's. Elder D. Dimock attended, and a church was recognized. As the original church book and the papers of Elder West have not been discovered (if in existence), we cannot particularize. Thomas B. Beebe, a saddler, became a deacon and a licentiate, and took the lead until the arrival of Hezekiah West, of South Hill, Orwell. Mr. West being ordained, had general charge, from about 1814, for thirty years, until his death. He baptized in Sheshequin and several other townships. Wysox church had Susquehanna association on the east and Chemung on the west, but those bodies did not correspond with each other, and Wysox remained a long time isolated. In 1820 it joined Chemung, with 40 members. The name had been "Wysox," and also "Orwell," but was then "Orwell & Ulster;" changed to "Orwell & Sheshequin" upon the east side of old Ulster being erected into the township of Sheshequin. There were 14 baptisms in 1821, 13 in 1830,—in all, 32 in the fifteen years reported. In 1830, had 57 members. The church sided with the Old School in 1835, and in 1841 reported 30 members. The death of Elder West, four years afterwards, perhaps was the end of the church, some of its members going into Rome or other mission churches, and others into the Asylum church. There were probably 75 baptisms, and 150 members in all, during the thirty-five or forty years' existence of the church. We have no knowledge of any ordained minister, member, excepting Mr. West. Jacob Wickizer was a deacon, and Joel Barnes, Sr., deacon and clerk. Other messengers to the association—some of whom sided with the missionary churches—were named Eastabrook, Wickizer, Brown, Warfield, Cranmer, Durand, Wedge, Playfoot, etc.

WYSOX, SECOND.

June 18, 1857, thirty-nine members of Herriek & Wysox church, mostly living in the north part of Wysox, were recognized as Wysox church. They worshiped usually in the large school-house on the State road, and in 1866 had a branch church at the Park school-house in Orwell. They reported 22 baptisms in 1859, 17 in 1864, 16 in 1866,—in all 58 added by baptism, and a total of 113 different members. But, in 1874, 57 non-residents and backsliders were "dropped," and in 1875 Bridgewater association "dropped" Wysox church, last reporting 12 members. They had been supplied with preaching by Elder Wm. Lathrop (died in Herrick, 1868, aged seventy), H. H. Gray, J. La Grange, S. G. Keim (died in Smithville, N. Y., 1872), D. E. Bowen, P. T. Maryott, and perhaps others.

Deacons.—Jonathan Wood (died 1862), Eseck Wood, Eastburn Wickizer, C. M. Tingley.

Clerk.—David C. Sherman, Myersburg.

SPRINGFIELD CHURCH.

Lying between Smithfield and Columbia, Springfield township shared in the great revival of 1818–19. In January, 1820, a council at the house of Major John Parkhurst recognized eighteen, formerly of Smithfield church, as an independent body. They joined Chemung association, in 1821, with 21 members. They reorganized with 23 members, and joined the Bradford association in 1835. About 1845 they built a house of worship in Springfield Centre, which was improved in 1872 at a cost of $875.

The church reported 14 baptisms in 1838, 12 in 1843, 17 in 1851, 20 in 1855–56, 15 in 1860; and in all, during its fifty-seven years, 158, with 247 different persons, members.

Elders Parsons, Clark, and others were early supplies. Peter Prink was pastor in 1833, and probably ordained in 1834. Elam Bennett, ordained in 1838, often supplied here and elsewhere. Next, Joseph W. Parker; W. H. H. Dwyer; E. Rich (2d); Thomas Mitchell, 1845 to 1860; Wm. Jones (ordained in Caton, N. Y., 1852, died here 1864); T. Mitchell, again, until 1872; Thomas B. Jayne; James F. Rush, now of Hughesville P. O., Pa.; and Chas. T. Hallowell, of Troy, present supply. Mr. Mitchell's was one of the longest pastorates in the county.

Deacons.—Maj. Isaac Cooley (a pioneer, once member of State legislature, died 1868, aged eighty-four), Elam Bennett, Caleb S. Burt, Wm. W. Spalding, Bela K. Adams, and Ezekiel Burt. Clerks.—E. Bennett, Wm. Evans, Esq., I. Cooley, John Salisbury, Josiah Parkhurst, Harry S. Grover, (died 1864), B. K. Adams, Robert Allen, and Frank Ripley. David Brown (moved into New York), Bela Kent (died 1834, aged eighty-eight), members, are reported among the early Revolutionary heroes, and also several of the early congregation.

"CHEMUNG BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY."

This, formed in 1820 or 1821, was designed to spread "the gospel among the destitute in or near the bounds of the association." Members contributed one dollar annually. Its constitution appeared in the minutes of 1821, when it stated that the society had already paid for seven months of missionary work, with satisfactory results. In 1826 the treasurer's report appeared in the minutes, by which it seems that $115 had been received in the year then closed, which had been paid, part in money and part in property, to Elders Clark, Parsons, Baldwin, *Rogers*, West, Beaman, Sawyer, and Avery. The collectors named were John Knapp, Franklin; A. Hibbard, Troy; Elder Beaman, Columbia & Wells; James Gerould, Smithfield; William Evans, Springfield; I. Baker, Columbia; Elder West, Orwell; John Lyman, Roulette. It seems the association was then almost wholly in Bradford, and those, afterwards the leaders in the Old School movement, were both willing contributors to, and recipients of, the treasury. From a very early day the association had, with resolutions and with money, distinctly approbated organized efforts to sustain both home and foreign missions.

ASYLUM—TERRYTOWN.

Itinerants early visited what is now known as Terry and Wilmot townships. One, from Smithfield, described a revival in Asylum, 1821 or '22. About 1820, the Baptists met alternately at Terrytown and Frenchtown. October 10, 1821, Asylum became a church, joining Chemung association, 1822, with 30 members,—Benjamin Moody, messenger. Other members were of the Terry, La Porte, Horton, and Chamberlain families. No pastors were reported, and but little progress. In 1829 it had 22 members. No further report to the old Chemung association.

In 1838, Asylum was in the Old School association. It appears by some of the minutes to have been represented by pastors H. Rowland and C. Schoonover, with brethren Vaughan, Chamberlain, Terry, Ellsworth, Verbryke, Durand, and Porter. In 1869 it had 27 members and a meeting-house on Vaughan Hill, Wyalusing.

When a majority of the early Asylum church opposed missions, the minority took refuge with Braintrim. In 1856 they reorganized as Terrytown (where they have the joint use of a house of worship), and same year joined Wyoming association, with 28 members. In 1871–72 there were 37 additions by baptism, and 29 in other years—69 in all—135 different members.

Pastors.—Jacob Kennedy, in 1856; Wm. Lathrop, in 1863; John N. Lukens, in 1867; E. Burroughs, in 1870; D. E. Bowen, in 1872; Benj. Jones, since 1873; and perhaps some supplies.

Deacons.—Nathaniel Terry, S. C. Strong.

Clerks.—John F. Dodge, Esq. (died 1871, aged fifty-seven), H. L. Terry.

FIRST WARREN.

Late in December, 1809, or early in January, 1810, missionaries Todd and Hartwell visited the "Rhode Island settlement at the head of Waposena creek," where they desired preaching. From 1816 to 1821, Elder Dimock, of Montrose, had baptized nine members of Choconut church in Apolacon creek, Susquehanna county, east of Warren township. July 17, 1821, a council recognized a church which had been formed, comprising members from Tioga, N. Y., and from Choconut. They joined Chemung association in the fall, with 21 members; Livingston Jenks* and Nathan Brown, messengers. In 1823 they had John Sawyer, pastor, and, in 1830, Jirah Bryan (afterwards ordained, who died in Choconut, 1844, aged sixty-four). Other messengers were Walter Brown, Whitman Woodburn, Rensselaer Jenks. At one time it had 28 members. In 1836 it joined the Old School party, with 22 members, and had the same in 1841 (our last return). Other messengers were named James, Fessenden, and Corbin. It probably did not long survive its neighboring supplies,—Bryan and West. I have not been able to find its records.

SECOND WARREN.

In November, 1841, D. Folk and wife, A. Tyrrell and wife, and A. Bowen and wife became a branch of the church at Nichols, N. Y. April 17, 1844, they were recognized a

* Deacon Foster Taylor, formerly of Tioga, N. Y., late of Williamsport, said this brother "was not exactly a minister, but was *a very big deacon*." About 1820, some of his opponents sought to oust him from his office as magistrate, applying to the Legislature for that purpose, but failed,—the stout old deacon was apparently too much for them all.

church of the missionary order, which joined Broome & Tioga association, same year, with 31 members. A. Corbin, T. Corbin, and T. Cornell were the messengers. In 1849, there were 32 baptisms reported; 12 in 1856, 17 in 1859, 14 in 1866, 20 in 1867, 20 in 1869, 11 in 1875–76,—in all, 173 baptisms and 307 different members during one-third of a century. Erected meeting-house in 1853, at a cost of $1100.

Charles A. Fox was first supply; James Ingalls in 1846; A. Gibson in 1848; James D. Webster (now in Mount Vision, N. Y.), 1849 to 1854; Joseph R. Morris (now in Nicowza, Ind.) in 1855; Henry W. Barnes, 1856 (now in Ogdensburg, N. Y., ordained 1857) to 1861; Daniel E. Bowen (now in Jackson, Pa.), 1862; Wm. F. Nixon (now in Elmira, N. Y., ordained 1865), to 1868; Dr. G. W. Stone and H. F. Cochrane, 1869 to 1871; Edwin S. Lear in 1872–73; and Harvey H. Gray (Rush P. O., Susq. Co.) since 1874. Joined Bridgewater association in 1875. Deacons named.—A. D. Corbin, Daniel Folk. Clerks.—D. Folk, James Joyce (Warren Centre).

ULSTER, ATHENS & ULSTER, ATHENS & CHEMUNG, FACTORYVILLE (NOW WAVERLY) CHURCH.

June 24, 1824, a number of Baptists near the mouth of Tioga river, principally members of Smithfield church, met in Upper Ulster, at Joseph Smith's, and were organized as a church. They numbered 16. August 16, 1825, a council convened at Milltown school-house in Athens township, when Dr. Ozias Spring and Widow Ann Everts, from Tioga, N. Y., Aaron Jackson, blacksmith, from Brookfield, Orange Co., N. Y., and James Olmstead, lately baptized, joined the Ulster band, and took the name of the "Ulster & Athens" church. Joseph Smith and Aaron Jackson were chosen deacons, and Dr. Spring, clerk. Deacon Jackson was afterwards licensed; ordained in 1833; and was long time a minister, dying at Oyster Bay, L. I., 1868. Dr. Spring was licensed in Tioga, N. Y., early as 1820; ordained in 1827; did not preach long, but continued the practice of his profession, and died at Milltown, 1866, aged seventy-six.

This church held meetings in two States, three counties, and several townships, many miles from each other. In 1832, its name became "Athens & Chemung." In 1833, it left Chemung for Seneca association, changed its name to "Factoryville" in 1836. Up to this time it had received 35 by baptism and 15 by letter. In all, had 70 different members. On making its central point out of the State, it is supposed some members ceased their travel, as it was far from home, and some may have returned to Smithfield. In 1827, R. A. Gillett was clerk, and Alexander Brooks in 1831; the latter became a deacon in 1835, and died in Waverly, in 1876, aged eighty years. Phineas Rogers, E. Drake, J. Elston, P. Daily, and Thomas Morgan were early messengers. Early pastors and supplies were Thomas B. Beebe, O. Spring, James Clark, Thomas Thayer, John Sawyer, Aaron Jackson, John Brown (died, Wellsburg, 1835, aged fifty-six).

About 1844, Factoryville built the brick meeting-house, west of the village, now used by the Old School brethren. It united in forming Chemung River association, 1843. Changed name again to "Waverly," and built its framed meeting-house, about 1864. Some 500 have been baptized into the fellowship of the church, which has had 800 different members. It now numbers 350, some of whom are in Pennsylvania. H. Hallett is clerk; but we do not attempt a full sketch of any church beyond the boundary of the county.

FIRST WINDHAM CHURCH

joined Chemung association, 1829, with 16 members; Daniel Doane, messenger. Another early settler here was David Short, from Rhode Island, afterwards ordained, who preached on Cowanesque creek, and at Addison, N. Y., some years. Doane and Short belonged for a time with Tioga church, New York. No knowledge of its officers, nor of the church after 1830.

WEST WINDHAM.

In 1835 this "newly-formed" church joined Berkshire (now Broome & Tioga) association, with 15 members, Pardon Kinyon and Wm. L. Hartshorn, messengers. Subsequent messengers were Simeon Cook, D. Gardner, Samuel R. Jakways, S. Kinyon, C. Ingalls. They received 15 by baptism and 46 by letter and experience,—76 members in all. Preaching from Job Leach, *Wm. Wright*, T. Hendryx, and James Ingalls. The names of deacons are not known. Pardon Kinyon and M. Wood served as clerks.

In 1845, the association made this minute: "Whereas, the brethren of West Windham have, in conformity to a custom somewhat common, passed an act of dissolution, to avoid discipline, without Scriptural authority, therefore, *Resolved*, that we regret the necessity (from such a cause) of no longer regarding them as a church of Jesus Christ."

In 1846, Rome had a branch church in Windham, some of whom, with others newly baptized, became the

THIRD WINDHAM CHURCH.

Feb. 11, 1855, 15 members renewed covenant, and in June joined Broome & Tioga association, with 18 members. There were 31 added by baptism (27 of them in 1856), 12 by experience, and 16 by letter,—in all, 74 different members. They had preaching from A. Wade, Jr. (died in New York), J. La Grange, Geo. W. Stone, and E. S. Browe. P. Kinyon (died, 1856), S. R. Jakways (died, 1870), and Wm. Osborn served as deacons. G. W. Jakways (died in the army, 1862), Samuel Hartshorn (died, 1868), were clerks. Last record in church book, Dec. 19, 1863.

These three organizations had more or less prosperity, but lacked harmony, there being Old School sympathizers and Free-Will Baptists on the same field. During some twenty years' labor, they had 46 baptized, and about 130 different members, yet seem to have wanted "the gift of continuance."

DIVISIONS IN WESTERN BRADFORD.

From 1826 some variance had arisen respecting written creeds, the work of the Spirit, the power in the act of baptism, etc. Dr. Silas E. Shepard, who came as a regular Baptist minister from Northumberland association, led the "current reformation," as then called, or "Reformers," since known as "Disciples." Their organ was the *Millenial Harbinger*, by Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Vir-

ginia. After long-continued agitations, the Chemung association, in 1830, drew the lines by warning the churches against Mr. Shepard as propagating "sentiments subversive of the principles of our denomination." The new order began distinct organizations, composed almost wholly of Baptists, and soon absorbed old Columbia church, had a majority in the Canton, and reduced Smithfield, Springfield, Troy, Franklin, and perhaps other churches. Since the separation each denomination has moved along more harmoniously than when members were in jarring factions in the same churches.

WYALUSING CHURCH.

About eighty-four years ago, Thomas Smiley, then living on or near the river, preached "up the creek," and saw some good results. In 1833, Smith Bixby and other members of Middletown church, Susquehanna county, had special meetings in Herrick and Wyalusing. Feb. 20, 1834, a church, comprising eighteen members,—half of them newly baptized,—was constituted, and Brother Bixby was ordained. He began pastoral labors at Damascus in 1836, but, while on a visit to Mehoopany, died, 1837, aged twenty-nine years. The church joined Bridgewater association, 1834, with 29 members. It has reported 18 baptized in 1834; 10, in 1839; 21, in 1843; 16, in 1854; and others, making a total of 114. It has had 161 members in forty-four years of travel, with some years unreported. Levi Baldwin succeeded Smith Bixby as pastor, serving about ten years in three terms, and died here. Next, Isaac B. Lake; Ira J. Sturdevant, 1849–52; William Lathrop, Jr., several years, in three terms; Jos. W. Parker, 1857–59; J. La Grange; E. Burroughs, 1868–74; Elias S. Lear (Camptown), since 1874. Prentis Frink, H. H. Gray, D. E. Bowen (resident member), and perhaps others, have supplied the pulpit at times.

Deacons.—John Stevens, Harry Wells, James Lee (died 1857), Asa Bixby (died 1845), Isaac Middaugh, Abel W. Wells, Philander S. Brewster, Charles A. Squires, David A. Nesbit.

Clerks.—Isaac L. Camp, J. Stevens, J. Lee, A. W. Wells, P. S. Brewster, Pemberton S. Squires, Gideon S. Squires, E. B. Barnes, L. S. Squires, Camptown P. O.

In 1836, members of Wyalusing church helped form Rome, and in 1843 contributed to what is now Herrickville. P. S. Brewster was ordained at Ballibay schoolhouse, in Herrick, 1872, and now preaches in Liberty, Susquehanna county. In January, 1873, the meeting-house at Camptown was dedicated, having cost about $3600.

ANOTHER DIVISION—OLD SCHOOL.

The Campbellite contest had not fairly subsided when another arose, chiefly in eastern Bradford. Some of the Baptists (as thought by their opponents) began to push the Bible doctrines of election and perseverance into fatalism and antinomianism, and, under the influence of Gilbert Beebe's *Signs of the Times*, opposed Bible and missionary societies, Sunday-schools, and, in some cases, total abstinence temperance measures. Most of the early churches of Chemung association had united with other similar bodies, and the remaining missionary members, disliking to continue internal controversy, thought it as well to abandon the Chemung name to the Anti-Mission or "Old School" party. At the annual meeting, held with Sullivan church, in Charleston, Tioga county, Sept. 10, 1835, there were but five of the nine churches represented, and one of those (Troy) asked dismission. The remaining four withdrew correspondence from all associations "which are supporting the popular institutions of the day," "uniting themselves with the world in what are falsely called benevolent societies founded upon a moneyed base." These four churches were Orwell & Sheshequin, Columbia & Wells, in this county, with 120 members, and Sullivan in Tioga, and Warren in Lycoming. The four churches had 246 members. There were afterwards added Warren, Asylum, and Highlands (between Towanda and Burlington) in Bradford, Shamokin in Northumberland, and a few elsewhere. In their last minutes I have found (1869) they report Asylum, Columbia & Wells in this county, with 61 members, and four churches elsewhere with 102 members: in all, 163 members in the Old School Chemung association.

SECOND ASSOCIATION—BRADFORD.

The *New York Baptist Register*, by Alexander M. Beebee, Utica, was then the medium of communication between missionary Baptists. In view of the final action of the remnant of the Chemung association, friends of benevolence formed a "conference" at Smithfield, in 1834. In October, 1835, the month following the Old School declaration, the conference met at Smithfield, and the Bradford Baptist association was formed. Its original churches were Smithfield, Springfield, Columbia & Wells, Troy, and Canton,—five bodies, with 285 members. It has since comprised all the regular Baptists of the county, except some in the north and east who have joined other bodies of similar faith, locally more advantageous. In 1842–43, Tioga association on the west, and Chemung River on the north, were formed, taking seven churches from Bradford. Yet it has continued to labor in faith and love, and now reports fourteen churches, with 1044 members in this county, while nine churches with 527 members in Bradford County are connected with four other associations.

ROME.

By the Old School triumph of 1835, missionary Baptists in central-eastern Bradford were homeless. But Jan. 14, 1836, thirteen members, mostly in and near Rome, were recognized as Rome Baptist church. They have never enjoyed large revivals, yet 61 have been added by baptism, 49 by letter, and 43 by experience,—166 different members, subject to constant diminutions, leaving them small in numbers. Thomas Mitchell, Jr., was ordained here, 1841. In 1845 they had completed a house of worship. Pastors, or supplies: Truman Hendry, T. Mitchell, Wm. Lathrop, Jr., Geo. W. Stone, James P. Cook, Dr. Stone again, S. G. Keim, E. Burroughs, H. F. Cochrane, D. E. Bowen, P. T. Maryott,—mostly serving short terms. In 1856, student Barrows, and in 1870, student Perkins, from Lewisburg, labored in vacations here, and James Rainey held meetings in 1876–77. Deacons.—Joel Barnes, 1st (died 1847), Stephen Cranmer (died down the river, 1845, aged fifty-three), Sylvester Barnes (died 1876, aged eighty-six),

Joel Barnes, 2d, Oscar Elliott, Bela K. Adams. Clerks.—Joel Barnes, E. Smith, David B. Barnes.

MONROETON.

In 1837, Isaac D. Jones gathered the scattered Baptists on and near the lower end of Towanda creek, by forming "Franklin & Monroe" church. The Monroe members became a branch in 1838. In 1840 they divided, and "Monroe" joined Bradford association, with 37 members. In 1841, took the name "Monroe & Towanda." In 1846, Towanda became a separate church. September 18, 1869, the deacons and most of the members having removed from Monroeton, the remaining members (last reported at 30 on the book) voted to disband. Under Elder Spratt's pastorate, they secured a parsonage between the villages of Towanda and Monroe, which was sold on his removal, and in 1855 they bought the former Universalist meeting-house, in Monroeton, for $1200. Upon disbanding they sold the meeting-house for $900, and paid the proceeds on the meeting-house repairs in Towanda. During the thirty years' separate existence of Baptist meetings in Monroeton, they had 57 additions by baptism in 1843, 19 in 1855, and others, making 129 in all, which, with 95 received in other modes, made a total of 261 different members. After some of the revivals, having no meeting-house or resident pastor, some of the converts united with other denominations.

The following preachers served Monroeton and vicinity as pastors or supplies: Isaac D. Jones, George M. Spratt, Jesse B. Saxton (now in Vacaville, Cal.); George W. Stone, Wm. H. King (now D.D., of Owego, N. Y.), Jacob Kennedy (ordained in Tioga, Pa., 1848, member of legislature, and chaplain House of Representatives, 1867, died in Eaton, 1869, aged forty-seven), Joseph R. Morris, William Sym (now D.D. near Binghamton), Nathan Callender (now at Green Grove, Pa.), Increase Child (ordained 1859, now in Conneaut, Ohio), S. G. Keim, Robert Dunlap (now in Newcastle, Pa.), *Charles R. Levering*, and Benjamin Jones. Others aided in protracted efforts, etc., as H. C. Coombs, in 1840, E. A. Francis, in 1855.

Deacons.—Wm. Lewis, Capt. Timothy Alden (died 1860, aged ninety), James Elliott, S. White, David Waltman, Joseph Homet.

Clerks.—Adonijah Taylor, James C. Ridgway.

TOWANDA BOROUGH.

The Baptist interest in the county-seat was identified with that at Monroeton until Oct. 14, 1846, when 26 members, mostly from Monroe & Towanda, became a separate church. It joined Bradford association in 1847, with 30 members. While with Monroe, Pastor Spratt, at great sacrifices, had built a brick meeting-house in Towanda, which was "finished and nearly paid for" in 1845. An alteration in the grade of the street compelled a remodeling at a cost of an additional $4000. Deacon Elliott and Capt. C. M. Manville took the lead in the work, which was completed in November, 1875. The church had secured a parsonage in 1866.

The largest accessions by baptism were 17 in 1851, 15 in 1861, 12 in 1865, 50 in 1870, 17 in 1871,—total baptized, 135; and 268 different members, in thirty-one years.

Pastors or supplies, mostly the same as at Monroe; also Wm. N. Wyeth, 1856 (since ordained, now in Indianapolis); Sylvester J. Lusk, 1869 to 1874 (now in Howard, N. Y.); Thomas A. Edwards, 1876 (now in Groton, N. Y.).

Deacons.—J. Elliott, Edwin Hurlburt, William Bramhall, Raymond M. Welles, Geo. H. Wood.

Clerks.—E. Hurlburt, J. H. Weed, N. C. Tompkins, Stephen V. Shipman, H. Yaw, J. Allen Record, R. M. Welles, G. H. Wood.

SOUTH CREEK CHURCH

joined Bradford association in 1840, with 24 members,—17 newly baptized, and some from Columbia & Wells. In 1843, aided in forming the Chemung River association. In August, 1858, dedicated a meeting-house at Gillett's Station, and Oct. 7, 1877, entered the second house at the same place. Received 30 by baptism in 1853, 13 in 1859, 14 in 1871, 18 in 1873,—in all, 132, and a total of 195 members, in thirty-seven years (five of them not reported).

The pastors or supplies have been James H. Noble, E. A. Hadley (died in Dix, N. Y., 1867, aged fifty-eight), D. T. Lockwood, J. Kitchell, L. Lowe, I. B. Lake, T. Mitchell, and Levi Stone (Gillett's P. O.) since 1864.

Deacons.—Asa Gillett (died 1863, aged seventy-four), John F. Gillett, E. C. Andrus.

Clerks.—A. Gillette, Samuel Pettingill, J. F. Gillett.

STATE LINE.

This church was in a destitute region, partly in the north end of South Creek, as supposed. It was formed in February, 1858, with 8 members, was represented in Chemung River association until 1862, four years, and was last reported with 23 members. It had 10 baptisms and 16 other additions; total, 35. Pastors, Isaac J. Hoile and J. Gray. Philo Fassett (Wellsburg), D. H. Gillett, and Geo. Dunham, (Elmira), clerks. Other messengers, Deacon Andrews, J. Q. A. Fassett, and —— Love.

RIDGEBURY CHURCH.

The church at Wellsburg had an outpost in this township as early as 1829. The church joined Bradford association in 1841 with 20 members. Reported 12 baptized in 1843, 18 in 1853, and a total of 46. With five years unreported, its twenty years of travel had over 100 persons in membership. They built a meeting-house on Bently creek, in 1845–46. The church had 29 members in 1860, and was dropped in 1863. In 1877, Pastor Everett, of Smithfield, held meetings in a house at Pennyville, and has baptized 15 as a branch of Smithfield church. Many Irish Catholics have moved in, and we know of no other Protestant meeting in the township.

The pastors at Ridgebury have been E. Bennett, E. A. Hadley, Nathaniel Ripley (now in Masonville, N. Y.), Dan A. Gillett (here ordained, and still a resident, but not in the ministry), and J. M. Cooley.

Deacons.—D. A. Gillett, F. Wilcox, Abial Fuller (died 1867, aged eighty).

Clerks.—D. A. Gillett, Nathaniel Graves, Peter A. Evans.

Other messengers.—Inman, Otterson, Samuel Gates (died 1869, aged sixty-eight), Brigham, Dewey, Covell. Alpheus Gillett, a soldier of the Revolution (died in 1841, aged eighty-one years), lies buried with brother-soldiers and brother-members, pioneers, at Wellsburg.

ARMENIA CHURCH.

First called "*Second Troy*," mostly from Troy, joined Bradford association in 1842, with 12 members. There were 3 baptized, and a total of 20 members as far as reported. It was feebly sustained, and in 1855 was reported dissolved, having 9 members. Myron Rockwell preached, and also James P. Burman; the latter joined the Free-Will Baptists. In 1876 Armenia was revived, under George P. Watrous' labors, receiving 11 members from Alba, to whom 9 have been added by baptism and 3 by letter.

Under the first organization Wm. Pierce was deacon; and Deacon Pierce, Josiah Kingman, and W. Jones acted as clerks.

G. P. Watrous and E. Burroughs have been pastors under the second organization; W. Henry Porter, deacon; and De Witt Becker and C. F. Murray, clerks (Alba P. O.).

LE ROY CHURCH

was organized Sept. 29, 1842, with 17 members, and joined Bradford association with 23. Reported 24 baptized in 1854, 20 in 1864,—in all, 85, and has had 169 different members. June 5, 1855, dedicated their meeting-house, on the creek, erected at a cost of $1150.

Its pastors or supplies have been J. R. Burdick, W. H. H. Dwyer, Isaac B. Lake (most of the time from 1848 to his death, in 1872,—twenty-four years), George McNair, J. Gray, E. Loomis, and B. Jones, supplying at intervals. Since 1872, Thomas B. Jayne, *R. Woodward*, and C. H. Crowl.

Deacons.—Aaron Knapp, John Kelly, B. B. Parkhurst, Geo. Whipple, B. S. Tears.

Clerks.—John Kelly, Wm. Robart, J. C. Hammond, B. B. Parkhurst, A. Royse, C. H. Lamb (died, 1867), H. L. Coburn, H. K. Mott, Jesse Robart.

HERRICKVILLE.

March 8, 1843, a council, convened for east-central Bradford, recognized a church of seven members. These were joined by a "Pike Conference," and by some from Wyalusing. They united with the Bridgewater association same year as "*Pike & Herrick*" church, with 21 members, in five or more townships; joined Bradford association in 1845, but returned to Bridgewater in 1856. In 1855, it became "Herrick & Wysox," but on the formation of Wysox, dismissing many members for that purpose, became "*Herrickville*," in 1856.

In 1853 it reported 21 baptisms, 13 in 1856, 21 in 1866,—in all, 99, with 58 received by letter and experience; a total of 178 different members. It has a share in the meeting-house at Herrickville.

It has had, as pastors and supplies, Thomas Mitchell, Wm. Lathrop, Jr., Levi Baldwin, J. R. Morris, J. W. Parker, G. W. Stone, S. G. Keim, E. S. Lear, D. E. Bowen, H. H. Gray, E. Burroughs, P. T. Maryott, and H. H. Gray, again.

Deacons have been Jonathan Wood (died, 1862), Ezekiel Carr, Nathan Black.

Clerks.—Amos Snow, E. Carr, Asa R. Brown.

ATHENS (VILLAGE).

May 16, 1843, a church of about 28 members was recognized, and joined Bradford association, 1844, with 71 members. House of worship on land given by Judge Herrick, dedicated Feb. 2, 1846. House for preachers secured not long since. Its principal accessions by baptism were 31 in 1844, 10 in 1845, 22 in 1849, 25 in 1851, 12 in 1852, 19 in 1853, 24 in 1854, 33 in 1858, 17 in 1868, 29 in 1870, 19 in 1872, 13 in 1876. Three years not reported, but a third of a century's Christian toil shows 283 baptisms (an average of eight per year) and 435 different members; yet the congregation has been so changeable that much has been, and still is, like mission work. Joined Chemung River association in 1868.

The church arose under the labors of Levi Morse, who was pastor (ordained in 1844) until 1848,—now in Darestown, N. J. Elders Cornwell and Stowell supplied in his temporary absence. Wm. H. King was here ordained, in 1849. Alexander Smith supplied in 1854; succeeded by Samuel W. Price (son of the missionary, Dr. Price), who soon died, in 1855. Geo. W. Plummer was a supply, followed by Wm. Putnam. Wm. H. Spencer, pastor, 1857 to '59. Wm. C. McCarthy, *A. J. Morse*, 1861. Vacancy from 1862 to 1866, when Thomas J. B. House resumed preaching, followed by Hinton S. Lloyd, in 1869; Wm. F. Nixon, in 1871; S. T. Dean, in 1873; J. A. Baskwell, in 1875; and J. Barton French, since 1876. Stowell, Putnam, McCarthy, House, and Lloyd, were pastors at Factoryville, or Waverly, while preaching here, and most of the preachers have usually had more than one charge.

The following have been acting deacons: Thomas Morgan, deceased, R. Leslie McGeorge, George W. Plummer, Dana F. Park, Geo. M. Angier.

Clerks.—R. L. McGeorge, R. M. Welles, D. F. Park.

CHERRY—ALBANY.

In 1849, Cherry church, Sullivan county, joined Bradford association, with 20 members; Dr. E. P. Allen, messenger. Cherry township adjoins Albany, in Bradford County, and the membership is so largely in Albany that it is now a Bradford County church, and is engaged on a house of worship at New Albany.

In 1854, Cherry reported 17 baptisms, and 26 in 1877,—in all, 62 baptisms,—19 received by letter, and 23 by experience. Total members reported, 124, in twenty-two out of twenty-nine years.

The minutes have named as pastors Wm. McKown, 1852; Nathan Callender, 1854 to 1861; Wm. Lathrop, 1862; T. E. Phillips (now in Tyrone, New York), 1865; Benjamin Jones (excepting I. J. Sturdevant, 1875), since 1868.

Deacons.—Stephen Harris, David Abraham, G. Burdick, Williams Lee, J. E. Patch.

Clerks.—John W. Martin, G. W. Burdick, Hiram Crandall, Uriah Lee, W. Lee (New Albany P. O.).

BURLINGTON (WEST OR NEW)

joined Bradford association in 1854, with 14 members. It mentions Hickory Grove school-house as a place of worship. It has received 41 accessions by baptism (18 in 1863), and numbered over 90 different members. Pastors and supplies include J. R. Morris, *James McDonald*, John Gray, I. B. Lake, Ithiel B. Reynolds (of Union, Tioga county, Pa.), B. Jones, *C. R. Levering*, *M. V. Bronk*, C. H. Crowl, I. J. Sturdevant (Burlington P. O.).

Deacon named.—Lebbeus Ellis.

Clerks.—L. Ellis, D. D. Sellick, Lyman S. Sellick (Mountain Lake P. O.).

LITCHFIELD CHURCH,

some years a branch of Athens, was organized, with 35 members, in March, recognized in April, and joined Bradford association in June, 1855. In 1857, 32 were added by baptism, 16 in 1859, and 66 in all. Total of members, 132. Their meeting-house, commenced while with Athens church, cost about $1400. In 1868, for having received an excluded member, to the grief of a sister church, the association "forwarded to the church its resignation,"—that is, excluded the church. In 1873 it so far recovered as to join (with consent of Bradford) Broome & Tioga association.

Pastors or supplies.—Geo. W. Plummer, A. Wade, Jr., W. H. Spencer, *Orson Carner*, E. S. Browe (no record from 1868 to 1873), Geo. Brown, J. B. French.

Deacon named.—Heman Morse.

Clerks.—S. D. Carner, Wm. H. Morse, Geo. Plantz.

TUSCARORA CHURCH,

mostly from Braintrim, constituted Jan. 11, 1871, joined Wyoming association same year, with 18 members. Since baptized, 2. Have a share in a place fitted for worship.

Pastors.—E. Burroughs, H. H. Gray, E. C. Quick, E. S. Lear.

Deacons.—Wilmot Coburn, H. C. Lacey.

Clerk.—Wm. F. Coburn (Silvara P. O.).

BARCLAY CHURCH

is in a new coal-mining town. Formed June 8, 1877, with 11 members,—5 newly baptized, and 6 on experience. Joined Bradford association the same year, and has since had some additions. George P. Watrous (associational missionary) and others have preached there. John Hunter serves as deacon, and Robert Morris, clerk.

ROLL OF HONOR.

Without any attempt to report them, the minutes contain incidental allusions to eight members of churches who fell in the war for the Union, viz.:

Alba.—Oscar Williams, in Libby prison, and Levi R. Leicester.

Canton, James Hall.

Litchfield, Leonard Demarest.

Smithfield, E. Q. Greenleaf, at Bristow.

Terrytown, James Strong, at Fort Fisher.

Wyalusing, J. H. Brewster, at Fredericksburg.

Windham, G. W. Jakways. The list must be very incomplete.

CHURCHES, PASTORS, AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, IN BRADFORD COUNTY, AS REPORTED IN 1877.

1798.	West Franklin, originally Towanda (creek)	39
1808.	Troy, called Burlington to 1822, Charles T. Hallowell	117
1809.	Alba, once called Canton (township), E. Burroughs	23
1810.	Smithfield, originally Smithfield & Ulster, P. S. Everett	264
1812.	Wysox, many changes; 2d Wysox had, '75	12
1813.	Columbia & Wells, from Columbia in 1821, L. C. Davis	119
1820.	Springfield, C. T. Hallowell	70
1821.	Terrytown, on ground of old Asylum, Benj. Jones	60
1821.	Warren (2d), H. H. Gray	124
1834.	Wyalusing, E. S. Lear	52
1836.	Rome, no pastor since 1874	35
1838.	Towanda, from Monroe & Towanda	68
1840.	South Creek, Levi Stone	86
1842.	Armenia, first called 2d Troy, E. Burroughs	21
1842.	Le Roy, C. H. Crowl	48
1843.	Athens, J. Barton French	116
1843.	Herrickville, first called Pike & Herrick, H. H. Gray	21
1849.	Cherry (Albany), Benj. Jones	71
1854.	Canton (village), George P. Watrous	131
1854.	Burlington (new), Ira J. Sturdevant	27
1855.	Litchfield	36
1871.	Tuscarora, E. S. Lear	20
1877.	Barclay	11
	23 churches, average 68 members to each	1583

RATIO OF BAPTISTS TO POPULATION.

1800.	2	Churches.	Estimated	70	Members. Population not known.
1810.	4	"	"	143	" " " "
1820.	6	"		469	" 1 to 26 population.
*1830.	12	"		584	" 1 to 34 "
†1840.	10	"		572	" 1 to 57 "
1850.	11	"		927	" 1 to 46 "
1860.	17	"		1198	" 1 to 41 "
1870.	19	"		1351	" 1 to 40 "
‡1877.	23	"		1583	" 1 to 36 "

The earliest settlers were largely from the best population of New England, containing many Baptists in sentiment; and for some years their churches increased by immigration. Later settlers have contained a less ratio of Baptists; and where one has come from abroad, two have removed westward. These, in addition to dissensions heretofore noted, may account for a less ratio of Baptists to the population since the tide of immigration set in so strongly. Counting three members of the congregation to one of the church, there are 4749 members of Baptist congregations, or one to twelve of population.

OLD SCHOOL OR PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist church of Asylum was constituted at Terrytown, Oct. 10, 1821, by a council representing the churches of Braintrim, Windham, Orwell & Ulster, and Smithfield, of which council Elder Thomas B. Beebe, of Smithfield, was chosen moderator. There were seventeen persons who had been members of other Baptist churches, and two were received on experience and baptism. Elder Hezekiah West, of Orwell & Ulster, preached the sermon, Elder Beebe gave the charge to the church, and Elder West, on behalf of the council, gave the right hand of fellowship, and the organization took the name of "The Asylum Baptist church." Elder West became pastor of the church, and continued his labors in it until his death, in 1847. He was frequently assisted by Elder Beebe, of Smithfield. In

* Divisions of principle in operation.

† Disciple and Old School subtractions mostly culminated.

‡ Population of 1877 estimated at 57,000.

1830 a portion of the regular Baptist church seeeded from it, and met at Black Rock, in Maryland. They held that many calling themselves Baptists had departed from the Philadelphia Confession on the doctrine of election, and that the newly-introduced missionary societies, Sabbath-schools, and other agencies of a like nature were human inventions, without warrant in Seripture, and eontrary to the practiees of Baptists, and consequently only those who repudiated these things were true Baptists. They took the name of Primitive, or Old Sehool.

Most of the members of the Asylum church, with Elder West, became identified with the old-school movement. The few who were in sympathy with the other party, as has been mentioned before, united with the Braintrim church. After the death of Elder West, Elder Ebenezer Terry ministered to this church until his removal to Illinois. He was followed by Elder Chester Schoonover. At present Elder Silas H. Durand is the pastor. This church formerly worshiped alternately at Terrytown and Vaughan Hill, but, for some years past, very few members remaining at Terrytown, the place for stated worship has been fixed at Vaughan Hill, where they have latcly built a very comfortable and eommodious house of worship, and the church seems more prosperous than in former times.

FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

Separated from the Baptists (regular) on the question of restricted communion, and formerly on the question of slavery, the Free-Will Baptists have maintained a distinct organization in the great sisterhood of churches. It is to be regretted that the statistics from the churches of this denomination are exceedingly meagre. There are eleven distinet organizations or churches in this county, viz.: Herrick, Litchfield, Rome, Sheshequin, Tuscarora, Warren, Windham, Windham Centre, East Troy, East Granville, and West Granville. Of these the churches of East Troy, East and West Granville belong to what is called the Troy quarterly meeting, the remaining eight to the Owego quarterly meeting. These, with twenty-four other churches, located in adjoining counties, making two other quarterly meetings,—viz., Gibson and Spafford,—form what is called the Susquehanna yearly meeting, which has a membership of more than 1400 members, more than 400 belonging to the churches of this county.

Of the eleven churches in this county, the church at East Troy stands highest in numbers, having 136. They have a pleasant and commodious house of worship and a good Sabbath-school. Rev. J. Kittle is the present pastor, and is also the pastor of the East and West Granville churches,—the former numbering 33 and the latter 82 members. We have been unable to learn anything further of the history of these churches.

The Tuscarora Free-Will Baptist church is located in the southeast corner of the county. In 1855 considerable interest was manifested in the organization of a church; a public meeting was called, and several persons, with Rev. Bela Cogswell (a local elder in the M. E. church), among themselves resolved to call for a council from the Owego quarterly meeting, with a view to their organization. Nov. 24, 1856, the council met at the house of Mr. Cogswell, and ten persons were constituted into the Free-Will Baptist church of Tuscarora, and Rev. Bela Cogswell was appointed their pastor. They at once proceeded to establish meetings, and erected a neat and comfortable house of worship at a cost of more than $3000. The present membership of the church is 44. Twelve of its members have died since its organization, among whom were the Rev. Stillman Fuller, a missionary among the freedmen in South Carolina, and Rev. John Tillinghast, who was assistant pastor at the time of his death. Rev. Bela Cogswell has continued the pastoral care of the church from its organization to the present, a period of nearly twenty-two years.

The church in Warren is located at Warren Centre, where there is a comfortable house of worship and a membership of 40 persons. Rev. J. H. Green is the pastor.

The Windham church, of which Rev. D. D. Brown is the pastor, has a membership of 33. The church of Rome, which has a house of worship in Rome borough, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. H. Gale, has 30 members.

The church of Herrick was organized by a council duly appointed from the Owego quarterly meeting, Feb. 11, 1870, with 8 persons. This church has never been very strong, having suffered from the death and removal of some of its members. Its present membership is only 9.

Other churches which have been named are small, and at present are without pastors.

Besides the pastors there are several ministers who are engaged more or less in secular pursuits, and labor in the ministry as there may be call for their services, of whom are Revs. Smith Lent, G. N. Yarrington, C. Johnson, G. W. Hills; C. Dodge now occupying that position.

Most of the churches have Sabbath-schools, and have deacons and clerks, but the names of the persons who have served in this capacity have not been obtained.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH*

belongs to one of the smaller denominations in this county. Nearly akin to the "Disciples," with whom it is often confounded, the latter people have in large measure absorbed their churches, and are now holding the ground onee occupied by Christians, who at one time had congregations in Smithfield, Granville, Franklin, Albany, and perhaps elsewhere; now there are but three churches of this denomination in the county, and one of them "has nearly lost its visibility." While having no formulated creed, they believe in God as the creator and upholder of all things, in Jesus Christ as the Son of God and Saviour of men, and in the divine authentieity of the Holy Scriptures, and in regeneration as a prerequisite to church membership. They are congregational in government, immersionists in regard to baptism, and open communionists.

The denomination was introduced into this county in the township of Smithfield, where an organization was effected about 1820, and some time after a small church was built, at a cost of about $500. This organization has become nearly or quite extinct. The building remains unoceupied except occasionally when used by ministers of other denominations.

* Contributed in part by Elder Calvin Newell.

The next organization was effected in the eastern part of Albany township, in the locality known as Hibbard Hill. Somewhere about 1844 or '45 a religious awakening occurred in this neighborhood, and Elders Zephaniah Ellis, John Pentecost Sweet, —— Welton, and —— Spalding came into the neighborhood and preached in the old log school-house which the early settlers had built in this place. As the result, a church was soon organized, and Elder Sweet ministered to the congregation for some time. Afterwards, Elder Ellis moved into the place, and became the pastor of the church, preaching regularly for a number of years. Elder Nobles came soon after, and was succeeded by Elder A. J. Swartz, who remained with them a little more than a year, when he enlisted, and was made captain of Co. C, 141st Regiment P. V., and became a faithful soldier to his country as he had been a soldier of the cross. He was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time Elder Swartz was with the church it numbered about 80 members. The membership at present is about 150, and its recent pastors have been Elders J. M. Taylor, Hurlburt, and Kinney. Its deacons have been James Allen, John Brown, Henry Hibbard, and John N. Chapman. In 1862 a very comfortable church building was erected, at a cost of $2500. A Sabbath-school is kept up through the summer season.

The only other remaining church organization of this denomination is at Franklin, where a church was constituted Nov. 26, 1859, with forty members, with D. I. Beardsley and J. M. Taylor deacons; E. B. Powell, clerk; and C. E. White, treasurer. A meeting-house was built in 1869, at a cost of about $2500. Additions have been made from time to time under the labors of different pastors and evangelists. The highest number on the roll of membership at one time was eighty; now they number sixty members, and are under the pastoral care of Elder C. D. Kinney. The deacons at present are William B. Shiner and J. M. Taylor. The Sabbath-school is under the superintendency of Deacon Shiner, and has been in existence a number of years; but as no permanent records have been kept, statistics cannot be given.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

As the early settlers of this county were for the most part from New England, they brought with them their New England habits, and their social, political, and religious ideas; and, as Congregationalism was the predominant religion in New England, so for many years it was in Bradford County. With but a single exception, the old churches in this county which are now Presbyterian were first organized as Congregationalists. In fact, seventy-five years ago Congregationalism approached much nearer Presbyterianism than at present. Then Congregationalists uniformly held to the Westminster catechism, and were frequently governed by a bench of elders or committees, while councils and associations, though professing to hold only advisory power, yet, really, it was ground for disfellowship for any church to refuse to follow their advice. Reserving for another place the history of those churches which, though organized as Congregationalists, are now in other ecclesiastical relations, a brief account will be given of the churches which are now of "that faith and order."

EAST SMITHFIELD CHURCH.*

The Pedobaptist Congregational church of East Smithfield was organized in Poultney, Vt., Feb. 11, 1801, by Rev. Elijah Norton and Rev. Lemuel Haynes, the celebrated colored preacher. The church then consisted of Solomon Morse, Samuel Kellogg, Esq., and Nathan Fellows. They chose Samuel Kellogg their moderator, and were commended to the grace of God. Their articles of faith were penned by Mr. Haynes. They immediately started for the "far west," arriving the same month in what is now East Smithfield.

The first record of the church, dated May 16, 1801, is the record of the baptism of Jemima Almira, daughter of Solomon Morse, Rev. James Thomson officiating. The first business meeting was Aug. 16, 1801, when Sarah Kellogg and Jemima Morse were received into the church on profession of faith.

In 1802, Rev. James Wood, under the Connecticut Congregational missionary society, preached the first sermon and administered the first communion to the church in a log school-house which stood near the foot of what is now called Mitchell's hill. The communion-table was a large plank, split from a log with a beetle and wedges and hewed with a broadaxe, the table-legs were sticks driven into auger-holes in the plank. The wine used was the unfermented juice of wild grapes tempered with water and maple-sugar. It was a season of great enjoyment to the little church.

The next church meeting on record is dated May, 1803; then Anna Fellows was received by letter, and Rufus Baldwin on examination; and September 28, following, Thomas Barrows, Eunice Barrows, and Mary Needham were received on examination. No other record of a church meeting is found till October 7, 1807. At this meeting Ruth Pierce was received by letter, and the following record is made: "Agreed to set up a meeting every fourth week. Attest: Solomon Morse, moderator." This meeting was for public worship. April 17, 1808, Asahel Dutton was received on examination, and Zephaniah Ames, Diantha Ames, Elias Needham, and Mary Needham by letter. February 1, 1810, Lois Ames was received on examination, and April 27, following, Nehemiah and Lucy Tracy and Ebenezer Harkness. In 1811, Solomon Morse and Zephaniah Ames were elected deacons.

The Luzerne association was founded in 1810, and the church, consisting then of 18 members, joined it in 1811.

In 1811, a house† of worship was erected on the ground where the present one stands, a small building, built at great sacrifice, and for twenty years it remained without regular seats. It was the first house of worship erected in this part

* A brief history of this organization has been prepared by Albert O. Tracy, and published in their Manual for 1877. It will be freely quoted from without other acknowledgment.

† This house cost about $300, and was completed after much effort. It is said Nehemiah Tracy sold his last cow to buy nails and glass for the windows. Mr. Tracy came from East Haddam, Connecticut, to East Smithfield, in 1805. A missionary on a journey stopped in Smithfield overnight, in 1809 or 1810, and preached in the widow Gerould's house, from the text, Jer. xxxi. 19. Among the few gathered at that service was Nehemiah Tracy, and he dated his conversion from that sermon.

of Pennsylvania. For years it was the only one in East Smithfield. It was free for the use of other denominations when not used by themselves. This continued to be the house of worship of the society till the year 1861, when the present one took its place.

From 1814 to 1817, the church had its first regular pastor, Rev. John Bascom. Up to this time 44 members had been received, and no record had been made of death or removal. The church not being able to support its pastor, he was dismissed, and for a series of years the pulpit was irregularly supplied.

In 1817, the Luzerne association took the name of the Susquehanna presbytery, and the Congregational churches entered into the "Plan of Union." In 1837, when this plan was abolished, the church of Smithfield continued to retain its Congregational form. From 1817 to 1831 the records of the church are defective. In 1831, Rev. William Franklin became pastor of the church, and continued until his death, in 1834. In 1835, Stephen Sargent supplied the pulpit a short time. In 1836, Rev. S. M. McClung was employed, and Rev. John Moule served in 1839. Rev. C. C. Corss was the preacher one-half of the time during 1838, and in 1840 one-fourth of the time; from January, 1841 to 1847, one-half the time; and from 1847 to 1869 the church employed his entire time. In 1870, Rev. Cyrus Offer was employed about a year. March 11, 1871, Rev. J. H. Nason commenced preaching for the church, and continued to be its pastor till March 26, 1876.

This is the strongest Congregational church in the county, and one of the most influential of any denomination.

THE CHURCH AT POTTERVILLE

was organized by a council representing the churches at Elmira, Springfield, and Owego, June 17, 1851, with 27 members, the greater part of whom had formerly been members of the church of Orwell, when that church worshiped in a house on what is called the "Ridge," about midway between Potterville and Orwell Hill; but when it was resolved to build the new house at the latter place, on account of the inconvenience of travel, these members withdrew and were constituted into a new church. On the 28th of June, of this year (1851), the Susquehanna association was formed, and Potterville church became connected with it, and has so remained ever since, except for a short time in 1860 to 1863, when it was connected with the Susquehanna presbytery. Rev. N. Pine was the second pastor, and during his pastorate there were a number of additions, 14 at one time, so that the church numbered at that time 100 members. The present membership is 44. The church has given great attention to Bible study, and its Sabbath-school and Bible-classes are among the best in the county. It has had many pastors and supplies: Rev. T. Thomas, 1851; N. Pine, 1853; J. G. Sabin, 1855; M. Frink, 1858; D. Craft, 1860; J. C. Wilhelm, 1861; H. Losch, 1864; William Hills, 1867; Mr. Cushman, 1868; H. Gilbert, 1869; Raynor, 1872; Baldwin, 1873; E. J. Morris, 1874.

Its deacons have been Uri Cook, before the division and continued to his death (1860, aged eighty); Jason Potter, died 1878, aged eighty-three; A. G. Matthews, Ezra Lyon, Henry Shoemaker (removed), and William Darling. The first house of worship was built in 1849, before the organization of the church, at a cost of $500. In 1875 the congregation built a new house, which cost them $4000. They have also some real estate and invested funds.

THE CHURCH AT NEATH.

In the years 1824 to 1827 several pious Welsh families settled along the line dividing the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, the settlement being partly in Pike township and partly in Middletown. From the year 1827 the settlement kept up a prayer-meeting. In 1831, Rev. Daniel Jones, a Welsh Congregationalist, moved into the settlement, and commenced preaching. In the winter-time the meetings were held in private houses, and in the warm weather in a log barn near the centre of the neighborhood. In 1834 they erected a building which answered the double purpose of church and school. This building stood on the east side of the burying-ground. The church being independent of any ecclesiastical connection, by a unanimous vote became Presbyterian, and both church and minister united with the presbytery of Susquehanna. Mr. Jones continued his connection with the presbytery about eighteen months, when he withdrew, and about one-half of the members set up again a Congregational church, and in 1848 built an edifice on the opposite side of the burying-ground. Mr. Jones continued to minister to his party, and Rev. T. Thomas, then a licentiate, was secured for the Presbyterians. This division continued until 1850, when both parties united as a Congregational church, under the pastorate of Rev. Samuel A. Williams. The Rev. T. Thomas moved to Orwell, and Mr. Jones died the very day Mr. Williams moved to Neath. Mr. Williams continued with the church until 1870, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age, and Rev. E. J. Morris, a young man and a graduate of the Congregational theological school of London, came from Wales and assumed the pastorate of the church. Under his ministry the church has been greatly strengthened; they built a new and commodious church, which was dedicated March, 1873. They have preaching in both Welsh and English, good Sabbath-schools, and superior music.

THE CHURCH AT LE RAYSVILLE.

No statistics have been obtained of this church.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.*

The history of the Disciples in Bradford County forms part of an extended religious reformation.

Early in the spring of 1827, Silas E. Shephard, a young Baptist minister from the Northumberland association, moved into Canton. He had read "Duncan on Creeds," and became convinced that human creeds were unwarranted and injurious. He united, by letter, with the Baptist church at Canton, Sept. 8, 1827. From the original records of this church, now in the possession of Col. Irad Wilson, of Alba, it appears that the first preliminary meeting was held Dec. 9, 1817. It was formally recognized as a church by a council convened for that purpose

* By Elder B. S. Dean, of East Smithfield.

June 4, 1818. A house of worship was built, in 1820, a little below the present village of Canton, and regularly occupied till about 1830. Of the original members of the church, three have outlived the fifty-eight years that have elapsed since its organization. They are Irad Wilson and Betsy Rockwell, of Alba, and Minerva Rogers, of Canton. Some months before he united with the church, Mr. Shephard had been engaged to preach for it, and for six or seven years continued the pastor of the congregation. During that period there were frequent additions to its membership. At the very beginning of his ministry at Canton, Mr. Shephard expressed himself freely on the question of creeds. Thus, entirely independent of the Campbells in Virginia and Scott in Ohio, he began a similar work in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Early in 1829, four members became dissatisfied with the teachings of Mr. Shephard, and absenting themselves from the meetings of the church, began to hold meetings by themselves. In the fall of that year they decided to consider themselves as the "church," and passed a resolution to exclude the nineteen who adhered to the teachings of Mr. Shephard. They represented themselves at the Chemung Baptist association, which met at Wellsburg in the fall of the same year, and were recognized by that body, while the main body of the church was ignored. The church sent messengers and a letter again in 1830, which were again rejected. Thenceforward they were not regarded by others nor by themselves as a Baptist church, but assumed the simple title, "Church of Christ," or, individually, "Disciples of Christ." After 1830 or '31, the better to accommodate the members, the majority of whom lived in the vicinity of the present borough of Alba, meetings were held there. The regular place of meeting was a hewed log school-house, which stood near the present residence of Darius Manley.

In 1834 a house was built, and occupied till 1859, when the present commodious edifice was erected on the same site. In 1830, a change in church polity necessitated the election of an additional bishop or elder. On Saturday, May 8, R. R. Rogers was chosen to that office and ordained by the laying on of hands and prayer. The pastor, S. E. Shephard, was already regarded an *ex-officio* elder. In 1832, the church parted with twenty of its members to form the church at Granville. The year 1834 was one of unusual religious interest. Beginning with November, 1833, there were additions every month but one, for ten months,—about fifty in all.

In 1835, Mr. Shephard removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he remained till 1839, when he returned to Alba. He was also absent about a year, during 1843–44. During this second absence, a remarkable series of meetings was held by J. I. Lowell, from the State of New York. For a time he preached in the old meeting-house below Canton Corners, and then transferred the interest to Alba. Early the same winter, Isaac Gates, an Advent preacher, had delivered at the old church a series of lectures on the prophecies. He was honest in the conviction that April, 1843, would witness the end of the world, the second coming of Christ. The whole community was deeply stirred. Many were converted to the idea, many more were in a state of eager expectancy. It was under such circumstances that Mr. Lowell began preaching the gospel. Waiving all speculations as to the coming of Christ, he preached Christ as the sinner's only hope. The little old meeting-house at Alba, with its seats rising one above the other, was packed to its utmost. Upwards of seventy were baptized. As might have been expected from the peculiar state of the public mind, the religion of some of the converts did not survive the disappointment of the next April. But in spite of all the excitement, much good material was built into the church, which remains to this day.

In September, 1850, the old hive swarmed again, sending off thirty of its members to form the congregation at the village of Canton.

Nov. 9, 1859, the present house of worship was dedicated. N. J. Mitchell, of Centre county, preached, and continued for a week or more, with twenty additions. During the year 1860, upwards of twenty more were added to the church under the labors of James G. Encell. In October, 1865, W. A. Belding held a meeting, with fourteen additions. Among the converts at this time was R. H. Delmot, who has since devoted himself successfully to the ministry. In 1868, the church was strengthened by twenty-four additions, under the preaching of Ira C. Mitchell. Successful meetings were also held in 1870 and 1872, by A. Greenlaw, who was for some years pastor of the church.

The following is the list of persons who have served the church as pastors, or by stated preaching: S. E. Shephard, R. R. Rogers, David Palmer, Milton Shephard, T. Miller, Chas. McDougall, J. G. Encell, T. B. Knowles, N. J. Mitchell, and A. Greenlaw. S. E. Shephard has preached for them the greater part of the time.

The present officers are: Elders, Irad Wilson, D. R. Manley, Leonard Lewis; Deacons, Joel Taylor, C. S. Crandall, Simeon Case, H. D. Freeman; Pastor, S. E. Shephard. Present membership, 130; members of the Sabbath-school, 60; value of the church property, $3500.

EAST SMITHFIELD.

On the 1st day of January, 1828, Mr. Shephard, in company with Deacon Samuel Rockwell, of Canton, visited Smithfield. The Baptist church, which had been founded in 1810, and greatly built up by a remarkable revival in 1818–19, was, at the time of Mr. Shephard's visit, much divided in sentiment concerning certain of their articles. On the question being raised, Mr. Shephard at once declared his conviction that the use of the articles was unwarranted and injurious. Other conversions followed. The question was raised of employing Mr. Shephard. The following resolution, adopted Jan. 9, 1828, shows the result, and is an index of the times: "That we have Elder Shephard for our minister, one-half of the time, for one year; and that we give him $150 for his services, to be paid in wheat, at one dollar per bushel, and corn and rye, at fifty cents." He preached one year. Additions were frequent. In 1829, the church could not agree on a preacher. The leaven of definite principles was at work. The question of articles began again to be agitated, but it was not now the old issue of 1819–28. Then the question was, Are the Calvinistic articles true? Now it was, Do the Scriptures warrant the

use of articles at all? Thus a well-defined issue was formed. Dec. 2, 1830, a resolution was offered "To dispense with the articles and covenant, and take the Word of God in their stead for the constitution of the church." The vote stood thirty-nine for, and forty-six against, the motion. The meeting adjourned to Dec. 4. On that day the contest culminated in the following resolution: "That fellowship be withdrawn from all those who voted in favor of dispensing with the articles."

Eighteen days later, thirty-two of the thirty-nine embraced in the act of exclusion, together with eight others in sympathy with them, met and resolved to consider themselves a church of Christ, and to adopt the Word of God as their only rule of faith and practice. This was Dec. 22, 1830. It is a significant fact, that of the twenty or more who were gathered into the Baptist church, under Mr. Shephard's preaching, less than one-half entered the new organization. The majority of the members were persons of mature years and long standing in the church. After the lapse of forty-five years, eight of the forty still survive. Of the original forty, eleven were Woods and five were Geroulds; ten were sons and daughters of Deacon Samuel Wood. Jan. 9, 1831, the church was more fully set in order by the election of Moses Wood, James Martin, and Abraham Wood as elders, and Asa Hackett and Ezra Wood, deacons. The services of Mr. Shephard were engaged for one-half the time during 1831 and '32. He also preached one-fourth of the time during 1833. The remainder of the time the church depended on its own resources. In 1832, George Wells was authorized to teach in the absence of the regular minister. In 1834, Jonathan Wood was appointed to the office of public teacher, which position he filled for ten years. In 1844, Bernard Wood was associated with him in the work.

The young church did not grow rapidly at first. During the first two years there were twelve additions. From May, 1833, to June, 1838, there was not a single addition, and some losses. There was, however, no tendency to dissolution: no church quarrels, and a general and firm maintenance of the ground on which they had intrenched themselves. Early in January, 1838, David Palmer, of Canton, came to the assistance of Jonathan Wood. In the meetings that followed the church nearly doubled its membership. There were occasional additions up to 1844, when Mr. Palmer was again called in. Twelve were added to the church.

In 1845, Milton Shephard preached for the church. For the next two years Bernard Wood preached. Up to the year 1847, a period of seventeen years, the Baptists and Disciples occupied the same house. The Baptists met in the meeting-house on one Sunday and the school-house the next. The Disciples alternated with them. It is a singular fact that, after the division, both houses were moved and both were finally burned. In June, 1847, the Baptists proposed to give or take $400 for their half-interest in the house. The Disciples decided to sell. The next August they bought a large frame house of George Goodrich, and enlarged and fitted it up for a meeting-house. In the mean time E. E. Orvis had been called to the care of the church. Meetings followed the occupation of the new house, with several converts.

The winter of 1850 was one of deep religious interest, in which all the Smithfield churches shared to some extent. The Disciples were strengthened by frequent accessions, and twenty-six were baptized that year. The possession of a house of worship all their own had given to the cause a new impulse, and clothed it with an air of permanence which it did not before possess. Upon occupying their own house the church began to observe the Lord's Supper every Lord's Day. In 1850 a Sunday-school was organized. Since 1848 not a year has passed without additions.

During the year 1851–52, Milton Shephard ministered to the church. During 1853–54 the church was without a regular pastor. Francis Apperson and E. Griffin were employed part of that time. In the fall of 1854 a successful meeting was held by Charles McDougall, and another, in 1855, by W. A. Belding.

From 1855 to 1857, L. B. Hyatt was settled with the church. A. S. Hale was one of the converts of 1850. The church soon discovered in him the germs of a useful preacher. In August, 1855, they formally and publicly called upon him to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. The same year he entered Bethany college, from which he was graduated in 1858. In 1859 he was called to the ministry in his boyhood home, where he continued with great acceptance and growing power for four years. Over fifty were added to the church in that time.

W. R. Spindler ministered to the church with mutual satisfaction from 1863 to 1866, during which time forty-five were added to the church. From April, 1867, to September, 1869, the church enjoyed the labors of Lucian Ames.

In the spring of 1868 it was decided to build a new house, as the old one was too small for the needs of the growing congregation. The new house—a frame structure of 40 by 56 feet, with basement story—was dedicated Jan. 14, 1869. L. P. Streator, of Washington county, preached the dedication discourse, and continued the meeting for a month, with about fifty additions. In June, 1870, B. S. Dean was called to the pastoral care of the church, and entered upon his work July 24. Six years of his ministry have been remarkable for nothing save great unity and steady growth. Additions have been 103.

The additions by decades have been from December, 1830, to December, 1840, 487; from December, 1840, to December, 1850, 66; from December, 1850, to December, 1860, 129; from December, 1860, to December, 1870, 130; from December, 1870, to July 18, 1876, 95. Contributions for all purposes for six years past have averaged about $1400. In the two years previous above $5000 were raised. Missionary contributions for four years have averaged $150. The present year's contributions for missionary and educational purposes will reach $250.

Prayer-meetings have been held for many years at private houses; at the church for nearly twenty years. The Sunday-school is twenty-six years old, and was the first school in Smithfield to winter through. For thirteen years it was an "annual;" for thirteen years it has been perennial, and now, under the superintendency of the pastor, numbers—officers, teachers, and pupils—240, of whom 120 are members of church.

Two families in the church have been very prominent, both in numbers and influence,—the Woods and Geroulds.

Total number on record, 493. Present membership, 235. Value of church property, $6000. Present officers: Elders, Merritt Wood, A. C. Hale, B. S. Dean, E. G. Kingsbury. Deacons, Enos Califf, Asa Phelps, O. E. Wilcox, A. R. Dutton. Pastor, B. S. Dean.

GRANVILLE CENTRE CHURCH.

In the fall of 1831, Mr. Shephard made several visits to Granville. His preaching took an early and vigorous hold of the community. Among the first fruits of that preaching were Luman Putnam and wife, Benjamin Saxton, and Jeremiah Taylor. These converts, with several others, united with the church at Canton (now Alba). By the spring of 1832 they were thought strong enough to warrant the organization of a separate church. This was effected with the assistance of Mr. Shephard, April 1, 1832. The church was composed of twenty-five members, with Uriah Baxter and Jeremiah Taylor elders. In June, 1834, John C. Rockwell was called to the eldership. Mr. Shephard continued to visit the infant church until he left the country, in 1835. There were few extraordinary meetings, but the congregation thrived until discord arose over a case of discipline. A house of worship had been begun, but was never finished, and in 1840 the church ceased to meet. During the nine years 117 persons had been gathered into its membership. After twelve years of disorganization, by the efforts of T. Miller and Chas. McDougall the scattered members were gathered up. Dec. 20, 1852, a reorganization was effected, with twenty members. A series of meetings followed, during which the membership was increased to thirty. D. B. Ross, Geo. Brigham, and Hiram Reynolds were chosen elders, and L. D. Taylor deacon. Chas. McDougall preached, and, assisted by L. B. Hyatt, conducted a successful meeting. Further meetings have been held by L. B. Hyatt, in 1857; Chas. McDougall, in 1858; J. G. Encell, in 1862; W. R. Sperider, in 1866; L. P. Streator, in 1869; Wm. Olin, in 1872; and R. F. Delmot, in 1873. The following persons have ministered regularly to the church: S. E. Shephard, Geo. Wells, M. Hurlbut, R. G. Barrow, Chas. McDougall, J. G. Encell, Cyrus Hurlbut, and Alex. Greenlaw. The growth of the church at Granville has not been spasmodic. There have been four great revivals, but its work has been of a permanent character. The increase has been, from 1852 to 1860, 70; from 1860 to 1870, 93; from 1870 to 1876, 35. Total membership since 1852, 218. Present membership, 106. Members of Sunday-school, 105. Value of church property, $3500.

The present church officers are: Elders, Levi Taylor, C. D. Ross, L. M. Leonard; Deacons, O. L. Streator, O. Taylor, S. A. Rockwell; Pastor, S. E. Shephard (since deceased).

LE ROY CHURCH.

Some of the older members of the church at Le Roy relate that the first Disciple who preached in that place was S. E. Shephard. No one can give the date precisely, but it was not far from 1835. They do remember, however, that his sermon was a very long one. Its length is variously given at from three to five hours. He had gone there on the invitation of prominent citizens to unfold the gospel as he understood it. He could speak but once, and so for several hours held their undivided attention, while he reasoned with them out of the Scriptures. That sermon is bearing fruit yet. There was occasional preaching for some years. Meetings were held at the school-house at the corner, or at the house of Hugh Holcomb, a little above. In November, 1839, the little company of Disciples that had been gathered resolved on forming themselves into a church. They were seventeen in number; eleven of the seventeen were Holcombs. David Hickock was chosen elder, and Orator Holcomb and Benjamin Hale deacons. Meetings were held in the school-house till 1850. The present house was raised June 14, 1849, and dedicated June 7, 1850. The church at Le Roy has depended more on its home resources for regular instruction than most churches. C. W. Churchill, a man of exemplary character, has for many years ministered to the congregation. Foreign help has been relied upon principally for protracted meetings. Additions by periods have been, 1839 to 1850, 33; 1850 to 1860, 46; 1860 to 1870, 112; 1870 to 1876, 70. Present membership, 158; value of church property, $2500; members of the Sabbath-school, 110. The present officers of the church are: Elders, C. W. Churchill, Orator Holcomb, L. M. Greeno; Deacons, Hiram Stone, Le Roy Holcomb.

CANTON CHURCH.

After the original church in Canton had transferred its seat to the northern part of the township, and (in 1834) built within the limits of the present borough of Alba a house of worship, meetings continued to be held frequently at the old house below Canton Corners. After that was sold, meetings were held in the school-house, which stood on land near the lower extremity of Canton street. S. E. Shephard, R. R. Rogers, and E. E. Orvis preached regularly at different periods. The fruits of this early labor were gathered into the church at Alba by this means. As the original church had extended in the direction of Alba till it found there its permanent abode, so now it grew back again towards Canton. In 1847 a mission Sunday-school was formed. This was before Canton village could boast a meeting-house, or possibly a church organization. For some time prior to 1850 the propriety of forming a separate church at Canton had been considered. At a meeting held Sunday, Aug. 4, 1850, after preaching by Theobald Miller, those who desired to assist in the formation of a church of Christ were requested to signify it. The number was sufficient to justify the appointment of a meeting for that purpose. The meeting, therefore, adjourned to Saturday, September 22. Upon that day a little company, twenty-two in number, met and formed a church "under the name of the Church of Christ, renouncing all human creeds, and taking the word of God, as contained in the Old and New Testaments, as the sole rule of faith and practice."

Roswell R. Rogers and R. D. Hazelton were chosen elders; Asa Pratt, Jacob Y. Rockwell, deacons. The next year a lot was secured in a commanding position, and in 1852 a house was erected, the first within the limits of the

present borough of Canton, as it is still the most commodious.

The church made rapid progress from the beginning, although it has sustained many serious losses by westward emigration. Up to 1870 the church united with the one at Alba, or Granville, in sustaining a minister, and as a rule, during those years, had preaching only once in two weeks.

The following ministers have served as pastors or by stated preaching: T. Miller, 1850–51; Charles McDougall, 1852–61; John Swart, 1861–62; J. G. Encell, 1862–63; T. B. Knowles, 1863–64; S. E. Shephard, 1864–65; N. J. Mitchell, 1868; A. Greenlaw, 1868–70; W. T. C. Sanders, 1871–73; J. L. Phœnix, 1873–75. In addition to the labors of these, meetings have been held by Ira C. Mitchell, Wm. Olin, R. F. Delmot, and B. S. Dean.

B. H. Hayden, the present pastor, entered upon his work there Sunday, May 2, 1875. At the same time he was formally ordained to the ministry, S. E. Shephard and B. S. Dean officiating.

The present officers are: Elders, George Griffen, A. D. Finch, H. B. Parsons; Deacons, Jas. Bothwell, A. P. Coons, A. D. Ayres, Wm. Irvin; Pastor, B. H. Hayden.

Membership of Sunday-school, 130; value of property, $14,500.

GROVER CHURCH.

This church owes its existence to the labors of Brother R. F. Delmot. The community had been very irreligious, and was about given up by ministers of all denominations. Dec. 23, 1867, Brother Delmot went to Grover (then called Lock's Mills) on the invitation of a professed skeptic. Amid great discouragements he began a work which shortly revolutionized the whole community. He continued about seven weeks, with 150 conversions. January 20, a church was organized, and on the 26th a subscription was started for a meeting-house. A very neat and commodious house was erected during the summer, at a cost of $2500, and dedicated in December. Brother Ames, of East Smithfield, preached the opening discourse.

Many of the original members were transient. Some proved transient in their religious convictions. Several have united with the church at Canton, and a few assisted in the formation of the church at Beach Flats. But a really good and permanent work was done, and the little church holds its ground firmly, with good prospects for the future. Meetings have been held by R. F. Delmot, I. R. Spencer, and B. H. Hayden. Brother Delmot has also preached regularly for two seasons.

The present membership is 38. There are 45 scholars in the Sunday-school.

The church officers are—Elders, H. T. Spencer, Lewis Spencer, and George Wetherby; Deacons, Eli Camp, G. K. Taylor, George Kendriek; Pastor, B. H. Hayden.

THE CHURCH AT SYLVANIA.

For some years prior to 1869, there had been a few Disciples in the vicinity of Sylvania. December 23, 1869, a meeting was begun by L. P. Streator, I. R. Spencer, and R. F. Delmot, which continued three weeks, with several conversions. January 15, 1870, an organization was effected with thirty-one members. Brother Spencer began preaching for the congregation once in two weeks, and continued till the close of 1874. At present, the church is without a pastor. The present membership is 37.

THE CHURCH AT BEECH FLATS.

In the month of March, 1875, B. H. Hayden was engaged in a meeting at Grover. At its conclusion, by request of Brother Myron Fellows he went to that neighborhood to speak a few evenings. Almost immediately a deep interest was created, and many conversions followed. The final result was the organization of a church, May 28, of thirty-five members. Myron Fellows, Joseph Bonney, and Melvern Bonney were chosen elders. Edward Bufum and Warren Fitzwater, deacons. From the first, the church has been very active, nearly the whole congregation attending the weekly prayer-meetings. The present membership is 35. A union Sunday-school is maintained.

From the foregoing sketches, it will be seen that the five oldest and strongest of our churches in Bradford County were either founded directly by Brother Shephard, or were offshoots from those he established.

The following is a list of the churches, with their present membership: Alba, 130; Beech Flats, 35; Canton, 209; East Smithfield, 235; Granville, 100; Grover, 38; Le Roy, 163; Sylvania, 37. Total, 947.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Along the line dividing the township of Wilmot, in Bradford County, from the township of Colley, in Sullivan county, quite a number of Germans have settled, who were connected with either the Lutheran or German Reformed churches, and were mostly familiar with the German language. They were visited by the Rev. Carl L. Erle, who preached the Word and administered the sacraments alternately at the private houses of Mr. George Eberlin, Sr., and George Schoek. The number of hearers soon increased, so that a house of worship was needed. The congregation, being organized, at once proceeded to build a log church, twenty-four by thirty-four feet, which was commenced and finished in 1850. The church was organized with 30 communicants, with Mr. Erle as pastor, John George Eberlin, Sr., elder, and Thomas Messersmith and Jacob Eberlin, Sr., deacons. The congregation, though purely Lutheran in form and doctrine, is called a union church, as either a Lutheran or German Reformed preacher is allowed to occupy the pulpit, to the exclusion of all others, except in case of funerals. All ministerial acts are to be strictly administered according to the Lutheran ritual. It is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the general council of the Lutheran church of America, and the old Pennsylvania synod.

A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the church was built, which has increased from a mere handful to more than 50 pupils, and the church to about 100 communicants, with about 20 candidates for confirmation in the catechetical class. George Neuber is the present elder, and Jacob Eberlin, Jr., and William Kisner are the deacons.

At the first organization of the church the services were exclusively German, and Mr. Erle preached exclusively in that language until 1874, when he retired from the pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Strodach, who

preached in both German and English. Rev. L. Wolferz succeeded him; but being neither Lutheran nor German Reformed, he was compelled to leave on account of the constitution of the church, after having occupied the pulpit three months. Rev. Lewis Smith is the present pastor, and is preaching in both German and English. In 1874 a neat framed church, thirty by fifty feet, superseded the old log edifice, in which the services are now held, while opposite to it is the burying-ground. The church building is in this county, and the members of the congregation reside in both counties.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

Among the early settlers in the county there were but few if any Methodists; but that church, ever alive to the spiritual necessities of men, and ready to stand on the very outposts of civilization, sent her ministers early into this field to do pioneer work for the church and for the Master. As early as 1792, John Hill stands connected with Tioga. No circuit having distinct bounds had as yet been formed there. Tioga was a mission field of indefinite extent, designed to embrace the new settlements from Wyalusing north and west, wherever they might be found nestled in the dense and lofty forests.

In the autumn of 1792, William Colbert was appointed to the field, and commenced his labors on Tioga circuit. I cannot learn that it had any definite bounds. Mr. Colbert arrived at Gideon Baldwin's, in the lower part of Wyalusing, Thursday, Dec. 6, where, after a day's fasting and riding over hills and through woods, he found something to eat and a place of rest. Here a class had been formed, but when or by whom, or of how many members it consisted, cannot now be learned. Mr. Colbert mentions that a Mr. Pierce and his wife "have their names on our class-paper down the creek at Baldwin's," but adds they are not very well acquainted with Methodism. On Sunday, Mr. Colbert preached at Guy Wells', who lived on the Wyalusing creek, about three miles from the river. So far as there is any record, this is the first sermon preached by a Methodist minister, at least in the lower part of the county. The next day Mr. Colbert went up the creek, and preached in the neighborhood of Stevensville: on Tuesday, at Mr. Burney's, in Standing Stone; Wednesday, in Wysox; Thursday, at Sheshequin. He also made an appointment on Seeley's creek, at Mr. Foster's, at the mouth of Sugar creek, and at Brother Rice's, in "Suffield's Flats" (Asylum). Who this Brother Rice was cannot be known with certainty. Wanton Rice lived afterwards at Ulster and in Athens township. It is very likely that he may have been the Brother Rice here spoken of. The next day, Dec. 21, Mr. Colbert says, "In the evening met the class in Sheffield's Flats; the first class I have met in the circuit."

Soon after he visited old Mr. Cole's, at Macedonia, he says, "Here I wanted to regulate the society, but found them very refractory." He also preached at Capt. Clark's, in Ulster. His circuit extended into the State of New York, and we find him at Newtown, at Nichols, and farther up into the State. He recounts trials and perils of various sorts, but they were nothing more than pertained to the wild and unimproved country. He continued on the circuit four months, and received as compensation three dollars and fourteen cents. On the 11th of April, Mr. Colbert met at Sheshequin Rev. Thomas Ware, who had come on in the capacity of an elder, attended quarterly meeting, administered the sacrament, and preached several times when they went down the river together to Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Colbert sums up the work of the year thus: "I have been four months and eight days on Tioga circuit, one of the most disagreeable places for traveling I was ever in, among a refractory sort of people. I lived hard, labored hard, but, I fear, did but little good. I joined but three in society while I was there." The membership of the two or three classes which were in existence is not stated.

In the autumn of this year Mr. Colbert, in company with Thornton Fleming, visited Tioga circuit again, held quarterly meeting in Sheshequin, and then they continued their explorations up into the lake country in the State of New York.

In 1794 a district was formed composed of Tioga and Seneca circuits and Nova Scotia, and Mr. Fleming was appointed presiding elder. Seneca had been taken from Tioga that year. Dr. Peck gives the membership of Tioga circuit in 1796 at 138 souls.

The year 1797 finds three circuits,—Wyoming, Tioga, and Seneca,—with Thomas Ware the presiding elder and James Stokes the preacher.

Burlington church was organized about this time. Among the first settlers on Sugar creek in 1791 were William Dobbins and James McKean, whose wives were pious, godly women. The very evening after the first company of settlers arrived on the creek, these two women had a prayer-meeting. This meeting they kept up for five or six years with what help they could get, but had as yet been visited by no preacher. One evening a company of young folks assembled for an evening party, when it was proposed to hold a prayer-meeting in jest. They began, sang a hymn, one or two prayed, sang another hymn, and another undertook to pray. By this time conviction took hold of some of the party, and they began to pray in earnest. Meanwhile word was sent to these pious mothers of what was going on. When they arrived they joined in prayer with the penitents, and before the meeting closed six declared they had found peace in believing. Meeting was held next day, and others professed conversion. Father Cole, as he was familiarly called, was sent for, who, in company with Job Irish, soon appeared on the ground and held a series of meetings. A class of eighteen members was now formed, with Andrew McKean as leader.

No account of Methodism in Bradford County would be complete without some mention of Rev. Elisha Cole. He was the son of the old Mr. Cole whom Mr. Colbert visited in his first missionary tour on the Tioga circuit. Mr. Cole was an emigrant from Berkshire Co., Mass., to Macedonia before the Revolutionary war; was at Wyoming at the time of the battle and massacre, in which he had one son and one son-in-law slain. At this time Elisha was nine

* Rev. C. E. Taylor, Col. J. A. Codding, Rev. I. T. Walker, Rev. J. B. Sumner, and others, have made contributions to this chapter, and Dr. Peck's "Early Methodism" has been quoted freely without formal acknowledgment.

years old, having been born Aug. 15, 1769. Returning to the Susquehanna after the war, he was converted, identified himself with the Methodists, and May 4, 1794, was licensed to exhort by Valentine Cook, at that time an elder along with Mr. Fleming on the Tioga circuit. May 5, 1798, was licensed to preach by Thomas Ware, the presiding elder. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whatcoat Sept. 19, 1802; ordained elder by Bishop Hedding Aug. 21, 1824, and died in 1842. Throughout all this county he is known as the pioneer preacher, and Methodism owes more to him for its establishment and growth in this county than to any other one man.

It will be remembered that during all the time thus far, all of Bradford County is included in the Tioga circuit, with but one preacher, and he for only a part of the year. In fact, for the next two years there appears to be no other preacher on the ground but Father Cole. Burlington church, whose origin we have traced, met first in a log house built for schools and religious purposes. This house burned down in 1798. Soon after, another was built on the same ground, which was called the "block-house." This stood until 1822. Lorenzo Dow, in one of his circuits through the country, once preached in this house. The present Methodist Episcopal church of Burlington was built in 1822, and is the oldest edifice built for religious worship in the county.

In 1799 there was a different arrangement of districts, and the northern part of Pennsylvania is connected with central New York and Albany, William M. Lenahan being the presiding elder. John Leach and David Dunham are the preachers on the Tioga circuit. This year Jacob Gruber was sent to the Lycoming circuit, and it is said he and Rev. Benjamin Bidlack, an old Revolutionary soldier, and afterwards eminent as a mighty preacher of the gospel, did a considerable missionary work on Tioga circuit.

In 1800 it is said R. R. Roberts, afterwards bishop, held a protracted meeting on Sugar creek, but with what success is not known.

In 1801 the districts were named, and the Tioga circuit is embraced in the Albany district, and in 1802 is in the Philadelphia conference, which appoints William Colbert to be the presiding elder of the district. On the last of July he reached the house of his old friend, Elisha Cole. The quarterly meeting was held at "Friend Tabor's," in Towanda. He says, "August 1, Sunday. This morning the Lord favored us with a shower both of rain and of his Spirit. Several were brought on their knees, and cried for mercy, in the love-feast."

In 1803, James Herron and Samuel Budd are the preachers. In March, 1802, the quarterly meeting for the Tioga and Unadilla circuits was held at the "Butternuts;" but Jan. 1, 1803, finds Mr. Colbert on Sugar creek, holding a quarterly meeting at Stephen Ballard's. "This Sugar creek," he says, "is a gloomy-looking place," but he had a very good quarterly meeting there. The Philadelphia conference held its session this year at Duck Creek, Del., May 1. At this session the Genesee district was taken from the old Albany district, and William Colbert was appointed to its charge. Tioga is the only one of its eleven charges in the State of Pennsylvania.

Feb. 24, 1804, Mr. Colbert again visits Tioga circuit, preaching at Tioga Point that day, and the next he is on Sugar creek, at Stephen Ballard's, for his last quarterly meeting on the district. Elisha Cole preached and John B. Hudson exhorted. "I," says Mr. Colbert, "exhorted after him, and Brother Herron concluded the meeting. Samuel Budd had just married and was not present, having gone off on a visit with his wife." This quarterly meeting concluded, Mr. Colbert parted with his preachers, and each one went his own way. He says, "I have now parted with all my brethren in the district, and am on my way to Baltimore." Thursday, March 1, he says, "I took leave of my friends Elisha Cole and David Downing and their families, and a disagreeable ride I have had through the snow to John Hollenback's (Wyalusing), where I was well entertained, and treated with more politeness than at any tavern between the Mohawk and the Genesee rivers.

Joseph Jewell succeeded Mr. Colbert as presiding elder of the Genesee district, but the size of the district is reduced to eight circuits. Mr. Jewell filled the place until 1808.* The year 1807 was memorable on account of the visit of Bishop Asbury on the old Tioga circuit. In the months of June and July he made a tour through the country from the Hudson up the Mohawk, on to the lake country, and thence south down the Susquehanna. July 11, the party reached Mr. Light's, east of Athens. Here a camp-meeting was in progress. The bishop says, "I preached on the camp-ground. . . . It may be I spoke to one thousand people." The next day was the Sabbath, and he says, "My congregation may have doubled in numbers to-day, and there were no troublesome drunkards. . . . I ordained five worthy men, local preachers, namely, Daniel Wilcox, John B. Hudson, Samuel Emmitt, John M'Kean, and Nathaniel Lewis. On Tuesday the bishop preached and stayed all night at Judge Gore's, and the next day reached Wyalusing, where, he says, "Major Gaylord lodged us well and freely." Robert Burch and Benedict Burgess were the preachers this year.

In 1808 there is a new arrangement of the districts. Susquehanna district, which is made to include the Tioga circuit, is attached to the Philadelphia conference. John Kimberlain and Mr. Best were the preachers. This year Loring Grant, who afterward became eminent as a preacher, was licensed, and he tells us that with some diffidence he exhorted at the quarterly meeting on Sugar creek in the winter of 1808 and 1809. Mr. Grant and Palmer Roberts continued on the circuit until 1810. Its bounds had been enlarged in this county very materially. From Owego it extended over the mountains to above the forks of the Wyalusing, down the creek to its mouth, up the Wysox, and from the mouth to the head-waters of the Towanda, and on the head-waters of the Lycoming, there being in many places thirty miles between appointments. From this latter place the circuit extended over to Sugar creek, thence to the river again at Sheshequin. From Sheshequin they went to Tioga Point, then up to Waverly, thence to Elmira, and back again to Owego. How many preaching places,

* Anning Owen is said to have been elder part of this time, but I cannot verify the statement.

or how many classes or the number of members at this date (1810), I have no means of knowing. Mr. Grant relates the following incident: "At old Sheshequin, at the house of Captain Clark, I preached, and on one occasion there was a lad of about sixteen, or a little rising, by the name of H. B. Bascom (later Bishop Bascom, of the Methodist Episcopal church south), came to hear me preach, and during the sermon wept much; in the class-meeting he professed conversion, and joined the church as a probationer. But it was not until the general conference of 1828 at Pittsburgh that I knew that the green boy that I took into church at Captain Clark's was the man of world-wide popularity."

The Genesee conference was formed July 20, 1810, and embraced the Susquehanna district. In 1811 the preachers on the Tioga circuit, which still includes all of Bradford County, are John Wilson and Samuel Thompson. In 1812 John Harmon is presiding elder of the district, and Marmaduke Pearce and Abram Dawson are the preachers on the circuit. The Broom circuit was formed this year, which cut off the northeastern part of Tioga.

Along with the increase of population, places for preaching were multiplied until in 1814 it was thought to be advisable to divide the old Tioga circuit again. This time it also divides the territory of our county on the line of the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers.

The circumstances which led to the introduction of Methodism in the northeastern part of the county were somewhat peculiar. Ordinarily the preacher introduced himself, sending on his appointments and pioneering his way. Nathaniel Chubbuck emigrated to Orwell in 1812, and as soon as he had erected his log house went to Sheshequin, where there was Methodist preaching, and secured an appointment to be made for his house in Orwell. Mr. Chubbuck at this time was not a pious man, but had accepted the offer of a new saddle from his father, on condition that he would have Methodist preaching in his house. Marmaduke Pearce was on the circuit, and preached the first Methodist sermon in this part of the county.

The new circuit which was formed in 1814 was called the Wyalusing circuit, and embraced the following-described territory: from Owego south to Skinner's Eddy, up the east side of the Susquehanna and including Athens, thence to the place of beginning; an area about forty miles by twenty. The circuit continues to be a part of the Susquehanna district, of which Mr. Harmon is the presiding elder, and the preacher is Renaldo M. Everts. There were but two stewards for all this great territory, viz., Joseph Ross and Joseph Utter. Timothy Coggins, a colored man, and Edmund Fairchilds are exhorters; Ezekiel Brown, Andrew Canfield, and Uriah Gaskill are class-leaders; of these Mr. Brown was the only resident of the county, at whose house Mr. Colbert preached in his first missionary tour in 1793. The first quarterly meeting on the new circuit was held at Joseph Ross', in Middletown, Susquehanna county, Sept. 24, 1814, twenty-one years after Mr. Colbert had first broken ground in the county. The collections reported at this quarterly meeting amounted to $20.41, from which deducting some items left $14.62 for Mr. Everts' quarterage.

It will be convenient henceforth to treat these two circuits separately, although, for a number of years, they were united in the same district and the same conference. A quarterly meeting on the circuit held at Windham, Sept. 30, 1815; the name of Marmaduke Pearce appears as presiding elder, and Elisha Bibbins is the preacher.* The number of classes on the circuit had increased to eleven, and the preaching-places had also multiplied. The next year John Griffing's name appears as the circuit preacher, and in 1818 he is succeeded by Elijah King, who did not remain long on the field; his place was supplied by E. Bibbins.

For the early part of the conference year 1819–20, the circuit was supplied by its two local preachers, E. Buttles and Jephthai Brainerd. At the fourth quarterly meeting, June 24, 1820, George Lane, the new presiding elder, was present, with Ebenezer Doolittle and H. G. Warner as circuit preachers. Mr. Warner was licensed as an exhorter in 1815, and was a local preacher in 1816. In 1820, Sophronius Stocking and Waitsdell Searle are exhorters. At the October quarterly meeting, Asa Cummins and John Sayre are the circuit preachers. In 1821, Gaylord Judd has taken the place of Mr. Sayre, and in 1822, John Griffing and James Hodge are the preachers. On the minutes of the quarterly conference held in September of this year, the name of Joseph Towner appears as exhorter. He had been class-leader since 1819. He was one of nature's noblest sons. With few opportunities for education, he could hardly read a hymn when he was first converted, but by persevering effort he obtained a tolerably correct knowledge of the English language, and became one of the most popular and useful men of his time. His knowledge of human nature was wonderful, and his exhortations were powerful. In 1823, Nathaniel Chubbuck, who first introduced Methodist preaching in Orwell, was licensed as an exhorter. For nearly forty years he continued to use his gifts as opportunity afforded.

In 1814, Spencer and Wyalusing circuits were connected, and John Griffing, Caleb Kendall, and Philo Barbary were the preachers. This was a strong charge, and was well manned. A camp-meeting for this charge was held at Nichols, N. Y., in the month of August, with great success, at which it was claimed more than fifty were converted. Fitch Reed had followed George Lane as presiding elder in 1823, but was superseded in 1824 by George Peck, who continued to have charge of the district for three years. In 1825 the preachers were Horace Agard and J. Pearsoll. Horace Agard was a man of mark, and did much to advance the cause of piety and Methodism on the charge, and, indeed, throughout northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The following anecdote is told of him. At a certain quarterly meeting the presiding elder did not preach a very able sermon, but called on Brother Agard to exhort at the close, as the custom was. His exhortation was almost overwhelming. A few days after, Capt. Josiah Grant, of Orwell, while traveling fell in company with him, and wishing to compliment without appearing to flatter him, proceeded as follows: "I was at a quarterly meeting the other day; the presiding elder did not make out much, but

* Mr. Bibbins died suddenly at Scranton, July 6, 1859, of heart-disease, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried at Orwell.

he called on a long-faced, dark-skinned, humble-looking man, and of all the exhortations I ever heard that excelled."

In 1826, John Griffing and David A. Shepard were the preachers. During this year Horace Agard comes on the field as presiding elder. In those days to "ride the circuit" involved a vast amount of physical as well as mental labor, and ministers were usually required to preach three times on Sabbath and nearly every day in the week. A day without preaching was called a "rest day." Brother Griffing told Mr. Chubbuck how he spent one of these rest days. He said he commenced at Standing Stone, and had called upon, and prayed with, about twenty families by the time he had got to Mr. Chubbuck's house, which would take, in those days, nearly every family on the route. Mr. Shepard was an excellent preacher. In those days it was very common for mothers to take their small children to meeting, in fact seemed to be necessary, or else stay at home altogether. The early preachers often complain of "squalling babies." On a certain occasion a mother was present at Mr. Shepard's meeting with her little one, which began crying so loudly as to disturb the whole congregation. He bore it a while, when he determined to put a stop to it. He paused in the midst of his discourse and turned to ask her to take the child out, but as his eyes were turned toward her he saw the tears running down her cheeks, her eyes fastened on him, her face lit up with joy, and she, unconscious of the child's crying, was feasting upon the Word. "I turned my eyes from her," said he, "without saying a word to her, concluding if she could be undisturbed under the circumstances, I ought to be." Many souls were converted during the two years he and his colleague labored on this field. They did not engage in protracted meetings as at a later period, but sometimes the quarterly meeting would commence on Friday, and be kept up almost continuously, night and day, until Monday, and many would be converted. These meetings were occasions of great interest, and people would go ten or fifteen miles to attend them, and the hospitality of the people in their neighborhoods be often taxed to the utmost to accommodate the crowds which would attend; all, however, would be provided for. And then those old-fashioned "love-feasts" were seasons of wonderful interest and power. They commenced at nine o'clock A.M., when "the doors would be shut," and the belated comer must stay out until the precious season was past.

In 1828, Charles Nash and John Sayre are the preachers, and most of the year passed pleasantly. During this year the old Genesee conference is divided, and a large part of its territory set off to the Oneida conference, but this district and circuit remain the same.

It is to be regretted that the statistics of membership for all of this period of thirty-five years are not accessible to the author. Dr. Peck gives the figures for the Susquehanna district. In 1810 there were seven circuits, of which two were partly in this county, with 3960 members. In 1820 the district had been shorn of a large part of its territory, but has thirteen circuits and a membership of 3043. In 1828 the territory has not been altered very much, but the membership has increased to 4434.

The appointments for 1829 were Charles Nash and Ebenezer Coleson. The next year Mr. Agard is succeeded by Elias Bowen as presiding elder, and had for his colleague Moses Adams. The church made much advancement under their labors. In 1831, S. Stocking and Moses Cushman are the preachers, and Charles W. Adams and Joseph Towner in 1832.

About this time (1832) the circuit was divided, and the eastern part of it became what was known for many years as "Pike circuit." Although the charge was divided, yet the work so multiplied and the appointments so increased that in 1833 there were three preachers appointed to it, viz., J. McC. Hill, S. B. Yarrington, and A. J. Crandall, all powerful preachers. One of the greatest revivals ever known in all this region occurred in the winter and spring of this year. It commenced in Herrick, at what was known as the "State road school-house." Many heads of families were the subjects of this work, and many who had led very wicked lives were converted. Among these was a young man, who was a blasphemer, named Epenetus Owen. Immediately after his conversion he began to exhort sinners to repent. He soon became a minister, and still lives, after many years of usefulness. The meetings at the State road were followed by similar meetings on Ford street, in Pike, where there were like results. Not far from this time there was quite a revival on Orwell hill. A number who afterwards became ministers of the gospel were subjects of it. In September of this year (1833) a camp-meeting was held at Loomis Wells', in Pike, at which many were converted. These awakenings of religious interest produced a marked effect upon society, and wrought a genuine moral revolution in the community. The next year M. Sherman, E. Bibbins, and C. W. Giddings were the preachers, and George Lane was again the presiding elder. In 1835, E. B. Tenney and King Elwell were the preachers. Another camp-meeting was held in Pike, with good results. June, 1836, a camp-meeting was held on Orwell hill, near Jacob Chubbuck's, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, there were good results. This year there was a change in presiding elders and preachers, John M. Snyder being the former, Benjamin Ellis and Thomas Davy the latter; and in 1837, George Evans and Thomas Wilcox are the preachers. The next year Evans had associated with him Epenetus Owen, the "converted blasphemer." The camp-meeting was held on "Pond hill," Wysox township. Dayton F. Reed (who, on account of his eccentricities, was called "crazy Reed") was instrumental in getting it up. Not only was the meeting productive of good directly, but revivals followed it in numerous places.

In 1839, Erastus Smith and H. Pillbeam are the preachers, and George Peck, D.D., the presiding elder, and the name of the circuit is changed from Wyalusing to Orwell. Dr. Peck was transferred at the next meeting of conference, May, 1840, to the editorship of the "Methodist Quarterly Review," and David Holmes, Jr., took his place. The successors of Mr. Holmes were William Reddy and David A. Shepard, which brings us to a date of important changes in the field we are now considering.

In 1852 the old Susquehanna district, after an existence of forty-nine years, ceased in name, being parcelled out among the four districts of which the Wyoming annual conference, which was organized this year, was composed.

Under the new arrangement, that part of the old Wyalusing circuit which was in Bradford County was included in the Wyoming district, of which Mr. Shepard was the presiding elder. In 1854 the Wyalusing district was formed, with George Landon its presiding elder. It embraced fourteen charges and a membership of 3123 persons. Of these the following, with the preachers in charge, were in this county, viz.: Le Raysville, Ira D. Warren; Wyalusing, Luther Peck; Rome, J. V. Newell; Orwell, C. Perkins; Litchfield, William Kinney; Windham, supply.

Le Raysville was the old Pike charge, which had been separated from Wyalusing in 1832, the name having been changed in 1850. The first parsonage in all this territory was built within the bounds of this charge in 1815 or 1816, about half a mile above Stevensville. It stood near the large watering trough; but it has long since passed away. From this humble home the old preachers used to start on their four weeks' tour to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of this then wilderness county. It has societies in Le Raysville, Prattville, and South Warren, and at each of these places a house of worship. There is also an appointment on Ford street. There are 144 members. The church property, including parsonage, is valued at $7500. J. R. Angel is the pastor.

Wyalusing was only a very small remnant of the old circuit. The old class at Gideon Baldwin's had passed away, and for a number of years the place seems to have been abandoned by the Methodists. In 1840 it was included in the Skinner's Eddy charge. In 1843, H. Brownscombe reorganized the class and entered it upon the records as "Wyalusing and Browntown" classes. It consisted of 29 members, 11 of whom resided at Wyalusing, and 4 of the 11 were soon transferred to Asylum. In 1854 the class consisted of 8 members; in 1870, of 56.

In 1870 the charge included four preaching-places, viz., Wyalusing, Spring Hill, Camptown, and Herrick. Lime Hill formerly was also attached to this charge. In 1870 the charge was divided, and Herrick was made a separate field. Wyalusing and Spring Hill, with their dependencies, —Indian Hill and Browntown,—constitute the charge. At each place there is a society, and at Spring Hill a church. In 1854 a modest-appearing brick edifice fifty feet by thirty-four was erected for the use of the congregation, at a cost of $1800. It has very recently been handsomely repaired. In 1874 a parsonage was secured for the use of the minister, who, at present, is E. F. Roberts. The membership numbers 258; value of church property, $5500.

Rome charge was set off in 1853. They have a fine church building, which was erected in 1850. There are societies at Rome, Towner Hill, Myersburg, and Pond Hill. At Myersburg there is a good church building. The charge has a membership of 160, and the church and parsonage property are valued at $6200. G. R. Williams is the present pastor.

Orwell, as has before been stated, is the successor of Wyalusing, the name having been changed in 1839. The house of worship was dedicated March 22, 1839, and was the first built by the Methodists in the territory, and was regarded as a very important enterprise. As indicating the manners of the times, it is said many refused to assist in raising the building because, according to custom, the trustees refused to furnish whisky, and declared that none should be used. The old church, which is still standing, though several times repaired and once moved, has been a rallying-point for the denomination for forty years, and many times, especially on quarterly-meeting occasions, has been crowded to its utmost capacity. The church reports a total membership of 163, and is under the pastoral care of J. B. Davis. It has societies at Orwell, North Orwell, and South Hill. There is a church building at North Orwell, and the total value of the church property is estimated at $4700.

Litchfield was made a distinct charge in 1851. The minutes report 120 members, 2 churches and a parsonage, which are valued at $3000, and is under the pastoral care of E. N. Sabin. It is connected with the Owego district.

Windham was set off in 1856, and formed a part of the Owego district, but was attached to Wyalusing district in 1869. In 1872 it was transferred to the Owego district again, where it has since remained. It reports 280 members, one church building, and one parsonage, valued at $4200. A. W. Loomis is the pastor. A considerable part of this charge lies in the State of New York.

Hornbrook was made a separate field in 1869, and was attached to Owego district until 1872, when it was transferred to Wyalusing. They have a pleasant house of worship at Hornbrook, and another at Ghent, both of which are estimated at $6000. There are societies at both these places, and also at Gillett's. The pastor is Silas Barner.

Herrick, as has before been said, was erected into a distinct field of labor in 1870, and P. R. Tower was appointed its first pastor. It has societies at Herrick, East Herrick, Camptown, Lime Hill, and Standing Stone. At the latter place is the only church building on the charge, valued at $750. There is a parsonage at Camptown worth $1200. William Keatly is the pastor. It reports a membership of 185.

In 1855 a new charge was set off, called Apalachian, but connected with the Owego district. It was partly in this county and partly in the State of New York. In 1856 it was added to the Wyalusing district, and the name afterward changed to Little Meadows.

In 1866 the Rush mission was established, with an appointment at Stevensville, in this county. A part of the Skinner's Eddy charge is also in Bradford County.

In 1859, George Harmon Blakeslee was appointed to be presiding elder of the district, in the place of George Landon. Mr. Blakeslee was followed by Henry Brownscombe in 1863. D. C. Olmstead was next presiding elder, who was succeeded by Luther Peck in 1871, and he by I. T. Walker in 1874, the present incumbent.

In 1876 the district purchased a fine grove containing twenty-three acres, located on the Montrose railroad, near Dimock, which has been very pleasantly fitted up for camp-meeting purposes.

There are now 10 Methodist preachers employed in eastern Bradford; there are also 19 church buildings and 8 parsonages, and a membership of about 1800 persons. Sabbath-schools were early introduced, and every charge has one or more under its care. They number 26, and have an average attendance of 1810 pupils. Besides

the regular preachers there are 11 local preachers. The 19 church edifices are valued at $43,250, and the 8 parsonages at $8100.

We will now return to that part of old Tioga circuit on the west side of the river. During the existence of the Susquehanna district there were the same presiding elders as on the Wyalusing circuit.

In 1818, Marmaduke Pearce is the presiding elder, John Griffing and Andrew Peck the preachers, on the Tioga circuit, which still extended into New York State. That part lying in Pennsylvania is described as about "one-half the circuit, which embraced twenty-six regular, besides occasional appointments, and some three hundred miles' travel to meet them. In all this extent of country we had two so-called meeting-houses. The walls of one, situated on Sugar creek, consisted of hewed logs, with a door, floor, and pulpit to match." The other was the Light meeting-house in New York. "Our weekly and semi-monthly worship was held chiefly in school and private houses, being often of the rudest character as to material and construction. The quarterly and extra meetings were usually held in barns.

After Marmaduke Pearce, the presiding elders were George Lane, in 1818, Fitch Reed, in 1823, and George Peck, D.D., in 1824. In 1826, at his own request, Dr. Peck was released from the care of the district, and Horace Agard appointed in his place. The district embraced the following charges: Ithaca, Spencer, and Wyalusing; Owego, Bridgewater, and Broome; Tioga, Bainbridge, Canaan, Wyoming, and Caroline; and at the close of 1825 foots up 3974 members. In 1824 and in 1825 George Evans was the preacher on Tioga circuit. During all these years Father Cole was the chief preacher in all the Tioga charge and in regions beyond. At one place, it is said, "Father Cole preached a characteristic discourse from 'the cloud coming up from the sea the bigness of a man's hand.' In treating his subject he said he should first philosophize it; second, analogize it; and third, theologize it. It was a singular sermon, but quite ingenious and not without practical effect." In 1827 the membership of the district had increased to 9307. In 1828 the old Genesee conference was divided, and the Susquehanna district, or what was left of it, was included in the Oneida conference formed that year; but Tioga circuit is found connected with the Steuben district, of which John Copeland is the presiding elder. Asa Orcott was the preacher this year on the circuit. Our territory is now divided between two conferences; that part west of the river continues in the Genesee, that east of the river is in the Oneida conference. Mr. Copeland says, "But little occurred during the year of special interest except our advance in the erection of church edifices. At the commencement of the year there were but three on all the districts, namely: at Bath, on Sugar Creek, Pennsylvania (Burlington, built in 1822), and Oak Hill." In 1830, Robert Burch was placed in charge of the Steuben district in the place of John Copeland, who was appointed agent for the Genesee Wesleyan seminary. In 1831 the district reported 3720 members.

The name of the district was changed to Seneca Lake in 1832, and Manly Tooker was appointed its presiding elder. In 1835 we find the Sugar Creek circuit has taken the place of Tioga in this county, with John W. Vaughan the preacher in charge, where he had a good revival, in 1836. At the conference of this year, Rev. B. Shipman was put in charge of Seneca Lake district, and in 1837 he was superseded by Jonas Dodge, who in turn the next year was followed by John H. Wallace. There seem for some reasons to be frequent changes in the presiding eldership of this district. J. Pearsall, with Ira Smith for his colleague, were the preachers on the Sugar Creek circuit this year (1838), and report that forty were brought to Christ, and at the time twenty-one were received. At Towanda, Philo E. Brown, the preacher in charge, reported twenty converted, and the work still progressing. This year Towanda was separated from the Sugar Creek charge, and made a distinct field. The next year there is a new station, called Alden station, which recommended Sevellon W. Alden to the conference of 1839, to be taken on trial for deacon's orders. This year numerous revivals were reported. In the Towanda, Canton, and Burlington (formerly Sugar Creek) charges the work was extensive. In 1840, J. K. Tinkham was the preacher on Burlington circuit, and R. T. Hancock on the Troy circuit, both of whom reported revivals this year. In 1841, Jonas Dodge was appointed presiding elder of the Seneca Lake district, in place of J. H. Wallace. Israel H. Kellogg was stationed at Towanda in 1842–43, and in the evening of the same day he arrived some found the pearl of great price, this happy beginning being succeeded by scores of conversions and many additions to the church. In 1845, Jonas Dodge having completed his quadrennial, John W. Nevins was appointed to succeed him in the charge of Seneca Lake district.

In 1848 the Genesee conference was divided, and that part to which the churches in western Bradford were attached was called the "East Genesee conference." At the first meeting of the new conference a new district was formed called the Troy district, which included the churches of the old Tioga circuit lying west of the Susquehanna. There were seven of them, viz., Burlington, Towanda, Monroeton, Canton, Troy, Smithfield, and Athens,—the latter church was subsequently set off to the Oneida conference. Mr. Nevins was succeeded by Thomas Carlton, in 1849, Sevellon W. Alden, in 1853, Enoch H. Cranmer, in 1857. Both these brethren were from the same neighborhood and the same charge. In 1861, Rev. T. B. Hudson was appointed to the charge of the district, followed by Revs. Wesley Cochran, in 1865, D. W. C. Huntington, in 1869, E. J. Hermans, in 1873, and John W. Wentworth, D.D., in 1877, who is now at the head of the district.

There are now fifteen charges in that part of this district lying in Bradford County, of each of which the following items may be of interest.

BURLINGTON,

as we have seen, was instituted in 1796, and is most likely the oldest society in the county. The class-leaders have been, in 1796, Andrew McKean; 1804, James McKean; 1812, John Ballard; 1816, James McKean, who was leader in 1804, but was away in the army. On his return he resumed his old place; 1822, John Ballard; 1834, William McKean; 1851 to 1862, Jehiel McKean.

It will be seen the McKean family have held the leadership of this class for more than fifty years. This church has been and still is a strong society. Some of the most able and successful preachers in the church have been converted here, and others equally able have labored here. The good seed sown in 1796 is producing fruit in the highly-cultivated moral and religious character of the people. Its present pastor is J. Everett, and reports 200 members, one church building, and a parsonage, which together are valued at $3000.

SMITHFIELD.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in this town Sept. 15, 1815. The society was composed of sixteen members, only one of whom, Mrs. Abigail Pease, is now living. David Forest was the first class-leader. Rev. Palmer Roberts was the preacher in charge. There had been regular appointments for two years before. For many years the Methodists of Smithfield worshiped in private dwellings and school-houses. In 1832 an effort was made to build a church on the turnpike. This church enterprise originated under the pastorate of Rev. Reeder Smith. There is an incident worthy of mention connected with it. The place of building was chosen, and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, and a sermon was preached by Judge McKean, from the text, Matt. xvi. 18, "Upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The following night the gates of hell, in the form of some vicious young men, succeeded in tearing up the foundation and bearing away and concealing the corner-stone, which has never been found. The enterprise stopped at that place; the frame was transferred to Smithfield Centre, and became a part of the first Methodist Episcopal church in the town. It now stands a few rods south of the village, and is used for a barn. In 1848 a neat edifice was built on the turnpike, about two and a half miles southwest of the Centre. This church was built by stockholders for the use of the society. In 1860 a good parsonage was secured by the same company, but finally sold, and the proceeds invested in a parsonage at the Centre, which was built in 1877. In 1863 the church was erected at Smithfield Centre, around which point all the society is concentrated. It is under the pastoral care of W. Statham, has a membership of 117, two church edifices, and a parsonage, whose entire value they estimate at $5000.

The first class or society of Methodists in

MONROETON

was organized in the early part of this century. The leading spirit in this was Father Cole, whose large log house and capacious log barn, with a large farm and large fields of corn attached, and controlled by his large heart, afforded a pleasant place for the weary itinerant. Quarterly meetings, love-feasts, communions, and all of the different services connected with the Methodist church, were held here. People would come from twenty miles around to attend one of these grand old quarterly meetings, where two hundred voices would sing, to the old tune of "Coronation,"

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall."

Every heart was stirred. It was a grand preparation for the exercises which were to follow. Rev. E. H. Cranmer and S. W. Alden were converted here; both entered the ministry, and both have been presiding elders of the Troy district. Their present pastor is E. E. Morris, who has the charge of 106 members. There are two houses of worship, valued at $4000.

ULSTER.

There had been preaching with considerable regularity, and a class formed at the house of Captain Benjamin Clark, in Ulster, or old Sheshequin, as it was formerly called, since 1793. William Clark, who was a local preacher, moved west about 1817 or '18, when the society ceased to exist. In 1824 a new society was formed, being a part of Tioga circuit, and Abraham Goodwin was made the first class-leader. Since then the society has maintained its existence. The church at Ulster was built in 1854. Since then there has been a parsonage built upon the church, and a church at Milan. There are three preaching-places on the charge, viz.: Ulster, Milan, and Moore's Hill. N. N. Beers is the present pastor. The charge has a membership of 125, with a church and parsonage which are worth $2900.

TOWANDA.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Towanda was incorporated by act of legislature, April, 1853, and the church building erected under the pastorate of Rev. Philo E. Brown, in 1837. Prior to that time, the few members of the society here worshiped in private dwellings, in the court-house, or school-house. The East Genesee conference held its session here in 1861, at which Bishop Baker presided. In 1869 the church edifice was rebuilt, enlarged, frescoed, carpeted, furnished with a good organ, and dedicated by Bishop Peck, March 16, 1870. The church has now a membership of about 300, and more than 200 connected with the Sabbath-school. The church is under the pastorate of Rev. George C. Jones, and has 290 members, and value their church and parsonage at $15,500.

TROY.

The first Methodist Episcopal church building in Troy was erected under the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Knapp, and dedicated January, 1855. In 1871 a lot was purchased and a parsonage built, which, with the lot, cost $3000. The old church was sold in 1873, and a new one erected on a part of the parsonage lot, which was dedicated March 12, 1874. J. E. Williams has the pastoral care of the church, which numbers 160 members, with church and parsonage valued at $11,000.

EAST TROY.

There is a church here of 108 members, which has two church edifices, one at East Troy and the other in Columbia, and a parsonage estimated at $5300. The pastor is D. Crow.

CANTON CHARGE

numbers 231 members, is under the pastoral care of G. W. Gibson, and value church and parsonage at $6500.

EAST CANTON

reports on the charge 185 members, three church edifices, and a parsonage valued at $10,200. Rev. P. J. Bull is the pastor.

LIBERTY CORNERS AND ASYLUM

is a strong field, and at present in the care of Rev. M. G. Kymer. At Liberty Corners, or Hollow Hill, is a church and parsonage, and at Asylum is a very neat building. The property altogether is estimated at $7800; the membership is 153.

ALBANY

is in the charge of the Rev. J. C. B. Moyer, whose membership is 102, and whose two churches are valued at $3000.

WILMOT

is a large field, covering the townships of Wilmot and Terry, and is now in charge of Rev. L. R. Crippin; it has a membership of 93, in four societies. There are eight or nine appointments on the charge. They have a parsonage at Terrytown, valued at $1000.

SPRINGFIELD CHARGE

has 142 members, and is in the charge of Rev. J. R. Drake. Its two church buildings and parsonage are estimated at $6900.

WELLS,

under the pastorate of Rev. T. Jolly, has a membership of 82, and two houses of worship and a parsonage, together valued at $5200.

ATHENS.

Not far from 1810, George Harmon preached at Mr. Saltmarsh's tavern in Athens probably the first sermon ever preached in the neighborhood by a Methodist preacher. About the same time a Methodist by the name of Shippy, a blacksmith, lived in a log house near the tavern, and held meetings in his house, in which his neighbors of different denominations united. About 1832 a class was organized in the village, and regular appointments were made at the academy. In 1834 there were only two members of this class; new members, however, were soon added. In 1843 the academy burned down, when the society became incorporated, and proceeded to build a church, which was dedicated the next year. This house was burned in 1852, and was replaced the same year by the present brick edifice, costing about $1800. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1844 under Chester Park as its superintendent, and still continues. Among the class-leaders are the names of C. Harsh, Chester Park, William Norton, John Drake, A. A. Kinner, and Thomas Grantham. The charge embraces two societies, one at Athens and one at Sayre, besides a small class at Sutliff Hill. The membership of the charge is 154, of which Rev. W. N. Cobb has the pastoral care. The church is connected with the Owego district.

STATISTICS.

There are in the county 24 separate charges; 3 districts and 2 conferences each occupy part of the territory. As we have traced the progress of the church from its small beginning in 1792 down to its present commanding position of wealth, numbers, and influence, and remember that all this has been wrought in about eighty-five years, we can but admire the wisdom and patience of the men who established here her dwelling and nurtured her growth.

There are in Bradford County, in the Wyalusing district, 6 charges, 1099 members, 6 conference preachers, and 7 local preachers; in the Troy district, 15 charges, 1994 members, 13 conference preachers, and 13 local preachers; in the Owego district, 4 charges, 3 conference preachers, 724 members, and 11 local preachers,—making altogether 22 conference preachers, 31 local preachers, 25 charges, and 3817 members.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH OF TOWANDA.

About 1853, Elder Blaine (white), of the Wesleyan Methodist faith and conference, organized a little society of the colored people of Towanda, and preached to them for a time irregularly, and finally organized a church under that conference held at Rochester, this being the only African church in that conference during its connection with that body. White clergymen supplied the church with preaching until some time about 1862–63, when Solomon Cooper, a colored man, was licensed as a preacher by the Rochester conference, and was given the especial charge of the Towanda church. Mr. Cooper was subsequently ordained as an elder by the conference, and remained with the church some seven or eight years. In 1868–69, Elder Cooper left the Wesleyan connection and went to the Methodist Episcopal conference, taking his charge with him into that fold, but did not continue to preach to this church long afterwards.* He was succeeded by J. Broaden, who preached about a year, and then for a time the church was left without a shepherd. William Smith finally was secured as pastor, and about that time (1874–75) the church joined the Zion conference at Philadelphia, and since that time has been regularly supplied by that body with pastors. Rev. S. Thompson succeeded Mr. Smith, being in turn succeeded by Rev. John Tyler, in 1877, and he by the present pastor, Elder Macaw. The membership of the church is about 21.

A church edifice—the present one—was built in 1854–55, on State street, between Second and Third, at a cost of $2200, and is at the present time being thoroughly repaired and renewed. It is of wood, with basement and audience-room, the latter about 30 by 40 feet, with 125 sittings, and with its site is valued at $3000.

A Sunday-school was organized soon after the organization of the church, and has been kept in operation for the greater part of the time since. It numbers some 20 scholars, and has a small library. Joseph Johnson is the present superintendent and principal teacher.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Trustees, Lewis Lee, Pearson Jones, and Samuel Powell; Stewards, Matthew Young and Jerry Geeder.

PROTESTANT AND WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

About the years 1832 or 1833 a society made its appearance, called Protestant Methodists. They were mostly seceders from the Methodist Episcopal church, differing

* Mr. Cooper died a few weeks prior to this writing (1878).

from the latter mainly in the form of church government and on the question of slavery, and not in theological doctrines or mode of worship. In the matter of church government they claimed to be more liberal, having neither bishop nor presiding elder. They also declared it to be the first duty of the church to demand the immediate emancipation of persons held in bondage. From 1835 to 1845 this denomination had a large and respectable membership in this county. They had societies formed in Albany, Towanda township, Pike, Herrick, Wilmot, Burlington, Granville, Springfield, and other places. Another secession followed, mostly from the Protestants, called Wesleyans, using nearly the same ritual and mode of worship. The distinguishing feature of this new sect was their earnest and uncompromising opposition to slavery.

After the War of the Rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves, the leaders of this denomination have mostly united with the Methodist Episcopals. In each of these divisions were some of the most intelligent and earnest Christian men in the country. The purity of their character and their conscientious devotion to the principles of liberal church government and personal freedom are the best evidences of their sincerity. There are small congregations of the Protestants in Wilmot, Albany, and Burlington, and a flourishing congregation of Wesleyans at East Herrick, but none of them have furnished statistics of their numbers or strength. They are being rapidly absorbed by their stronger sister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As has been remarked, the first settlers in this county were nearly all Congregationalists in sentiment. Previous to the battle of Wyoming the settlers were so few and the settlements so recent that no minister had attempted to live among them. There is a tradition, which seems to be well authenticated, that Rev. Jacob Johnson, of Wyoming, was accustomed to visit friends here, especially the family of Mr. York, and that on these occasions he preached to the few settlers who could be gathered in. If this be correct, it was doubtless the first preaching of any kind for white people within the limits of the county. Mr. Johnson was an earnest Christian preacher of the Congregational church, whose faithful preaching, abundant sacrifices, ardent patriotism, and as ardent defense of the Connecticut title, endeared him to all the New England people settled in the Susquehanna valley.

Among the chaplains who accompanied the Sullivan expedition in 1779 was the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who had been previously a missionary among the *Oneida* Indians, and by whose influence that tribe were induced either to remain neutral or cast in their lot with the Americans in the Revolutionary war. The school which he founded was the nucleus of Hamilton college. During the occupation of Tioga Point by the army he doubtless preached to his division, as did other chaplains in the service.

After the settlers had begun to return to this valley on the dawn of peace, missionaries sent out by the Connecticut missionary society visited this region to look after the scattered sheep in the wilderness. Among these was the Rev. Jabez Culver, who was here as early as the spring of 1791. In that year Col. Thomas Proctor, who, it will be remembered, commanded the fleet in the Sullivan expedition in 1779, was sent by the United States government to the Indians of the Six Nations, for the purpose of conciliating some of their chiefs who refused to attend the treaty at Athens. Spent the night of March 26 at Mr. William Wynkoop's, then living at or near Chemung. Here he met Mr. Culver. He says in his journal of this date,* "Took up our quarters this night in company with Mr. Jabez Colloor, a dissenting minister, at the aforesaid Wyncoop's, with whom we spent a most agreeable evening, and, during our conversation together, he enjoined me, in a very becoming manner, should I at any time see the honorable Major-General Sullivan, late the commander-in-chief against the Indians in the year 1779, to tender to him the grateful thanks of himself and his parishioners, inhabitants of the district of Tioga, for opening a way into the wilderness, under the guidance of Providence, to the well-doing of hundreds of poor families for life."

From this paragraph it would appear that Mr. Culver had been some time on the field, and had labored with some success in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York, among the frontiersmen and their families, since he speaks of them as his "parishioners." So far as records have been obtained, Mr. Culver is the pioneer preacher into this region, "the very first to blow the gospel trumpet."

The very first church of which there is any record of its organization is the church of Wysox, which was organized by Mr. Culver Oct. 3, 1791, with fourteen members. Of these were Fosters, from Sugar creek, Franklins and Guthries, from Hornbrook, besides the settlers at Wysox. Nov. 5, 1791, seven others were admitted to the church. Isaac Foster and Jehiel Franklin were chosen deacons, and Elisha Hubbard scribe. This was indeed a "church in the wilderness," separated by a distance of at least eighty miles from any organization of Christian people.

The next year Rev. Ebenezer Martin had succeeded Mr. Culver, and is with the church June 17 and October 20 of 1792. On each of these occasions persons were admitted to membership. Mr. Martin is also found with the church May 4, 1794. How much of this time he had spent in labors in this county cannot now be known. The form of the organization seems to have been borrowed from churches common in Connecticut, for in 1795 four ruling elders, viz., Isaac Foster, Jehiel Franklin, William Coolbaugh, and Jonathan Arnold Franklin, were elected, and in 1796 one more, viz., Zachariah Price; and yet it was all the while a Congregational church. There is no record to be found of any more church meetings till 1807, when the officers were called upon to report on certain "irregularities," which were disturbing the peace of the brotherhood. Previous to this we cannot tell who were the supplies of the church. It is quite likely that Rev. Ira Condit, a missionary sent out by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, preached here in 1793. In 1795, Rev. Daniel Thatcher was on the ground, and died suddenly at the house of Mr. Henry Strope this year.

Another item is deserving of mention. A convention of

* Pa. Ar., 2d series, vol. iv. p. 559.

the churches of Smithfield, Wysox, Orwell, Wyalusing, and Braintrim was held at Wysox, Feb. 16, 1804, at which they resolved to take more decided stand against the prevailing evils of the day, and especially against Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and gambling, and offenders were threatened with the rigors of the law if they did not desist.

In 1809, Manasseh Miner York was engaged for $140 a year to preach one-half of the time; this half to be equally divided between Wysox and the west side of the Susquehanna, now Towanda. But the "irregularities" previously existing still continued, and it was becoming more and more necessary to take measures to correct them. The officers of the church had failed to restore order, though they had had three years to school the church into obedience. A regular course of discipline seems to have become impracticable. To remove the long-existing evils, the church adopted the expedient of what they called *recovenanting*. A meeting was called, and as many of the members as were disposed to do it entered anew into solemn covenant engagements, and these were declared to constitute the church of Wysox. The number recovenanting was 24. The number who did not recovenant is not given. They now had no elders, but in 1815 they seem to have had some sort of house of worship; but what it was, or where it stood, the writer cannot find. In 1820, Mr. York was dismissed, and Lyman Richardson succeeded him. But in 1827 we find Mr. York again on the ground, having come from the presbytery of Geneva. The records are irregular and confused, and particulars cannot be given; but there were now two churches on the ground, and two ministers. In 1829 one of the churches had 53 members, and the other 33. The one last formed was a Presbyterian church. They applied to the presbytery for admission. The presbytery pronounced them out of order, but after much hesitation received them. In 1830 the other church adopted the confession of faith and Presbyterian form of government; and in the same year Mr. York died, and Mr. Richardson left the ground, and the two churches were united, with the Rev. John Dorrance for their minister. They proceeded at once to finish the brick church, which had been before begun. Mr. Dorrance labored there with acceptance and success for two or three years. An act of incorporation was obtained, with the chartered name of "The Old Presbyterian Church of Wysox." Matters went on, with some troublesome cases of discipline, till the "exscinding acts" of 1837. These acts did not affect the church of Wysox, but they were made the occasion of stirring up old feelings anew. A portion of the church, professing grief for the exscinding act, formed a separate organization, and eventually joined the presbytery of Montrose. Thus matters stood in 1870. Since the great reunion these two churches are again together as one. The church has no pastor, but reports a membership of 50. Its history has been a checkered one; sometimes enjoying great prosperity, at others broken by feuds and quarrels, usually having able and pious ministers, but once, at least, suffering from the unchristian and criminal conduct of one who was sent from the church to the penitentiary, it has nevertheless, for eighty-seven years, maintained its visibility as a church of Christ.

WYALUSING.

The first public Christian worship held in this place after the Revolutionary war was in the house of Mrs. Lucretia Miner York, under the direction of an old man, whose name was Gideon Baldwin, living near Browntown, in the latter part of the year 1785. This old man and his wife, with Mrs. York, were the only religious persons at that time in this neighborhood. These two families agreed to meet every Sabbath for religious worship, and invited their neighbors to join them. The old man read a psalm and offered prayer, and Mrs. York's son, Mannassah Miner, read a selected sermon. The good effects of this service were soon apparent. Attendance upon the meetings became quite general, Sabbath profanation in a great measure ceased, and the good order and morals of the community greatly improved.

In the years from 1786 to 1793 several pious families settled in the neighborhood. The Rev. Ira Condit visited them occasionally as a missionary, and on June 30, 1793, organized the first Presbyterian church in the whole valley drained by the north branch of the Susquehanna. The meeting was held in a log school-house, which stood very near where the church now stands. The organization consisted of 13 members. Uriah Terry was at the same time ordained and installed ruling elder.

In 1794, Rev. Noble Judd visited the church, and ten persons were added to the church. The next year Rev. Daniel Thatcher visited the church, and the record shows they contributed for his support $4. There is a gap of twelve years in the records. In 1805 we find the Rev. Daniel Buck commenced preaching for the church one-fourth of his time, and continued for three years. September, 1809, the church assumed the Congregational form of government. At this meeting Mr. York was called to be pastor of the church, and was ordained and settled the 27th of October following; and in 1811, the church having adopted the constitution of the Luzerne association, became a part of that body. Mr. York remained with the church nine years, but removed in 1818, and there was no stated preaching for several years. Rev. Salmon King and Ebenezer Kingsbury were occasionally present, and administered the sacrament. In 1826 the church was visited by a committee of presbytery, and initiatory steps were taken which ultimately resulted in the church becoming Presbyterian again. As the valley of the Wyalusing had become more thickly settled, the meetings were most frequently held in the school-house at Merryall. After a great deal of exertion a subscription sufficient to warrant the undertaking was raised, and Mr. Justus Lewis agreed to build the house, which was commenced in 1828, and dedicated nearly three years afterwards. As showing something of the difficulty with which such an undertaking was carried on in those days, Mr. Lewis says that on that subscription he did not receive one dollar in money, but took grain, produce, lumber, or whatever the people could spare, to the amount which had been subscribed. In 1830, Rev. Simeon R. Jones commenced preaching for the church, and continued for nearly two years. March, 1831, the church became Presbyterian again, with 26 members, and April 7, 1832, called Mr. George Printz to the pastorate, and he was ordained

at a meeting of the presbytery, held in the new church, June 28. Samuel F. Colt succeeded Mr. Printz, December, 1843, ten years pastor; Lucius W. Chapman, February, 1854, three and a half years pastor; Darwin Cook, April, 1858, the present pastor. John Taylor, Aden Stevers, William Bradshaw, Hiram Stevens, and Chester Wells, ruling elders in 1831; Edwin Lewis, H. W. Camp, Bascom Taylor, J. R. Welles, and Henry Styer, 1849; William Camp, Elisha Lewis, in 1855; J. J. Lewis, 1859; Milton Lewis, Martin Fee, C. W. Camp, 1869. The church owns a parsonage, and reports a membership of 29.

SUSQUEHANNA ASSOCIATION.

This was formed in 1802, and consisted of Revs. Seth Williston, Joel Chapin, David Harrower, Seth Gage, and William Stone. In a circular, bearing date Oct. 28, 1807, entitled "A circular letter by the Susquehanna association to the churches in their connection," they say, "If this letter should fall into the hands of any who are unacquainted with such an association, they are informed that it is composed of a small number of Congregational ministers and churches, living on and near the Susquehanna river, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania." The names of the churches are not given. We hear nothing more of this association, and know not how it came to its end.

ORWELL.

The next in the order of time was the church of Orwell, organized Oct. 10, 1804, by Seth Williston and James Woodward, missionaries from the Connecticut Congregational missionary society, and consisted of nine members. This church subsequently became centered at Le Raysville, and is now known as the Congregational church of Pike. Rev. Benoni Mandeville was ordained its pastor, Oct. 12, 1812, and was deposed from the ministry Jan. 5, 1814. The church still continues its existence at Le Raysville as a Congregational church.

LUZERNE ASSOCIATION.

The Luzerne association was formed Nov. 2, 1810, with the following ministers, viz.: Ebenezer Kingsbury, from the church of Harford; Ard. Hoyt, from the church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston; Manassch Miner York, from the church of Wysox; and Joel Chapin. Where Joel Chapin was laboring the record does not state. Seven churches were represented by their delegates, viz.: Daniel Hoyt, from the church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston; Aden Stevens, of Wyalusing; Wm. Johnson, of Orwell; Moses Thatcher, of Harford; Joshua W. Raynsford, of the first church of Bridgewater (Montrose), Joshua Miles, of the second church of Bridgewater, and Henry V. Champion, of Black Walnut Bottom.

The second meeting of the association was held in Kingston, Sept. 11, 1811. At this meeting the church of Smithfield joined the association by their delegate, Solomon Morse: also the churches of Salem and Palmyra. Nine churches were now in the association, with an aggregate membership, as the record of the meeting states, of 134 males and 176 females, and 517 baptized children, or 310 members and 517 baptized children. Probably not all of these were children of the members, for some of these early preachers baptized children whose parents were neither of them communicants in any church.

The third meeting of the association was in Orwell, June 16, 1812. The church of Wysox was received by their delegate, Jacob Myer, and also the church of Rush, afterwards called Middletown. At this meeting the preliminary steps were taken to receive into the body a church at Athens, for as yet no church had been formed at Athens. Mr. Wm. Wisner, since that time so widely known as Dr. Wisner, was then laboring in Athens as a licentiate of the associate presbytery of Morris county, N. J.

The association held an adjourned meeting in Athens, July 7, 1818, and Mr. Wisner received the laying-on of the hands of the association, and the church of Athens was organized. Rev. Simeon R. Jones joined the association June 15, 1813. He continued a member till death, March 13, 1857, at the age of eighty-four. He was a member forty-four years.

The seventh session of the association as it numbered its meetings, was in Waterford, June 21, 1814. At this meeting the newly organized church of Murraysfield was received with fifteen members. It was afterwards called Springfield. This church soon disappears from the roll of the association, without any notice of the reason or manner of its disappearance.

The association met in Orwell, Jan. 14, 1814. Here the name of John Bascom appears on the records, and a committee was appointed to install him over the church of Smithfield, and also to install William Wisner over the church of Athens.

Again they met, September, 1815, in Bridgewater. Here the Rev. Salmon King was examined and received as a member. He came from Greensburgh, Vermont.

February 15, 1816, the church of Pike first appears on the roll.

By the fall meeting of 1817, the Rev. John Bascom had been dismissed from the church of Smithfield, and Mr. Wisner from Athens; both, as the record states, for want of support. They were useful and highly esteemed in their respective charges, but the people were few and generally poor.

As early as 1815, the association had begun to consider the expediency of uniting with the Presbyterian denomination. At a meeting held in Colesville, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1817, they resolved to change the name of Luzerne association to that of the Susquehanna presbytery. It was, however, only a change of name, for they made no change in form, and not a single church in their connection was Presbyterian in form; even Wyalusing had become Congregationalist.

The so-called Susquehanna presbytery met in Wells, June 19, 1821. Here they made record of thanks to God for revivals of religion in Warren, Pike, Orwell, Wysox, and Towanda. The whole number added to the churches is not given, but it is stated that thirty-eight were added to the church of Wysox during the year.

Church meetings were often held in barns, although there seems to have been some sort of house of worship before this in Wysox. Sometimes the people in Wysox

met those of Towanda at a half-way place; this half-way place was Mr. Means' barn, on the Wysox side of the Susquehanna. The word of the Lord was precious in those days, and the good people were ready to submit to many inconveniences to enjoy the privileges of the gospel.

The association had borne the name without the form of a presbytery for four years. By this time the people had become accustomed to the name of Presbyterians, and would be the less disinclined to take the form. Accordingly, at a meeting in Harford, Sept. 18, 1821, a resolution was passed to seek admission into the synod of New York and New Jersey. The following is an extract from the minutes of that meeting:

"The Susquehanna presbytery, consisting of six ministers able to labor, and two unable, and having under their care twenty-four feeble churches, and covering nearly one hundred miles square, and embracing about forty thousand inhabitants, lamenting the needy state of those precious souls, and conscious of their own weakness and inability to afford the requisite relief, one year since took under serious consideration the subject of seeking a connection with the churches under the care of the general assembly. And after much inquiry and prayerful reflection, not being able to devise any plan of equal promise to increase the means of sound Christian instruction in their needy and extensive region, and to advance the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom,—

"1. *Resolved*, That we will seek a connection with the churches under the care of the general assembly.

"2. *Resolved*, That this body will adopt the Confession of Faith and Book of Discipline of the general assembly.

"3. *Resolved*, That we will seek a connection with the synod of New York and New Jersey, and endeavor to have the minutes of presbytery so formed that they may be accepted by the synod, provided the individual churches be allowed to manage their own concerns in their usual, or congregational, manner.

"4. *Resolved*, That the Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, Rev. Simeon R. Jones, Rev. Lyman Richardson, and Brother Henry V. Champion be a committee to carry forward an attested copy of the minutes of this presbytery to the synod at its ensuing session in Newark, on the third Tuesday in October, and use their endeavor to obtain the connection desired."

The synod received the presbytery in October, 1821, on the "Plan of Union."

The eight ministers in the body were Ebenezer Kingsbury, Cyrus Gildersleeve, Simeon R. Jones, Oliver Hill, Lyman Richardson, Salmon King, Joel Chapin, and Joseph Wood. The two who were unable to labor were probably Joel Chapin and Joseph Wood.

Of the twenty-four churches the following were in this county, viz., Wysox, Wyalusing, Smithfield, Pike, Orwell and Warren, Athens, and Wells. Of these Smithfield and Pike never became Presbyterian, while of Wysox and Wyalusing we have given an account. Of the remaining three brief notices will be given.

ATHENS.

The region about Tioga Point was in a deplorable religious condition at the beginning of the present century. Sabbath desecration, intemperance, profanity, and horse-racing abounded, while wife-whipping was no uncommon occurrence, and wives had been turned out of doors for attending a religious meeting; and it was even boasted that an orthodox sermon had not been preached there for years. Mr. William Wisner, a lawyer in Elmira, becoming convinced that he could be more useful as a minister, gave up a good practice, received license to preach, and had been called to a desirable position in Bloomfield. Having a Sabbath to spare before removing, he was led to spend it in Athens. This was in January, 1812. He thought the novelty of hearing a lawyer preach would call out a large congregation. He found the academy crowded, and preached several times. Interest in his preaching was increasing. He urged the people to call upon the proper missionary agency for aid in supplying them with preaching, but they insisted he was the man they needed; so, yielding to their solicitations, he declined the call from Bloomfield, and engaged to preach at Athens, at a salary of $220 a year. July 12, 1812, the Congregational church of Athens, consisting of twenty-two members, was organized. Mr. Wisner was installed pastor Jan. 7, 1815. The relation continued until Feb. 27, 1816. For the next six years the church had only occasional supplies. In 1822, Rev. John Williamson visited the church, was engaged as its minister, and continued with it until 1824. During this interval the church was greatly enlarged by the fruits of a revival, and, April 23, 1823, resolved to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, remain in connection with the presbytery, and elected two ruling elders.

In 1825, Rev. Isaac W. Platt became the minister. During his ministry a church edifice was built, the first house of worship ever erected in the place.

December, 1829, the church adopted the "plan of union" scheme, remaining in connection with the Susquehanna presbytery. Rev. Samuel Schaeffer commenced his ministerial labors in 1831, continuing about one year. In 1833, Rev. William C. Wisner, son of the first pastor, was with the church as its minister. He was followed by William M. Adams in 1835, and he by Rev. C. C. Corss in 1837. In May following the celebrated "exscinding act" was passed, repudiating the "plan of union" upon which this church then stood. A committee from the Susquehanna presbytery visited the church to notify it that it had been severed from the presbytery; also to take measures to organize a church in connection with the presbytery, to be strictly Presbyterian. A part of the church favored this, and a part opposed it; in consequence a division followed. The church being thus divided, a question of church property was involved, which was finally settled by each party using the house alternately. Mr. Corss preached to the Old School church, so called, and Rev. Curtis Thurston to the New School. Mr. Thurston was pastor of the church for many years, and was succeeded by Rev. Nathaniel Elmer.

This state of things continued about twenty years, when the two churches united as a Reformed Dutch church July 21, 1858, the Dutch church becoming connected with the classis of Geneva. Rev. A. Todd, Rev. P. Berry, and Rev. J. Shaw were pastors during this arrangement.

The old church edifice was burned in 1861, and a new brick church was built in 1862.

After the reunion of the two general assemblies, in 1869, the church became Presbyterian, and united with Lackawanna presbytery April 18, 1871, having been, by its request, formally dismissed from the classis of Geneva April 25, 1870. After the connection with Lackawanna presbytery, Rev. Yates Hickey, Rev. Charles M. Whit-

telsey, and Rev. H. H. Welles supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. John McMaster commenced his labors with the church Oct. 1, 1873, and was installed pastor in May, 1874. He continues in the pastorate at this time (January, 1878).

THE CHURCH OF ORWELL AND WARREN

was organized Sept. 5, 1815, as a Congregational church, by Rev. John Bascom and Rev. Salmon King, with 8 members. January, 1819, the number had increased to 33, with Levi Frisbie and Parley Coburn as deacons, and Mr. King as the pastor. The church became connected with the Luzerne association Sept. 18, 1817. The church by a unanimous vote changed its form of government to the Presbyterian, April 3, 1824, at Orwell, and Anson Collins, Chauncy Frisbie, Uri Cook, Milton Humphrey, Amos Coburn, and Nathan Young were chosen elders, and ordained April 15. At a meeting held in the school-house, in Warren, April 5, the action taken at Orwell was unanimously approved. After a long deliberation the church, on account of the great distance between its two most important points, divided, Dec. 18, 1827, and the portion of the membership residing in Warren, 18 in number, were organized into a separate church, with Parley Coburn as both deacon and elder, and Moses Coburn, Nathan Young, and Aaron Corbin ruling elders, and were henceforth known as the church of Warren. Rev. Salmon King died April 15, 1839, "much lamented by the church and congregation." The subsequent list of pastors and supplies and of its ruling elders has not been obtained. The church reports 37 members, and 34 members of the Sabbath-school. They have a good church building, a comfortable parsonage, with several acres of land attached.

THE CHURCH OF ORWELL,

was the name assumed by the remnant which was left after the division. The old church in which they worshiped was on the Ridge road, between the hill and Potterville; having become dilapidated, the congregation determined to erect a new house of worship, and the place selected was on the hill. At this a minority of the church took offense, and 23 seceded to form the Congregational church of Potterville. They were dismissed March 20, 1851. This church has always had supplies, most of whom have remained with the church only for one or two years. There are 66 members of the church and 100 connected with the Sabbath-school. They have a good church building, which is pleasantly situated.

THE CHURCH OF WELLS.

In 1795, Rev. Daniel Thatcher organized a Presbyterian church in Elmira, and finding a few members in the corner of Wells, he constituted them into a branch of the same church. This little society survived but a few years, ministered to mostly by Rev. Simeon Jones. July 4, 1810, a little girl was accidentally scalded so that she died, and as there were none who were professors of religion, she was buried without Christian services. This produced very serious impressions on the minds of many. It was found there were a few pious women in the neighborhood who were Presbyterians, and reading- and prayer-meetings were soon established. Feb. 22, 1832, a committee from the presbytery of Bath organized the church which took the name of the

CHURCH OF WELLS AND COLUMBIA,

with fifteen members. This was the successor of the old church of Wells. As the presbytery of Bath was connected with one of the exscinded synods, the church was connected with the New School body, but united with the presbytery of Susquehanna in 1841. Its ministers have been David Harrower, Stephen Sargent, Henry Ford, Egbert E. Roosa, David Abby, Benjamin Wells, J. L. Riggs, Joel Jewell, George Pierson, Stephen A. Califf, and T. B. Jervis. Mr. Jewell has served the church more than sixteen years. They have a house of worship, erected in 1839, and at the last report there was a membership of 36 souls.

PRESBYTERY OF SUSQUEHANNA.

At a meeting in Wysox, in 1823, James Williamson, a licentiate laboring in Athens, was ordained as an evangelist. The body had now, in all, eleven ministers for a territory one hundred miles square, and a population of above 40,000. There were not more than twenty-five ministers, of all denominations, on all this ground, as records made at the time state. By the end of the year 1824 the number of ministers had been reduced to seven. At the meeting in April, 1825, the presbytery lamented the languishing state of some of its churches, the prevailing intemperance, Sabbath desecration, and profanity, and add, "our extensive bounds present almost one continued scene of moral desolation." In 1831, Rev. Isaac W. Platt, who had been stated supply in Athens five years, was dismissed, William Franklin ordained and installed over the church of Smithfield, and George Printz over the churches of Wyalusing and Braintrim. John Dorrance came to Wysox, and the next year Rev. Samuel Henderson was installed pastor of the churches of Orwell and Pike. This year (1832) was a year of awakening and revival, and more than 300 members were added to the churches. At this time presbytery advised the churches under their care "to lay aside their written constitutions and adopt that of the Presbyterian church of the United States." When this was done by all of the churches who had, according to the custom of Congregationalist churches, adopted constitutions and articles, is not known; the church of Warren did this March 2, 1833. The presbytery was divided by the synod of New Jersey in October, 1832, and the presbytery of Montrose erected out of its territory.

Nothing worthy of especial notice occurred for three or four years, and we pass on to the year 1837, when the "plan of union" was abrogated by the general assembly, and the famous "exscinding acts" were passed, by which the four synods that came into the assembly on that plan were declared "out of ecclesiastical connection with the Presbyterian church in the United States of America." The ministers at this time in the body were nine,—Salmon King, John Rhodes, Isaac Todd, George Printz, Oscar Harris, Charles C. Corss, John Dorrance, Simeon R. Jones, and Richard Andrus. The churches in this county were Warren, Pike, Orwell, Wyalusing, Wysox, Towanda, Athens, Smithfield, Troy, and Canton.

Soon after the assembly of 1837 presbytery took measures to have all their churches adopt the Presbyterian form in full. The only ones that had not previously done so were Pike, Smithfield, and Athens. These three churches, not complying with the direction of the presbytery, were no longer continued in their connection. Early in the year 1838, however, a portion of the church of Athens was organized in the Presbyterian form and received into the presbytery.

The Rev. John Dorrance, pastor of the church of Wilkes-Barre, was commissioner to the general assembly in 1843. An overture was presented to that body by him, asking to have a specific number of ministers and churches described in the overture erected into a new presbytery, to be called the presbytery of Luzerne. The assembly acceded to his wishes, and a large part of the territory of the old presbytery was taken into the new body. From this to the time of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church, which was consummated in 1870, nothing of especial interest is to be noted. The usual work of presbyteries was done, and harmony prevailed in the body. It had organized ten churches in Bradford County, licensed, ordained, and installed ministers, dissolved pastoral relations, received and dismissed ministers, watched the purity of its churches, and fostered the spirit of benevolence in its members. In the reorganization which followed the reunion the presbyteries of Susquehanna, Montrose, and the greater part of Luzerne were consolidated into the presbytery of Lackawanna, which covers nearly the same territory as the original Susquehanna presbytery.

Brief sketches will be given of the ten churches organized during the period covered by the old presbytery.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TROY.

This society was originally organized as a Congregational church, under the care of the old "Presbytery of Susquehanna," March 21, 1822. Sixteen persons united with the church at its organization; only one of this number is now living, viz., Mrs. Laura Pomeroy, aged eighty-three years.

April 13, 1833, this church became distinctively Presbyterian, and united with the presbytery of Susquehanna as the "First Presbyterian church and congregation of Troy, Pa." Its first ruling elders were Solomon Morse, Ebenezer Pomeroy, and Isaac Tears.

The first house of worship, a small frame building, fifteen by thirty feet, was erected mainly by the labor and generosity of Elder Solomon Morse and family, in 1828. The growth of the congregation soon demanded the erection of a second and much larger sanctuary, which was dedicated Nov. 29, 1848, during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Todd.

The corner-stone of the elegant and commodious church building now occupied by this society was laid by the present pastor, Rev. S. L. Condé, Sept. 16, 1875, and the completed house was dedicated free of debt Dec. 20, 1876. It is built of brick, with pressed stone trimmings, slate roofs, and a spire 135 feet in height.

The plans were prepared by Lawrence B. Valk, architect, of New York, according to suggestions furnished by the pastor, and embrace an auditorium sixty by sixty feet, provided with rising floor and circular seats, to accommodate a congregation of nearly six hundred; a church parlor, thirty by sixty-two feet, with kitchen adjoining, and a spacious Sunday-school room, thirty by sixty-two feet, over the parlors and kitchen. The auditorium is provided with a very superior organ of thirty registers, designed by and built under the supervision of the pastor, by William King, of Elmira, N. Y. The entire cost of the building and furniture was a little over $30,000.

The following-named clergymen have served the church as pastors, or stated supplies, since its organization: Rev. David Harrower, stated supply, 1833 to 1836; Rev. Isaac Todd, first pastor, from March, 1842, to August, 1851; Rev. J. K. Cornyn, stated supply, 1852 to 1853; Rev. H. L. Doolittle, second pastor, 1854 to 1856; Rev. Sidney Mills, stated supply, 1857 to 1858; Rev. J. G. Carnachan, third pastor, from July, 1858, to May, 1866; Rev. Samuel F. Colt, stated supply, 1866 to 1867; Rev. L. S. Fine, stated supply, from June, 1868, until his death, March 5, 1869; Rev. Edward H. Camp, fourth pastor, from April 28, 1870, to April 8, 1872. Rev. Samuel L. Condé, fifth and present pastor, commenced to serve the church Nov. 1, 1872, and was installed pastor by presbytery of Lackawanna, May 20, 1873.

The ruling elders of the church have been Ebenezer Pomeroy, Solomon Morse, Isaac Tears, Eli Baird, Ezra S. Jewell, Alfred Waldron, Jas. B. Adams, Layton Runyon, Dr. N. Smith, Fred'k Whitehead, Daniel F. Pomeroy, E. B. Parsons, Theo. Waldron, Jonathan Peck, N. M. Pomeroy, Edward Vandine, Geo. L. Peck, and Daniel Compton. The six last-named persons are the present ruling elders of the church. Elder Jonathan Peck has filled his office nearly thirty years.

The present membership of the church is 210, one hundred of whom have been added to the church during the present pastorate. The average Sabbath congregation during the year past has been 360; average Sunday-school attendance, 175.

THE CHURCH OF TOWANDA.

The church of Towanda was an offshoot from Wysox. In 1821 that church was blessed with a marked revival, and 38 were added to its communion. A number of these were living on the west side of the river. In accordance with a request of the church that it might be divided, presbytery appointed a committee which met the applicants for the new church at the court-house in Towanda, Oct. 25, 1825, and there constituted them into a separate organization. The new church was constituted with 16 members. Rufus Foster, John B. Hinman, John Fox, and Ephraim Ladd, were chosen ruling elders; Rufus Foster, deacon; and J. B. Hinman, clerk. The church struggled against great opposition until the winter of 1831, when Rev. John Dorrance, then preaching at Wysox, assisted by Rev. Nicholas Murray, of Wilkes-Barre, afterwards so widely known as "Kirwan," commenced a series of meetings in the court-house, and the following summer 34 were added to the church, and in April a membership of 50 is reported. In September, 1833, the church gave a unanimous call to Rev. Oscar Harris to be-

come their pastor, at a salary of $400 per annum, which he accepted,—was ordained and installed pastor of the church the October following. In 1834 there was not a church edifice in Towanda. This church, however, determined to build one: a site was settled on Pine, between Main and Second streets, and during the fall of 1835 the church was completed and opened for worship. Aug. 7, 1837, Mr. Harris resigned his pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. Julius Foster in December, who was ordained and installed pastor, Feb. 4, 1838. The old church becoming unsafe, the present building was erected and finished in the spring of 1855. Mr. Foster continued the pastor of the church until his death, Jan. 16, 1865, a period of twenty-seven years. He was a faithful and able preacher, greatly beloved by his church, and respected by all who knew him. He was a stanch defender of the truth, a prudent counselor, and bore an unblemished reputation. Over hills, along rough roads, through storms and heats, he rode far and near, to answer some special call for his services or to attend some meeting of the church-courts. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Wm. Harris, who had supplied the church during the latter part of Mr. Foster's illness. In 1866 was witnessed a remarkable revival under the preaching of Rev. E. P. Hammond, whose services had been obtained by the Young Men's Christian Association, and 73 were added to the church in that year. Under Mr. Harris' pastorate, the building was enlarged and the church was quickened in all of its activities. He resigned in January, 1870, and in March of that year Rev. John S. Stewart, D.D., was installed pastor. The church has enjoyed a steady growth under his pastorate, and now numbers 324 members. The Sabbath-school is in a flourishing condition, with 350 connected with it. The congregation owns a pleasant parsonage on Second street.

THE CHURCH OF CANTON

was organized by a committee of the Susquehanna presbytery at East Canton, Dec. 5, 1832, with a membership of 21 persons. For the first five years the church was but rarely supplied with preaching; then Mr. Todd, of the Troy church, preached monthly for four years, and Rev. Moses Ingalls semi-monthly from 1842 to 1845. In 1846 the church at East Canton was built, and the next year Philander Camp began his labors with the church,—was ordained and installed pastor in September, 1848, and resigned in March, 1857. In 1861 a house of worship was erected at Canton village, and the next year Mr. Camp again returned to supply the church, and was followed by Dr. John Caldwell, who was pastor until 1864. In June, 1865, Rev. S. P. Gates, the present pastor, began his labors in the congregation. He was ordained and installed pastor in September, 1866. The first elders were Jerome Wright, Oliver Bartlett, and John Vandyke. Mr. Wright was thrown from his horse and killed, in the streets of Monroeton, May 17, 1836, in the midst of his usefulness. Mr. Bartlett also came to his death by accident, Jan. 24, 1863. Mr. Vandyke was for nearly thirty years the clerk of the church session. The other elders have been Joseph Fellows, J. O. Randall, Dr. C. T. Bliss, T. S. Manly, Wm. Lawrence, and C. C. Wright. For a number of years the main congregation was at East Canton, but the interest has continued to increase at the village until it is becoming the centre of the congregation, and in October, 1871, it was represented in the church session by the election of Dr. James Davison, E. H. Thomas, A. D. Williams, and Howard Bacon to the eldership. The whole number who have been connected with the church is 306, its present membership is 154, and its Sabbath-school numbers 150. They have two houses of worship and a parsonage.

ROME CHURCH.

On April 17, 1844, Revs. Julius Foster, of Towanda, C. C. Corss, of Smithfield, and Moses Ingalls, of Burlington, a commission of the presbytery of Susquehanna, met, in company with certain members of the Presbyterian church living at Rome, and effected an organization of a Presbyterian church on the afternoon of that day. The church thus constituted consisted of ten members, of whom Bazaleel Gates and Solomon Spalding were ordained elders at a public service in the evening. The Rev. John Ivison was the first stated supply, and Rev. S. H. Hazard succeeded him. The congregation immediately proceeded to take measures for the erection of a house of worship, which was completed at a cost of about $2000, and dedicated free of debt Feb. 3, 1846, at which time the presbytery met with the church. On the preceding Sabbath Mr. O. F. Young, who had been a deacon in the church at its organization, and G. W. Eastman (since died in Orwell) were ordained additional ruling elders. The Sabbath-school was organized in May of that year, and was held during the summer months until 1865, when Elder O. F. Young was appointed its superintendent, during which time it has been continued without interruption until February, 1877, when it was merged into a new organization,—the memorial Sabbath-school in memory of Philip P. Bliss, the world-renowned singer of gospel songs, and a former superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school. The church has experienced several seasons of marked religious interest, the most extensive of which was under the pastorate of Rev. Clark Salmon, in the winter of 1866. At the spring communion of this year 25 were added on profession of their faith. The church has been greatly weakened by emigration, but has not only maintained its visibility and sustained with but few brief interruptions the stated preaching of the gospel, but has sent forth a number whose influence has been felt far and wide for good in the world. In addition to Mr. Ivison (died in Warren) and S. H. Hazard, the church has had the following pastors or stated supplies: Philander Camp, Edwin Bronson, 1847 to 1850; Darwin Cook, 1850 to 1858; T. Thomas, 1859 to 1860; J. C. Wilhelm, 1861–62; Andrew Barr, 1863; Clark Salmon, 1865 to 1868; S. F. Colt, 1869 to 1870; F. Billsby, 1870 to 1874; William McNabb, present supply. Silas E. Seeley and William Coolbaugh were elected ruling elders, who were ordained April 20, 1869. The church now numbers about 20.

On June 4, 1859, at a meeting of the session moderated by Rev. T. Thomas, two persons were received on profession of their faith into the membership of the church whose names were destined to become household words wherever

the gospel is preached. These were Philip Paul Bliss and his wife, Luey Jane Young. They had been married just three days before, June 1, and thus began a life which henceforth, with a constantly-increasing activity, was to be devoted to the service of Him in whom they professed their faith. Mr. Bliss, at this time, had not quite reached his majority, having been born July 9, 1838, in Clearfield Co., Pa. For ten years his father was living in sparsely-settled regions, which afforded few if any advantages for education. At various places and in various kinds of manual labor Philip spent his time until 1855, when he passed the winter in a select school at East Troy, in this county, taught the winter following, and late in the fall of 1857 entered the Susquehanna collegiate institute, at Towanda, where he pursued English studies under the direction of Rev. David Craft, and vocal music under Miss O. Louisa Jenks. He had been but a short time connected with the institution when something of his natural gifts was discovered, and a future successful musical career was predicted for him, if health and opportunities were afforded. The year after his marriage he remained about home, except the months of July and August, spent at a musical normal school at Geneseo, N. Y. From this time onward, step by step, his talents as a singer were developed and his time and energies were devoted more exclusively to the great object which he had set before him as his life work. He continued to spend most of his time in Rome, engaged in farm work, teaching music classes, and giving concerts, yet all the while using every leisure moment for study and practice. His parents were aged and in feeble health, and Philip was their only son, and though anxious to employ every moment and every dollar that could be spared to the culture of music, he provided a home for his parents, and surrounded them with earthly comforts. Here the father died, January, 1864. The next year, 1865, his first song, entitled "Lora Vale," was published by Root & Cady, musical publishers in Chicago. The correspondence which grew out of the business relations between author and publishers soon led to a more intimate acquaintance, and finally to his removal to Chicago in November, 1865. Major Whittle, his biographer, says, "From 1864 to 1876, twelve years, his pen was busy in giving expression to the songs that came thronging through his soul. All of his work was done in these years." From this time onward, until the spring of 1874, his time was employed in editing Sabbath-school and other singing-books, holding conventions, writing songs in great variety, composing music, and a portion of the time editing a column in a musical publication. He and his wife connected themselves with the First Congregational church in Chicago, where he was made leader of the singing and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He was a great lover of children, and a superior talker as well as singer, and made a model superintendent. In the summer of 1869 he became acquainted with D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, and was gradually drawn more entirely into gospel work. He had been repeatedly urged to give up his secular engagements and devote himself wholly to "singing the gospel."

In March, 1874, in company with Major D. W. Whittle, he entered upon evangelistic work, commencing at Waukegan, Ill. Mr. Whittle, in his biography of Mr. Bliss, relates how, in the afternoon of the third day of this meeting, the three made surrender of everything to the Master and his work, and what marvelous success attended their labors. From this time onward Mr. Blsss consecrated all his talents and energies to the Master's service. It was during this period that he wrote those songs which are known and sung around the world, edited, in connection with Mr. Sankey, "Gospel Songs and Hymns, Nos. 1 and 2," sang at evangelical meetings conducted by Mr. Moody and Major Whittle, in short, in every possible way was consecrating his splendid abilities to the promotion of the Redeemer's cause. Some of these hymns have been translated into Japanese, Chinese, and the language of some of the African dialects. Previous to his death he was in correspondence with the missionaries at Japan, with reference to composing music adapted to the peculiar metre which is popular in that country. On December 29, 1876, occurred that awful railroad accident known as the "Ashtabula disaster." Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were on the fated train and went down into that fearful gulf. They never were seen afterwards, and not a vestige of their persons or clothing has ever been found. The news of the disaster and the death of the singers was flashed with lightning speed over the country, and sent a thrill of anguish into thousands of hearts who had learned to sing their songs. Mr. Bliss left two children, who were in the care of their mother's relatives at the time of the disaster. Almost spontaneously, at the suggestion of Mr. Moody, the children of the Sabbath-schools made contributions to provide for the orphaned children, and erect a suitable monument to the memory of their distinguished parents. The largest gathering ever assembled in Bradford County was on July 10, 1877, when the co-workers and personal friends of Mr. Bliss, with suitable services, unveiled the monument which had been erected to his memory. Not only the wonderful power of song with which Mr. Bliss was endowed, his entire consecration to his Master's service, his tragic death, gave interest to these services, but he possessed as kind and true a heart as ever throbbed, and a warmth of affection which attached him to all with whom he was brought in contact, while in all those qualities which endeared him to thousands his wife was not a whit behind. In fact, it was owing largely to her encouragement, counsel, and criticism that he always attributed, under God, the success which he won. She was just the wife for such a husband. The broken harp-strings carved upon their monument represent in beautiful legend the two who, in their death, were not divided.

THE CHURCH OF HERRICK.

For a number of years, beginning with Mr. Printz, it was the custom of the pastor at Merryall to preach at the old church in the morning, and to hold service once in four weeks in the afternoon at each of the following places, viz.: Herrick, Stevensville, Springhill, and Wyalusing. By this means congregations were gathered at each of these points, which afterwards were constituted into churches. In June, 1849, an organization was effected at Herrickville consisting of 8 members, with Abel Bolles and Lyman Bronson ruling elders. In a short time the name of Herrick was

substituted for Herrickville. In the meanwhile the church received some accessions, and H. W. Camp, Chester Buck, and J. S. Crawford were added to the eldership in 1854. This year, also, sixteen were added to this church. Jan. 21, 1855, A. G. Camp, Sarah A. Camp, and Mrs. Polly Camp, who had been members of a church organized in Herrick under the care of Rev. M. B. Williams, united with the new church. This was the last of a Reformed Presbyterian church which will be mentioned in its proper place. In 1858 a comfortable church edifice was erected, and Rev. D. Cook, who had become pastor at Merryall, supplied the church, was installed its pastor in 1858, and still continues in the pastoral charge. They report 26 members of the church, and 25 members of the Sabbath-school.

THE SECOND CHURCH AT WYALUSING.

Jan. 12, 1854, a committee of Susquehanna presbytery constituted at Wyalusing a church of 27 persons, and installed John R. Welles, Henry Gaylord, and William Gamble as ruling elders in the new organization. Rev. John White was the stated supply until the spring of 1857. The erection of the church building was commenced before the organization was effected, and completed in 1856. January, 1858, Rev. Thomas S. Dewing was installed pastor of the church, and continued in the pastorate until August, 1861. In September, Rev. David Craft became the stated supply of the church; at this time it had increased to 35 members. Mr. Craft was installed pastor of the church Feb. 28, 1866. The largest additions have been in 1866, 16, and in 1876, 40. In 1870 a fine parsonage was built at a cost of $4000. The present membership of the church is 88, and of the Sabbath-school 50.

THE CHURCH AT MONROETON.

The Presbyterian church at Monroeton, which was organized Nov. 25, 1851, consisted of 25 constituent members, all of whom had been members of the Presbyterian church at Towanda. J. B. Hinman, William North, and G. E. Arnout were the first elders. The church enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. L. W. Chapman for the first four years, and he was followed by Rev. Jas. McWilliam. After four years he was succeeded by Rev. Darius Williams, who also remained four years. In 1862 the present pastor, Rev. Hallock Armstrong, assumed the charge of the congregation, and has served the church continuously for sixteen years. The church has had a steady growth, but has lost largely by deaths and removals. Its present membership is 65. It has a comfortable church building, with ample sheds and a good parsonage.

THE CHURCH AT STEVENSVILLE.

The people of Stevensville had built their house of worship before the church was organized. It cost $1500, and was dedicated Oct. 3, 1858. Feb. 2, 1860, 30 persons, members of the old Wyalusing Presbyterian church, were organized into the Presbyterian church of Stevensville, in which Hiram Stevens, Myron Stevens, and Henry A. Ross were chosen the elders, and Rev. D. Cook was installed pastor. Mr. Cook having resigned, Rev. T. Thomas has supplied the church since April 1, 1866. The church received 13 on profession of faith in 1866, and 7 in 1876. A Sabbath-school has been in existence a long time. The congregation have secured a very comfortable parsonage at the cost of $1500. It reports a Sabbath-school of 55, and in the church 32 members.

CHURCH AT BARCLAY.

By direction of presbytery, Rev. Wm. Harris, of Towanda, visited Barclay and preached several times. Mr. Dechert also spent some time there in the months of September and November of the same year. In March, Mr. McWilliam moved his family on the mountain; preached a few times at Fall creek, at Graydon, but most of the time at Barclay. Dec. 26, 1866, 24 persons were constituted a church by a committee of presbytery, and Messrs. Muir, Huntington, and Turner were ordained elders; William and John Ditchburn and D. Short were chosen deacons. Mr. McWilliam left February, 1869, and was followed by Rev. Edward Kennedy. Mr. Christison was supply for a short time in 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. James Petrie, Jan. 23, 1876, who is the present supply. The church suffers all the fluctuations of small mining towns. Its present membership is about 60. There is a pleasant little church, a parsonage, and a school-house, costing all together about $4500, belonging to the congregation. The Sabbath-school has 225 teachers and scholars.

CHURCH AT TERRYTOWN.

The first Presbyterian church of Asylum, now Terry, originated in a secession of a number of members from the old Wyalusing Presbyterian church, on account of slavery. It was organized by Rev. M. B. Williams, of the Cayuga, N. Y., presbytery, Aug. 24, 1842, with 10 members. Meetings were held and the sacraments administered regularly by Mr. Williams. In February, 1844, the membership had increased to 32, of whom nearly one-half resided in Herrick. The Herrick members were constituted into a church Feb. 26, 1844. There were twelve of them. They maintained a separate existence until 1855, when the remnant of them was received into the Herrick Presbyterian church.

The Terrytown branch was also weakened by removals. As this church had never been connected with any presbytery, a reorganization took place Oct. 8, 1863, under the supervision of a committee of Susquehanna presbytery, and the church was taken under the care of the presbytery. The Rev. David Craft, who had supplied the church since September, 1861, was installed pastor March 1, 1866, and has continued in the pastorate since. Dr. George F. Horton and William Gamble were chosen elders. The present membership is about 50.

PRESBYTERY OF LACKAWANNA.

The first meeting of this presbytery was held in the Presbyterian church at Wyalusing, September, 1870. It was a remarkable coincidence that the first meeting of the presbytery should be held on the very spot where the first Presbyterian church within its borders was organized.

The only change which has been effected in the churches in this county since the organization of the presbytery has been the uniting of the two churches at Wysox into one organization.

THE SECOND CHURCH IN WYSOX

grew out of a secession from the old church, partly on personal and partly on political grounds. The exscinding act of 1837 afforded a pretext for uniting with the presbytery of Montrose, which ranged with the New School party. In 1857–58 they built a snug little church. The church was served by supplies until about 1860, when Rev. H. J. Crane became the pastor, and continued to be until presbytery united the two branches.

There are in the county now sixteen church organizations, with the same number of church edifices, and a membership of 1350 souls. There are 14 ordained ministers, of whom 6 are pastors, 5 are stated supplies, 2 are without charge, and 1 is honorably retired.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ULSTER.

This church was organized May 18, 1855, by Rev. A. M. Macauley, a commissioner from the Reformed presbytery of Philadelphia. He was assisted in the organization by the Rev. Samuel Wylie, of the Western Reformed presbytery. At the organization there were 26 members, but a short time after 25 more were added to the number. The Rev. Robert Stevenson was ordained and installed pastor of the church July 11, 1861; the ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D.D., and the Rev. W. Sterret gave the charge to the pastor and people. Soon after their organization they erected a house of worship, and also a comfortable parsonage. Mr. Stevenson left in 1867. Before his pastorate the church was supplied by different individuals, sometimes statedly, sometimes irregularly. Since 1869 they have had preaching regularly every alternate Sabbath.

The organization of the Reformed Presbyterian church of Ulster was brought about in the following manner. As the Hon. James Pollock, a short time before his election as governor of Pennsylvania, was traveling through Bradford County, he was accosted by two farmers, whose faces bore evidence that they were earnest and honest men, while their record showed that they had been born in the land of the Covenanters. One of them—James Howie—was a connection of John Howie, so well known as the author of "Scott's Worthies," and the other—Walter Pollock—of the kindred of the author of the "Course of Time." Having been informed that Mr. Pollock was a Reformed Presbyterian, they made known to him their desire to obtain preaching from the ministers of that denomination, as they had been connected with it in Scotland. Mr. Pollock presented their case to some ministers in Philadelphia, and in due time a church was organized, as already stated.

BALLIBAY CONGREGATION (COVENANTERS*).

A number of Irish Presbyterians, mostly from the county of Monaghan, emigrated to Pennsylvania more than half a century ago, and settled within a few miles of Wyalusing. In 1832, Rev. David Scott organized them into a congregation, with George Gamble and William Morrow as elders. In 1833, Mr. Gamble and a part of the members went with the "New Lights," and the congregation was disorganized. Mr. Morrow and the remainder continued faithful to their principles, and sought supplies. For about four years they received occasional preaching from Rev. Mr. Douglass, W. B. Williams, and others, but for the most part from Mr. Francis Gayley, a licentiate. They appreciated him highly as an able and faithful preacher, and when, in 1838, he withdrew from the church, they all followed him. Under his ministry they continued faithfully to adhere to Reformation principles, read the old authors, studied the Bible diligently, and were intelligent and earnest Christians. At length, in 1859, Mr. Gayley proposed to assume ministerial functions and re-baptize all his followers. To this they would not consent, and nearly all left him. They however adhered faithfully to the Covenanter faith. As early as 1873 or 1874 they were visited by some of the ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and Aug. 28, 1875, they were reorganized into a congregation at Ballibay. Seven of the old organization of 1832 were incorporated into the new one, and twelve united with them on profession of their faith,—nineteen in all. Dr. F. G. Morrow and Richard Graham were elected elders, and John Branyan and Newton J. Morrow deacons. Services are held in the school-house in Ballibay, in the township of Herrick. They are connected with the New York presbytery, which sends supplies to them at stated periods to preach and administer the sacraments.

* Collated from "Our Banner," vol. ii. p. 378.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN BRADFORD COUNTY.*

The history of the Protestant Episcopal church in Bradford County is not a record of rapid and continuous progress, but rather of constant struggle and missionary effort.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, PIKE.

The first church organized and admitted into union with the convention was St. Matthew's church, in Pike township. This was in 1814, and among the persons applying for a charter were Dimon Bostwick, Benajah Bostwick, Jabez Bosworth, Salmon Bosworth, Daniel Ross, and David Olmstead. Rev. Manning B. Roche was the first rector. For several years the congregation assembled for worship in the upper part of a store owned by Salmon Bosworth. The church building was erected in the year 1820, and consecrated soon afterwards by Bishop White, who was accompanied from Philadelphia by Rev. Jackson Kemper, afterwards missionary bishop of the northwest and of the diocese of Wisconsin. In the year 1825, Rev. Samuel Marks, a missionary of "the Society for the advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania," for the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, became rector of this church, and the same year organized a Sunday-school. The number of communicants connected with this church at that time was twenty. Rev. Samuel Marks continued rector, except during 1831 and 1832, until 1834; he is now over eighty years of age, and rector of Christ church, Huron, Ohio.

His successors in St. Matthew's church have been Rev. Samuel Tiffany Lord, Rev. Freeman Lane, Rev. Barclay A. Smith, all now deceased, Rev. De Witt C. Byllesby, now

* By George D. Stroud, A.M.

living in Roselle, N. J., Rev. Hale Townsend, now of Charles City, Iowa, Rev. William Smith Heaton, now city missionary in Philadelphia, and Rev. George Paine Hopkins, a hale and hearty old gentleman, who is filling the rectorship for the third time.

CHRIST CHURCH, ATHENS.

Rev. Samuel Tiffany Lord, a missionary of the "Society for the advancement of Christianity," organized a church at Athens, under the name of Christ church, on Aug. 30, 1833. Athens was at this time in a declining condition, and this organization did not become permanent, so that in about three years services were given up and the church disbanded.

CHRIST CHURCH, TOWANDA.

Rev. Samuel Tiffany Lord, in addition to his labors at Athens, held occasional services during the autumn of 1833 in Towanda, and in December began to officiate there regularly every Sunday. Among the laymen who were active in introducing the services of the church in Towanda were Henry S. Mercur, M. C. Mercur, O. D. Bartlett, and Mark Miller. The church services were held for a number of years in the old court-house, and the Sunday-school in the old "fireproof" belonging to the county was taught by M. C. Mercur, O. D. Bartlett, and Miss Mary Woodruff. Antes Snyder, Wm. B. Foster, Jr., and Abraham Goodwin were prominent members of the church in its early days.

In 1840, Rev. Robert G. Hays, in charge of the parish, reported to the convention that the amount necessary to complete a frame church thirty-six feet front by fifty feet deep, had been raised. The money appears to have been subscribed but not all paid.

Dec. 20, 1841, the court granted a charter, under the name of Christ's church, to Wm. B. Foster, Jr., O. D. Bartlett, Abraham Goodwin, John N. Weston, M.D., C. L. Ward, M. C. Mercur, David Wilmot, and their successors. The year 1842 was one of almost unparalleled financial difficulties and distress in the community, but notwithstanding the church was completed in this year and an organ purchased.

In this year Rev. George Watson became rector, and in 1844 the church was admitted into union with the convention. Rev. Asa S. Colton became rector of this church Jan. 1, 1845. In 1847, Rev. Robert J. Parvin was elected rector, and entered on his duties September 12, and the church became self-supporting. In 1849 the church was altered and enlarged, and a bell procured. Rev. Benjamin J. Douglass succeeded to the rectorship June 20, 1850, and continued in charge of the church till April 11, 1866. During the first year of his pastorate the church debt was entirely paid off. During his second year the exterior of the church was painted and a tower erected. During 1853 and 1854, more than $2000 was raised by the congregation, and a rectory built. The months of January, February, and March, 1866, witnessed a deep religious interest in the community, and on April 11, the occasion of Mr. Douglass' last ministration in this church, he presented fifty-five candidates to Bishop Vail, acting for Bishop Stevens, the bishop of the diocese, for confirmation.

Rev. Francis D. Hoskins entered on the rectorship on the first Sunday, August, 1866, and remained in charge about three years.

On the first Sunday in January, 1870, Rev. William McGlathery became rector, and held the position till the autumn of 1873. On Oct. 21, 1873, the vestry extended a unanimous call to Rev. Charles Ewbank McIlvaine, son of the late Bishop Charles P. McIlvaine, of Ohio, to become rector of the parish, and on Sunday, Nov. 30, he entered on his duties. In December, 1875, while officiating at a funeral of a child, he caught a violent cold which settled on his lungs, and on Feb. 22, 1876, he died at the rectory, to the great grief of his family and the congregation. Funeral services were held in Christ church by Rev. F. D. Hoskins, of Elmira, and Rev. A. Augustus Marple, of Scranton. His remains were taken to Wilmington, Del., in charge of a committee of the vestry and congregation, and after funeral services in St. Andrew's church, of which his father-in-law Bishop Alfred Lee is rector, were committed to the earth in Old Swedes' cemetery.

After the death of Mr. McIlvaine the church was served by Rev. Wm. Atwill, of Elmira, and Rev. J. McA. Harding, of Athens, and by lay reading, until the present rector, Rev. John S. Beers, entered on his rectorship, Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876. During the last three months of 1877 the church has been enlarged by the addition of a recess chancel, a library-room, a vestry-room, and a number of new pews. The organ has been moved to the chancel end of the church. The galleries have been removed, and the whole interior has been handsomely papered and painted, and made an attractive place of worship. Since the organization of the parish 435 persons have been baptized and 278 confirmed, and the church is steadily progressing in influence and membership.

For many years the Sunday-school of Christ church has been very flourishing. Mr. B. S. Russell, now of Philadelphia, was the superintendent for about fifteen years. Mr. S. W. Alvord was his successor. The present superintendent is Mr. E. T. Fox, who performs the duties of his position with ability and zeal. Nearly all the rectors of this church have held frequent mission services outside of their parish bounds, sometimes even going into adjoining counties.

TRINITY CHURCH, ATHENS.

Rev. Freeman Lane, rector of St. Andrew's church, Springville, Susquehanna county, reports that he held occasional services in 1837, but that the church was feeble, and unable to secure clerical services.

In 1839, Rev. Robert G. Hays, officiating at Christ church, Towanda, preached occasionally at Athens, and reported that the people were making an effort to erect a chapel. This effort amounted to little at that time. In 1842 the Episcopalians met and reorganized a parish under the name of Trinity church, and elected Rev. George P. Hopkins rector. The services were at first held in a schoolhouse, but before May, 1843, a church building was erected.

In August, 1843, Rev. George Watson, rector of Christ church, Towanda, became rector of this parish also. In August, 1845, Rev. A. Augustus Marple, then in deacon's orders, went to Athens by direction of the bishop, and held services twice a week for nine weeks, when he accepted a

call to St. Paul's church, Bloomsburg. Rev. Barclay A. Smith was sent under the auspices of the Male missionary society of Grace church, Philadelphia, and assumed the rectorship of the church on Dec. 6, 1845. His salary was paid by the missionary society. He did not continue long in charge, but after a few years was deposed from the ministry, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, for unclerical conduct.

In 1855, Rev. William G. French became rector, and entered on his duties Sept. 18. Although the parish had been served by various clergymen from time to time, it had run down for want of pastoral care, and at this time the church life was but weak. Mr. French held services every Sunday, with an average attendance of 40 to 50, and supported himself chiefly by teaching, though a portion of the time he received a scanty salary from the church, and occasional help from the bishop and the missionary society. The church building had been destroyed by fire before Mr. French's rectorship, but in the summer of 1855 a subscription was begun for the erection of a new one. This reached the sum of $1000.

On the last Sunday in August, 1858, Rev. J. McAlpin Harding began his rectorship. The Universalist church was rented, the congregation increased, the building-fund was again started, and in 1860 a stone church, to cost $2600, was projected, and its erection begun. On Dec. 1, 1861, it was occupied, and in 1862 the rector's salary, which had been $250, was raised to $400. The tower was raised about twenty feet, and a bell hung in it, all at a cost of $450. The bell was first rung the day before Christmas. In 1863 $110 were raised to purchase a cabinet organ, which was introduced on Christmas-day. In 1864 the church was admitted to the convention. On the last Sunday in August, 1865, Mr. Harding preached his farewell sermon. Rev. Joseph A. Nock held the rectorship for nearly two years, and was succeeded on July 1, 1868, by Rev. Faber Byllesby.

In the summer of 1872, Rev. J. McAlpine Harding came to Athens for the benefit of his health, which was much impaired. He had no intention of taking hold of the work again. The congregation were much scattered, and the parish pretty much gone. He was requested to stay a year and see what could be done. This was backed by a subscription of $700, to begin Oct. 1, 1872, and was afterwards increased to $800. He assumed formal charge at that time. The old rectory was pulled down, and through his efforts a substantial new one was built at a cost of about $3500. In the autumn of 1876, Mr. Harding resigned, and has since been engaged as an itinerant missionary in parts of Bradford, Sullivan, and Columbia counties.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TROY.

As early as 1833, Rev. Samuel Tiffany Lord, in addition to missionary work at Athens, held occasional services in Troy, where several Episcopalian families resided. Here he encountered deep and settled prejudices against the church, and had to work in the midst of contumely and reproach.

Here a congregation was formed under the name of St. Paul's church.

Rev. George P. Hopkins, now rector of St. Matthew's, Pike, was in charge of the church for some years, and also carried on missionary work at Columbia Cross-Roads, and at various other points in the rural districts.

In 1842 a church was built at a cost of about $3000, and on June 15 it was consecrated, and on the same day Rev. Freeman Lane began his rectorship in the new church.

In 1845 this parish was admitted into union with the convention. After this the parish was without regular pastoral care for some years, and during this interregnum the church, which was in an inconvenient location, was sold to the Roman Catholics, and a new lot purchased in a more eligible position.

In 1858, Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, rector of Trinity church, Athens, assumed the rectorship of St. Paul's church likewise, and through his efforts, in 1862, a church building belonging to the Christian body known as the Disciples was purchased, removed to the lot belonging to St. Paul's parish, and remodeled, and has since been used as the parish church.

Next came the rectorate of Rev. Lorenzo D. Ferguson, who was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. William G. Ware, a young man of ability and zeal, under whose care the church is prospering.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, SAYRE.

The town of Sayre, on the line of the Pennsylvania and New York canal and railroad company, about a mile south of the New York line, is a new and thriving town started by the railroad company. The offices of the company are located here, and it bids fair to be a town of importance in the future. Here the church has been first in the field, and in May, 1877, the Church of the Redeemer was organnized, and in June following was admitted into union with the convention. It is worthy of note that the name was suggested by Rev. Samuel Marks, who was missionary in this county about half a century ago. Rev. George F. Rosenmüller, of Trinity church, Athens, is rector of this church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The first Catholic service held in this county was at Asylum, during the existence of the French colony there. M. Carles, the priest, was accustomed to celebrate mass regularly, and attend to the other duties and services prescribed by the church. As has been said, the missal used in these services is still in the possession of Rev. Patrick Toner. With the dissolution of this colony, both the priest and his parish took their departure, and the French mission was ended, after having continued about five years,—from 1794 to 1799 or 1800.

The next movement towards church growth occurred at a period when there was a large immigration to this county from Ireland. In 1821 the settlement of Irish people holding the Catholic religion was begun at Silver Lake, in Susquehanna county. At the solicitation of Mr. Patrick Griffin, the earliest settler there, the bishop was induced to send Rev. Father O'Flynn on a mission into the northern part of Pennsylvania and southern New York, who should look after any scattered families he might find in all that vast region, and administer to them the sacraments of the church. The missionary was suddenly cut off in the discharge of his duty at Danville, in 1829, and was taken to Silver Lake

for burial. At this place a church was commenced in 1827, but was not finished for some time after. Rev. Father Clancy was on the mission until 1832, and Rev. Henry Fitzsimmons was appointed to it in 1836. In May, 1837, he started on horseback to visit the far-off outlying outposts of his field. In his route he visited Troy, Canton, Ridgeberry, Athens, and Towanda, celebrating mass and administering the sacraments to the faithful. This self-denying, laborious missionary had the satisfaction of seeing the fruits of his labor in the gathering of churches at each of these places. The mission was divided, and Rev. John O'Reilly was assigned the portion which includes Bradford County soon after.

When work was begun on the North Branch canal contractors sent agents to Ireland, who, representing the advantages afforded to poor people in America, induced thousands to emigrate to this country. Many of these people found work on the sections of the canal lying in this county, and began to locate in considerable numbers along the line. Prior to 1841 Catholic services were held in various places in the neighborhood, but in that year Father O'Reilly and the congregation put up a plain wooden church edifice on the site of the present church in Towanda. In 1869 the old wooden church was demolished, and the present elegant brick Gothic structure erected under the persistent and successful efforts of Rev. Patrick Toner. It is fifty by one hundred feet, finished with a tower and tall spire, and is estimated to cost, when completed, $50,000. It is named Saints Peter and Paul.

Father O'Reilly was, at his request, relieved of the portion of his work in Bradford County, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Sharve, who was stationed at Towanda. In taking leave of this good priest, it is but just to say that he was greatly endeared to the members of his parish, whom he was ready to aid in every way in his power. When the work on the canal was suspended, he advised the families located on the line to move back where the land was cheap, buy a farm, and become citizens of the country. In accordance with this advice, little settlements of Irish people have been formed in various parts of the county, which are becoming more prosperous than any about them. Father O'Reilly was as fearless as he was kind. While making his trips down the line of the canal he was told some of the laborers on a certain division had been indulging too freely in drink, and that the person who kept the grog had just purchased another barrel, and it was feared serious consequences would follow. The faithful priest hastened to the scene, and, after administering a severe rebuke to the riotous laborers, seized an axe, broke in the head of the barrel of whisky, and allowed the contents to flow on the ground.

Rev. Mr. Ahern succeeded Rev. Mr. Sharve. He built the church at Athens, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Doherty, and he in turn by the Franciscan fathers. After them Rev. Patrick Toner had charge of the field. He was an eloquent, able priest, a man of fine talents and culture. Under his administration the church was built at Barclay. At the request of Father Toner the parish was divided, and Ridgeberry, Athens, and Windham were taken off and erected into a new one.

Rev. Charles F. Kelly, an educated and accomplished gentleman, has succeeded to the old parish. Rev. John O'Mally was sent to take charge of the parish in the northern part of the county. His home was to be in Athens. Rev. Mr. Garvy followed him. Rev. James Loughran had charge of the parish after him. Rev. Father Costello is the present priest. There was a church erected in South Waverly in 1877.

Next to Towanda, Ridgeberry is the oldest church in the county. Father O'Reilly came out there on horseback in 1843, and celebrated mass at the house of Daniel Cain. In 1847 the chapel was built at a cost of $750, and in 1877 it was enlarged and refitted. At Troy the house formerly used by the Episcopalians was purchased, refitted, and is now used by the congregation.

Statistics giving number of communicants or value of church property are not in hand. At Towanda the church is in possession of one of the finest properties in the borough.

UNIVERSALISM IN BRADFORD COUNTY.*

On a marble monument standing in a cemetery in Springfield, Pa., is this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Noah Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in Bradford County, who died May 11, 1811, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

"Erected as a token of grateful remembrance by the North Branch Association of Universalists, Sept., 1867."

Mr. Murray was born in Connecticut. He commenced preaching as a Baptist, but, being converted to Universalism, he removed in 1790 to Tioga Point, now Athens.†

It is related by the oldest inhabitants of Sheshequin that he made that place a visit (probably during his residence in Athens) and preached strongly of his religious convictions. Two of the principal members of an Evangelical church were much alarmed, fearing the extensive spread of his new doctrines. They arranged for a place and time in which to convert the heretical preacher. Mr. Murray was pleased with the arrangement, and consented to meet the gentlemen at the time and place appointed. The meeting took place. In a Christian spirit they argued all night. When morning dawned a result was reached, but not the result fondly expected by the orthodox brethren. Mr. Murray came out victorious, and the other two, then and there, renounced their former belief and declared themselves Universalists. This was the beginning of the Universalist society in Sheshequin; though a small beginning, a society was soon formed, which grew and prospered. Many converts were made, and Sheshequin became the rallying point for the denomination in Bradford County.

What there is now of Universalism in the county is, in a great measure, the result of the labors of Rev. Mr. Murray. He visited the western part of the county, preaching in Sylvania and vicinity. He was followed by Rev. Geo. Rogers, Father Stacy, and Rev. A. C. Thomas, who is now living at Tacony, Philadelphia. These were all able men and powerful preachers. They made many converts, but did not succeed in forming lasting, zealous organizations.

* By the Rev. G. J. Porter, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Towanda, Pa.

† Thomas' Century of Universalism.

In Sheshequin the society became very strong, having some of the most influential people of the community for members. The families of Parks, Kinneys, and Kingsburys were the first and most prominent. A church was built, and regular preaching was sustained. There was no organized church or Sunday-school, these not being considered necessary in the early times of the denomination. The church is still standing in good repair. There are many good Universalists in the valley, but the society has become scattered. Children have gone to other churches and Spiritualism has taken away some of the strongest supporters. The Sheshequin society shows but little prospect of revival to active work in the near future.

Mr. Murray did good work in Athens. A society was organized, either in his time or soon after his death. A church was built a few years since, and regular preaching has been maintained until quite recently. The old society plan was found to be anything but a success, and so a church was organized, with a very respectable number of members. The church has been somewhat unfortunate in hiring pastors. It has engaged to pay more than could be raised; as a consequence the church property has been mortgaged to meet obligations. The mortgages amount to only a few hundred dollars, which will probably soon be paid, and the affairs will then run smoothly again. But this church has lost in numbers and influence because of lack of interest in Sunday-school work, and the inroads made by Spiritualism.

Sylvania, in the northern part of the county, was also favored by a visit from Rev. Mr. Murray. Many converts were made by him, and by Rev. Geo. Rogers and Father Stacy. Rev. Nehemiah Ripley was probably the first pastor. A society was organized in Sylvania about the year 1819. Rev. Walter Bullard was pastor in 1833. He still lives near Sylvania, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. Soon after the erection of a meeting-house in Sheshequin one was built in Sylvania. This house still stands, is in very good repair, and meetings are occasionally held in it. There are many Universalists in Sylvania,—about thirty families in all. They are in good financial circumstances, and are able to have regular preaching, though they have had no pastor since 1875.

There is a good church building at Springfield. When it was built, or how the society was organized, we have not been able to learn.

Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Vermont, preached in Troy and Columbia as early as 1819. There are now many Universalists about Columbia Cross-Roads, many of them being members either at Sylvania or Springfield.

There never were many Universalists at Troy, though they own a share in the Baptist church, and have at times supported regular preaching.

The Universalists at one time owned a church building at Monroe. The society became very much weakened because of removals. The church was sold and the society went down. There are pretty and comfortable houses of worship at Standing Stone and Orwell Hill. When the societies were organized, or the houses built, we have not been able to learn. The society in Orwell Hill had its last pastor in 1875. That in Standing Stone in 1877.

There has been occasional preaching in Litchfield, Ulster, and Franklindale, the Universalists owning a share in the church in the last-named place.

At Towanda, the county-seat, the denomination has attempted, at several different times, to gain a foot-hold. Many preachers have visited Towanda at different times, and have attempted to form organizations; subscriptions for building churches have been raised, but until recently all efforts have failed. In the year 1866, certain parties made application for a charter incorporating an organization to be known as the First Universalist Society of Towanda. After getting the charter nothing more of a lasting character was done until the fall of 1875, when Rev. S. F. Porter revisited Towanda with the avowed intention of building a church. As a result of his labors, in March, 1877, a Universalist church was dedicated, costing nearly $12,000.

There are now in Towanda a flourishing church and large Sunday-school. A monthly Universalist paper is to be started in January, 1878.

There are in the county 2 clergymen, 2 Sunday-schools, with an aggregate membership of 150 scholars, 2 church organizations, 6 societies, 7 meeting-houses and shares in 2 others, and over 1500 professed Universalists.

CHAPTER XIII.

SOCIETIES.

THERE are few things of more real value in a local history, as showing the character of the people, than the various organizations, political, religious, and social, into which they enter. There is, however, another class of organizations, voluntary associations, some of which are open, others restricted, some for moral and religious purposes, others which are merely social, or confer mutual aid upon their members. In either case they represent phases of social life whose history helps us to understand the character and opinions of the people who sustain them.

WYALUSING AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

As early as 1822 this society was begun in the old Wyalusing Presbyterian church and spread through all the southeastern part of the county. It was auxiliary to the American Bible society, and was governed by the constitution which that society recommends to subordinate bodies. In 1823 its receipts were more than fifty dollars, and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents were paid for Bibles and Testaments for distribution. Every year until 1834 a subscription was taken to supply funds to the parent society. The annual meeting was at first well attended, but soon the matter became an old story, its meetings were neglected, and its subscriptions were unpaid. It continued in existence, however, until 1842, when it seems to have been suspended. In 1845 an effort was made to resuscitate it, but it was not successful, and from about that time it has ceased to have an existence.

There may have been similar societies in other parts of the county; if so, however, I have not found them.

About ten or twelve years ago (about 1865) an effort

was made to organize a county auxiliary society, but it never created any great amount of enthusiasm, nor became very strong. Some parts of the county were canvassed, and the needy supplied with Bibles and Testaments. But this canvass was never completed, and the matter has seemed to drop there.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

In our early history great ignorance prevailed in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. They were thought, especially in this new county, to be an absolute necessity. Whisky was the panacea for all ills. The man who built a distillery was a public benefactor. It furnished a market for the grain and cheapened a necessary article to the consumer. It was considered to be no offense against good morals to make, sell, or use it. Deacons in the church owned distilleries and manufactured the whisky. Deacons and elders sold it, and ministers and church-members drank it, not unfrequently to intoxication. What was true of the country at large was particularly true of this county. It was thickly dotted over with distilleries; from a point of hill in Wyalusing township five could be counted in sight and in full blast at the same time. Everybody drank it,—young men and old men, women and maidens. Whisky was the currency of the country, the standard of value. Things were bought to be paid for in whisky. A man agreed to work for so much whisky per day. The state of things was deplorable. We were fast becoming a nation of drunkards. Good men saw the evil and were trying to find means to avert the danger. Just then the old Washingtonian movement was inaugurated, and began its mighty march across the continent, revolutionizing public sentiment and reforming public morals, teaching sobriety and seeking to lead men to abstain from intoxicating drinks.

In 1829 there was quite an awakening of public sentiment on this subject throughout this county. Lecturers traversed the county, visiting nearly every locality in it. Some of the best men in Bradford gave to the movement countenance and support, and it gained many pledges through the county. For want of a thorough organization many of the societies very soon fell to pieces, and were disbanded. The work done, however, was not lost if the societies had gone down, because public attention had been directed to the evils of the business, and it began to be considered as some reproach for a man to be engaged in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. For nearly twenty years the Washingtonians were the only temperance societies in the county. With the failure of these the "Sons of Temperance" were organized. This was originally a secret organization, whose members were men above twenty-one years of age. The organization was subsequently somewhat modified, and a few divisions have been in existence in this county. But the organization of "Good Templars" has taken the firmest hold upon the people of the county, and maintained it the longest, of any of the societies. Of this a brief account will now be given.

*The Independent Order of Good Templars.**—This order originated in central New York, in 1852, and was soon extended to this county. The first lodge instituted here was the Keystone lodge at Athens, in April, 1853, probably by P. W. C. T. Nathaniel Curtis, an old Washingtonian of Ithaca. The records of Altus lodge, No. 55, Orwell Hill, showed that it was organized Aug. 17, 1853, by N. Curtis. This was just one year after the organization of the first grand lodge, at Syracuse.

A meeting of representatives of Pennsylvania lodges was called, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was organized at Mansfield, Dec. 28, 1853. B. M. Bailey, of Tioga county, was elected G. W. C. T., and Charles E. Chubbuck, of Orwell, Grand Worthy Treasurer. At this time there were ninety-six lodges in Pennsylvania; thirty-six of these were in this county. The semi-annual meeting of the grand lodge was held in Standing Stone, in the fall of 1854, and its first annual session at Troy, Dec. 19 and 20, 1854. At this time there were 245 lodges in the State, of which Bradford had 67. The total membership of the order in the State was 14,000.

The names and numbers of the lodges in Bradford were:

No. 1. Keystone, Athens.
" 2. Sheshequin.
" 3. Ulster.
" 4. May Flower, E. Smithfield.
" 5. Radiant Star, N. Smithfield.
" 6. Rural Felicity, Troy.
" 7. Hopeful Band, Troy.
" 8. Temperance Star, Edsallville.
" 10. Temperance Wells, French Mills.
" 20. Watchful Band, Canton.
" 21. Banner of Hope, Alba.
" 22. La Charite, Le Roy.
" 23. Pleasant Valley, Troy.
" 24. West Granville.
" 28. Blooming Rose, Springfield.
" 29. Sylvania.
" 30. Independent Star, West Burlington.
" 38. Morning Light, South Burlington.
" 50. Temperance Banner, Bentley Creek.
" 52. Wappaseening, Windham.
" 53. Roman Phalanx, Rome.
" 54. Valley Hope, Standing Stone.
" 55. Altus, Orwell.
" 56. Golden Hope, Myersburg.
" 75. Columbia.
" 79. Wysauking.
" 80. Towanda.
" 85. Franklin Dale.
" 86. Durell.
" 87. Woodland, Monroeton.
" 88. Liberty Corners.
No. 89. Asylum.
" 90. Terrytown.
" 91. Autumn, West Franklin.
" 97. Orcutt's Creek.
" 100. South Creek.
" 120. Ezra (Sugar Creek).
" 124. Albany.
" 126. Renba, Wysox.
" 127. Safeguard, Ulster.
" 128. Rechabite, E. Burlington.
" 130. Samaritan, Le Raysville.
" 131. Browntown.
" 132. West Windham.
" 133. Rome Summit.
" 134. Morley Hill, Union.
" 135. Martha Washington, Camptown.
" 136. Sugar Run.
" 140. Olive Branch, Stevensville.
" 141. Centre Valley.
" 142. Optimus, Potterville.
" 161. Silver Hill, Albany.
" 168. Monroe.
" 183. Highland.
" 184. North Ghent.
" 185. South Ghent.
" 202. Milan.
" 203. Radiant Light.
" 204. Heverly.
" 211. Wyalusing.
" 215. Herriekville.
" 236. South Litchfield.
" 237. East Herriek.
" 240. Excelsior, Litchfield.
" 247. Warren Centre.
" 248. Bradford.
" 249. Wysox.

There were about one hundred representatives present at this first annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Among the names of representatives we find several well-known residents of Bradford County.

The report of C. E. Chubbuck, G. W. T., shows that the receipts for the year were $1287.81; expenditures, $1030.43.

* Contributed by O. J. Chubbuck.

Joel Jewell was elected G. W. C. T., having received 70 votes, J. S. Hoard 30 votes, and Charles Perkins 20 votes.

Charles Perkins was elected G. W. Counselor; Warren Skeels was elected G. W. V. T.; J. S. Hoard, G. W. Treasurer; and Mary C. Emery was re-elected G. W. Secretary.

The committee on resolutions, among others, reported the following:

"*Whereas*, The evils of intemperance have become a fixed fact in the history of our commonwealth; it is therefore

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all persons connected with any and every temperance organization to labor incessantly for the passage of a prohibitory law in full for the whole State.

"*Resolved*, That no law, *however stringent*, which recognizes the *right* to sell intoxicating drinks, can receive our sanction, as we believe the time has fully come when all efforts to regulate this traffic should be at once and forever abandoned."

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is a violation of the spirit and intent of the obligation of the order of Good Templars to imbibe unfermented wine or cider.

"*Resolved*, That this grand lodge, in view of the necessity of immediate and united action upon the question of a prohibitory law for this State, recommend to each subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge to take early action upon this subject, by circulating petitions for a prohibitory liquor law, and taking all other laudable measures to secure the passage of the law by the ensuing session of our legislature.

"*Whereas*, The province of Canada has adopted a prohibitory law, and the State of New York elected a governor and legislature pledged to the principles of the Maine law:

"*Resolved*, That Pennsylvania in general, and the northern counties in particular, are greatly in danger from the influx of ardent spirits and those engaged in their detestable and immoral traffic into our community, and that this is another argument urging all Good Templars and the friends of temperance to call upon our legislature at the next session to give us a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all that can intoxicate."

At this meeting of the grand lodge a resolution was offered recommending "county conventions to be held upon the delegate system, for the purpose of securing harmony and unity of action upon all public questions involving the temperance interest," and "that the sessions of these delegates be held in secret." This resolution was, on motion, referred to a select committee, who reported that, in their estimation, there is much need of some system by which unity of action shall be secured between the different lodges of a county, election district, and State. It recommended a county convention of lodges, to consist of one delegate for every fifty members in each lodge, to meet for the purpose of harmonizing the political action of lodges. It also recommended senatorial and State conventions, the action of these bodies to be reported to the several lodges of the State, district, or county, and to be binding upon all. This report was not adopted.

By the terms of the constitution for subordinate lodges, both males and females were admitted to the order, but none under twelve years of age. The initiation fee for each person was not less than fifty cents, and dues not less than one cent per week; to be paid quarterly, in advance.

Each person before becoming a member must take the pledge to neither "make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, and to discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways."

There were two additional degrees which might be conferred, the fee for each of which must not be less than twenty-five cents, and which were not to be conferred on males under eighteen or females under fifteen years of age. The business in the lodges was conducted under the usual parliamentary rules and usages. Thus these lodges, organized and sustained for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, were, when properly conducted, valuable educational agencies. It is not strange, however, that conducted as many of them were, by quite young people, they should prove after a time uninteresting and profitless, and be allowed to go down. There were, however, so many discouragements that some lodges did not live out their first year, and many more did not survive the second. In 1856 the grand lodge met in Meadville, where there were but seventeen lodges represented and only nineteen persons present. In 1861, 33 lodges only were reported in the State; in 1862, 45,—not one in Bradford. The writer has been unable to learn which maintained its existence longest.

In the report of the fourteenth annual session of the grand lodge, held in Pittsburgh, in June, 1867, Northern lodge, No. 223, of Towanda, with James H. Codding as deputy, is found. The whole number in the State was 353. The fifteenth session was held in Williamsport, in June, 1868. The increase of the order during the year was from 310 lodges at the close of the preceding year to 521, or from 20,009 members in good standing to 34,803. Two representatives from Bradford were present, viz., Gen. Wm. Patton, of Towanda, and H. B. Parsons, of Canton.

The following lodges appear in the report of that session:

No. 223.	Northern	Towanda.
" 474.	Spring Hill	Spring Hill.
" 484.	Ulster	Ulster.
" 497.	Franklindale	Franklindale.
" 498.	Canton	Canton.
" 505.	Central	Burlington.
" 506.	Springfield	Springfield.
" 507.	Granville Centre	Granville Centre.
" 508.	Alba	Alba.
" 520.	Rock	Burlington.
" 521.	East Smithfield	East Smithfield.
" 538.	Potterville	Potterville.
" 539.	North Towanda	North Towanda.
" 544.	Terrytown	Terrytown.
" 545.	Le Roy	Le Roy.
" 570.	East Troy	East Troy.

The sixteenth annual session of the grand lodge was held in Scranton, June, 1869. A list of lodges is not given in the report of that session. Bradford appears to have been divided into three districts, viz.: Eastern, with Rev. D. Craft as District Deputy; Middle, with J. B. Reeves, Esq., as District Deputy; Western, with Rev. M. C. Dean as District Deputy. The attendance appears to have been large, the highest number of lodges represented 713. Annual session held in Gettysburg, June, 1870. The order was making healthy growth in this county. Rev. D. Craft, C. E. White, and H. B. Parsons were reported as deputies.

The eighteenth annual session was held at Erie, in June, 1871. The order made good progress, and new life seems to have been given it in this county, owing largely to the interest awakened by the district conventions, which held quarterly sessions, and were becoming more interesting from year to year.

District Deputies.—Wyalusing district, S. C. Gaylord;

Rome, Henry Yontz; Wells, Wm. H. Taylor; Canton, J. E. McKay; Towanda, C. M. Hall.

At the annual session held in Harrisburg, June, 1873, Hon. B. S. Dartt was appointed State Deputy for the sixth district, composed of Bradford, Tioga, Wyoming, and Sullivan counties.

The twenty-second annual session was held in Towanda, June 8, 9, and 10, 1875. G. W. C. T., Louis Wagner, presided; other officers present were: G. W. C., B. S. Dartt; G. W. V. T., Ellen S. Southworth; G. S., Sadie Jackson; G. T., S. S. King. The attendance was large, about one hundred lodges being represented. Twelve new lodges had been organized in the county during the year, and one reorganized, making in all, at this time in the county, twenty-five lodges in good standing. Hon. B. S. Dartt was elected G. W. C. T. Thirty-one new lodges were organized in the county the next year and seven reorganized, making in all sixty lodges, as reported up to Aug. 26, 1876. B. S. Dartt was re-elected G. W. C. T.

The next year's report—June, 1877—shows several new lodges organized, while some disbanded; still maintaining, it is claimed, the honor of being the banner county in the world for Good Templarism.

Northern District Convention.—The district convention, I. O. of G. T., was organized in June, 1867. The call was made by Wm. Patton, C. E. White, Rev. D. Craft, and Sherman Hill. Rev. D. Craft was elected W. C. T., and held that position for two years. In 1869, Benj. S. Dartt was elected W. C. T. At the time of its organization there were less than twenty subordinate lodges in the county in good standing. At the quarterly session held at Stevensville Sept. 28, 1870, thirteen lodges were represented, viz., Towanda, East Spring Hill, Wyalusing, Dushore, Canton, Rome, Martha Washington, Smithfield, Stevensville, Le Roy, and La Porte; names of others not given.

Open session was held in the evening, and addresses made by Brothers Dean, Dartt, Craft, and Taylor. Among the many resolutions adopted at this meeting is the following:

"*Resolved*, That we hold it to be grossly inconsistent and wrong for men of temperance principles or members of churches to sign petitions for license, and that in future the order should publish the names of such signers."

Dec. 21, 1870, convention met in Towanda, G. W. C. T., S. B. Chase presiding. Lodges represented: Athens, Martha Washington, Wyalusing, Canton, Rock, East Smithfield, North Towanda, Terrytown, Le Roy, Highland, New Albany, East Troy, Larksville, Northern, Leona, Smithfield, etc. There were 67 delegates, representing seventeen lodges. Public meeting was held in the evening, in Mercur's hall, addressed by G. W. C. T. Chase. Resolutions were adopted condemning the license law as a disgrace upon Christian civilization, in favor of the "local option law," encouraging the circulation of temperance papers and literature.

At this meeting I. L. Richardson, a delegate from the Wyoming and Luzerne district, was present; and at the next meeting, held at Camptown, Feb. 22, 1871, the same district was represented by Brothers Brown and Hiller.

The annual session held at Canton, June 1, 1871, was largely attended; thirteen lodges were represented. C. E. White was elected W. C. T., Annie Beidleman, W. V. T., and S. C. Gaylord, Sec.

The territory in its jurisdiction was re-districted, and district deputies recommended as follows, viz.: Wyalusing district, S. C. Gaylord; Rome district, Henry Yontz; Canton district, J. E. McKay; Wells district, Bro. Taylor; Towanda district, Charles Hall; Sullivan district, Wm. Lancaster. G. W. C. T., S. B. Chase was present.

At the quarterly meeting held at Troy, Aug. 9, 1871, eighteen lodges were represented. This meeting adopted the following:

"*Whereas*, The license laws of our State have proved entirely inadequate to the suppression of the demoralizing, destructive, pauper-making rum traffic; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we will never be satisfied with anything short of a general stringent prohibitory law, with right to recover by the inebriate's family or friends for time spent, injury and damage sustained, together with other penalties commensurate with the evil and suffering and consequent misery upon the sale of intoxicating drinks."

A resolution was passed instructing the executive committee to appoint a committee of three in each election district, whose duty it should be to circulate pledges, to be prepared by the committee, binding the signers to vote for none but known temperance men for office.

The annual meeting was held at Monroeton, May 29, 1872. Fifteen lodges were represented. It was

"*Resolved*, That hereafter our convention lodge meetings be held in open session (extraordinaries excepted), and that every temperance and religious organization in the county be requested to send delegates to our next meeting, to the end that a united effort 'against license' may be organized."

In the evening open session in the Baptist church the resolution that the licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks is unnecessary and sinful was very fully discussed. It was also resolved that measures be taken immediately to organize Good Templar lodges in every district in the county where no temperance organization now exists. Resolutions were offered expressing gratitude for the hearty co-operation of Christian ministers and people; also urging every temperance man to attend the primary political meetings, to secure the nomination of temperance men for office, etc. Officers elected for the coming year: W. C. T., C. M. Hall; W. V. T., Olive Maynard; W. Sec., S. C. Gaylord; W. T., A. H. Spalding; W. C., S. G. Rhinevault; W. M., M. O. Loomis; I. G., Anna Myers; O. G., E. A. Andrus. A. Keefe, of Rome, was recommended as District Deputy for the eastern district, and C. E. White for the western district.

The next meeting was held at Rome, Aug. 22, 1872, and is a memorable one in the history of this organization. It was largely attended, and was noted for its able discussions. There was also a large attendance of those not representing organizations.*

* At this convention, besides representatives from the several lodges and a number of churches, there were three divisions of the order of the Sons of Temperance represented, viz.: No. 135, Myersburg; Pleasant Mount, No. 78; Orwell and Towanda (number not given); also an independent temperance organization at East Springhill. In the report of townships, but two divisions of the Sons of Temperance are mentioned. There has been a division also in Ulster. The statistics of these organizations have not been obtained.

Reports by townships were made as follows:

Albany, Good Templars' lodge supported.

Armenia, no organization.

Athens, temperance strong in township and borough.

Alba, no organization; one hotel.

Asylum, no organization; no hotel.

Barclay, two organizations supported.

Burlington township and borough, no division of Sons of Temperance or Good Templars' lodge, but churches at work.

Burlington, West, Good Templars' lodge, well sustained.

Canton, borough and township, a flourishing lodge of Good Templars and six temperance churches; five Sunday-schools earnestly at work.

Columbia, a temperance lodge in operation, and will give a large vote against license.

Franklin, two licensed hotels; one working lodge of Good Templars.

Granville will give 200 votes against license.

Herrick, no organization; people temperate, and very radical on the temperance question.

Le Roy, lodge gone down; people unanimous against license.

Litchfield, no license or temperance organization.

Le Raysville, temperance element good; able to get signers for license.

Monroe township and borough, three lodges; two hotels; majority for temperance.

Orwell, no temperance organization; six years since license in township.

Overton, one of the few townships that would probably give a majority for license; no organization.

Pike, no license in township.

Ridgberry, good missionary ground.

Rome township and borough, lodge in borough of 134 members, all zealous workers; no license in township; one hotel in borough.

Smithfield, no temperance society; four churches; strictly temperate.

Springfield, two organizations; majority against license.

South Creek, a working lodge of Good Templars; no licensed house.

Sylvania, one hotel.

Sheshequin, equally balanced; no organizations; one hotel.

Standing Stone, majority in favor of license.

Towanda borough, organized society of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance; probabilities against license; fifteen saloons; nine hotels; four drug-stores; four wholesale liquor houses; churches for temperance.

Towanda township, no organization or hotel.

Towanda, North, probably a small majority against license.

Troy, three hotels; will give a majority against license.

Terry, in favor of temperance; no license; one lodge of Good Templars.

Tuscarora, no license; organization of 300 members; temperance element strong.

Ulster, two organizations; temperance element strong.

Warren and Windham, two licensed hotels.

Wyalusing, in favor of prohibition.

Wysox, two hotels licensed; temperance work progressing.

Wells, temperance principles prevailing.

Wilmot, no license.

An executive committee of seven was appointed to effect a thorough organization of the county, to secure a large vote against license under the provisions of the "Local Option Law."*

The next meeting was held in Athens, Nov. 1, 1872. The resolutions request clergymen to preach at least one sermon on the subject of temperance in the month of December; also one in January previous to the vote on the local option question; also to provide for correspondence and publication of articles in the county papers; also for the holding of temperance meetings in every school district previous to the third Friday in January, the day the vote was to be taken.

The Athens *Gazette* was to be adopted as a temperance campaign paper, and a committee appointed to secure subscriptions and extend its circulation. The next meeting was held at Canton, Feb. 19, 1873, and some twenty lodges were represented.

Resolutions were passed expressing gratitude to God for the emphatic vote in the county against license, and the hope that the Constitutional convention, in session at Philadelphia, would meet the just expectations of the people in relation to temperance.

The annual meeting was held at Barclay, May 28, 1873. The order was represented to be in a flourishing condition, and the temperance element of the county determined to enforce the law.

Officers elected for year: W. C. T., A. Keefe; and W. V. T., Mrs. A. N. Spalding.

The territory within the jurisdiction of the convention was divided into three districts, viz.: Eastern, O. F. Young, District Deputy; Middle, W. H. Brown; and Western, A. T. Lilley. Several resolutions were passed: one in favor of increased penalties for violation of the law against the sale of liquors; one asking the legislature at its next session to pass a law authorizing the arrest and detention of any person found in a state of intoxication until information is given as to where or of whom he obtained his liquor.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a temperance mass-meeting at Towanda the coming fall. Nov. 20, 1873, convention met at Franklindale. In the afternoon G. W. C. T. Wagner presided. The address at the evening session was made by G. W. C. T. Wagner.

Wyalusing, Feb. 18, 1874, convention was called to order by C. E. White, W. C. T. pro tem. Sessions were open.

Brother Gridley addressed the convention at the evening session. One of the resolutions adopted strongly protested against the repeal of the local option law, and authorized Brother Dartt to go to Harrisburg to represent the convention, which was alleged to represent six thousand temperance men (voters) of the county of Bradford and four hundred in the county of Sullivan, before the committee on vice and immorality.

* The legislature had passed what was popularly called the "local option" bill the session before, and the vote was to be taken at the following township and borough elections.

The annual session was held at Dushore, Sullivan county, May 27, 1874. Lewis Lantz was elceted W. C. T., Wm. T. Lawrence W. S.

Aug. 19, the convention met at North Towanda, and was well attended. Rev. P. Holbrook delivered the evening lecture. Among the resolutions adopted was this: "*Resolved*, That we, as temperanee men, will not vote for any candidate for public office who has not openly and elearly defined his position in favor of temperance and prohibition."

The next meeting of the convention was held at Rome, Nov. 25, 1874. District deputies were requested to select discreet brothers to canvass their districts and aid in organizing lodges. A committee of nine was appointed to call a convention the following season to put in nomination a temperance tieket.

Feb. 25, 1875, convention met at Monroeton. The constitution and by-laws revised by committee were adopted and ordered printed in pamphlet form. Deputies reported nine lodges organized since August, 1874.

C. E. White, John F. Chamberlain, and S. S. Butts were eleeted to represent the convention in the State convention to be held in Harrisburg in March, 1875, and a committee was appointed to arrange accommodations for delegates in attendance at the grand lodge session in Towanda in June following. Among other things it was "*Resolved*, That the 'local option law' has done great good in our county, and that we hereby request our members of the legislature to use all honorable means within their power to prevent its repeal."

The annual meeting was held at Canton, May 25, 1875. The attendance was large.

Four new lodges reported, and good interest was in the old lodges. M. E. Chubbuck was elected W. C. T., W. T. Lawrence W. S.

This resolution was adopted, viz.: "*Resolved*, That those members of our legislature who voted for the repeal of the 'local option law,' together with the governor who approved the repealing act, have manifested a disposition to disregard the expressed wishes of the people, and are thereby deserving the censure of the good people of this commonwealth; and that they have forfeited all claims to future support from temperance voters."

The meeting at Barclay, Aug. 31, 1875, was largely attended, some twenty-five lodges being represented.

Litchfield, Nov. 31, 1875, convention met in Grange Hall.

This was a spirited and interesting meeting, as was also the next meeting at Towanda, Feb. 29, 1876, which was fully attended by delegates from some forty lodges.

The annual session was held at Camptown, June 6, 1876. Twenty-three lodges were represented. Col. Hoy addressed a large audience in the evening. William Maxwell was elected W. C. T., and Brother Parks W. S.

The attendance at the next session at New Albany, Sept. 5, 1876, was large, forty-three lodges being represented. The verbal reports gave very cheering accounts of the condition of the lodges throughout the district. G. W. C. T. B. Dartt, O. J. Chubbuck, and A. C. Rockwell were chosen to represent this convention in the State temperance convention soon to be held at Harrisburg. An executive committee was appointed, and an extra session was called to meet at Granville Centre, Oct. 24, 1876. At this session the attendance was large and the discussions spirited. Twenty-six lodges were represented.

At the meeting at Athens, Nov. 28, 1876, some forty-three lodges were represented.

Thirty-eight lodges were represented at the convention at Rome, Feb. 27, 28, 1877. A resolution of thanks was tendered Judge Russell for preventing the granting of licenses to saloons in the county.

At the annual meeting at Troy, May 29 and 30, 1877, about forty lodges were represented. C. E. White was eleeted W. C. T. and G. W. Crum W. S. At this meeting it was decided to hold a temperance camp-meeting, to be in charge of the executive committee, which all friends of temperance in the district should be invited to attend.

Aug. 28, 1877, twenty-four lodges were represented at the meeting of the convention at Litchfield. W. C. T. White present. The following is copied from the minutes as adopted: "7th. *Resolved*, That the temperance camp-meeting recently held at North Towanda, under the auspices of this convention, was a decided success, and that we recommend the holding of not less than two grove-meetings of this character annually within the bounds of this district."

The next meeting was held at West Granville, at which G. W. C. T. A. Bestwick was present. The meeting was spirited and interesting, and was well attended by the residents in the vicinity.

A speeial session was held at West Franklin, Jan. 15, 1878, some twenty lodges being represented, and the regular quarterly meeting was held at Hornbrook, Feb. 26 and 27. At the latter place some forty lodges were represented, and the attendance of the citizens of the vicinity was good. The interest in these quarterly and annual gatherings seems to be on the increase, and their influence in awakening and educating the public mind to a better appreciation of the importance of individual work and responsibility in the cause of temperance is becoming more and more apparent.

The Murphy Movement.—In the spring and summer of 1877 what was known as the Murphy movement began in various parts of the county, and great numbers signed the pledge. In the larger towns weekly lectures were continued for several months, while through the county, at the schoolhouses, in churches, and public halls, meetings were held as opportunity afforded. The movement was carried on without much organization, and no data can now be obtained by which the number who signed the pledge can be ascertained. Although the work was carried on with a great deal of enthusiasm, and many predicted that when the excitement was over there would no fruits of it remain, yet thus far as large a proportion of habitual drinkers have adhered to the pledge in this as in other movements. Another good result of these numerous lectures, especially as many of the speakers were reformed drunkards, who related with thrilling effect their experiences and trials and struggles, was the awakening of a profound interest in the minds of the general public, and creating a healthy sentiment in the community.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A number of times a few young men of congenial spirit have been temporarily associated together in their respective neighborhoods to do Christian work, but not until 1865 was there an organization effected of what have been so widely known as Young Men's Christian Associations. That year Rev. Mr. Harris came to Towanda to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian church. He had been a chaplain in the army, and familiar with the various approved agencies for Christian work. On coming to Towanda one of his efforts was to organize the young men into a Christian Association. In this he found in all of the churches a few ready and willing workers. Money was secured, a reading-room obtained and furnished, prayer-meetings instituted, a closer union effected between Christian people, and a desire for more earnest Christian work was fostered.

In the winter of the year 1866 the association secured the services of Rev. E. P. Hammond, an evangelist, whose labors were blessed in the most wide-spread general revival ever before known in Towanda. The association continued to maintain its reading-room for some time, but at length interest flagged, and it ceased to exist. In 1875 the association was again revived, continued for nearly two years, when it was disbanded, its property sold, and the proceeds disposed of.

At Troy an association was organized about the time of the reorganization in Towanda. A fine room was secured and neatly furnished; a weekly and Sabbath evening service was established, and good results have come from it.

BRADFORD COUNTY DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1859 the American Dental Association was formed, to which the several previously-organized State associations were made auxiliary. The Pennsylvania Dental Society was instituted Dec. 2, 1868, and May 8, 1869, a number of the dentists of Bradford County met at Towanda and organized the Bradford County Dental Association, as auxiliary to the State association. It had a small beginning, commencing with only four members. Dr. Weston, of Towanda, was the first president, and Dr. Dusenberry secretary.

The society holds its meetings semi-annually in different localities, and usually continues its sessions through two days. At these meetings there is the freest possible discussion of everything relating to the profession, interspersed with the reading of essays on special topics. There is also a free clinic at each session. In short, the general object has been to elevate the character of the profession and improve the standard of work.

The meetings of the society have been of such increasing interest that several members of the profession from adjacent counties became connected with it. The society now includes the leading dentists of Bradford County. The meetings of the association are always open, and the public are at liberty to attend. It not unfrequently happens that visitors from different parts of the State are present at its sessions. Dr. J. K. Newell, of Wyalusing, is the president, and Dr. Kelly, of Towanda, the secretary for 1878.

BRADFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Bradford County, having a desire for the preservation of whatever was of historical interest in the county, met in Mercur's hall, in Towanda, May 4, 1870, and organized the meeting by calling Hon. L. P. Statford, of Wyalusing, to the chair, and appointing Dr. E. P. Allen, of Athens, secretary.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Ward, Kinney, Herrick, Hale, Mason, Craft, and Worden, was appointed to report a plan of organization, which subsequently reported a constitution and code of by-laws, which were adopted, by which action "The Historical Society of Bradford County, Pennsylvania," became a verity. The first article of the constitution states the object of the society to be "the elucidation of the history of this State; though other branches of history shall not be excluded." The officers were declared to be a president, two vice-presidents, a corresponding and a recording secretary, a treasurer, and a librarian; their duties to be such as are usually performed by such officers in other societies. All persons signing the constitution and complying with the terms thereof, before or at the first annual meeting, were to be deemed members, and the by-laws prescribed a ballot for such members afterwards. Ten dollars paid at one time constituted a life member, with an exemption from further dues; otherwise, an annual contribution of one dollar from members is required. Thirty-six members added their signatures to the constitution, and thirteen honorary or corresponding members were elected. Messrs. Montanye, Alvord, and Craft were appointed a committee on nominations, and reported the following list of officers, who were elected for one year, to wit: President, C. L. Ward, Esq., Towanda; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Darius Bullock, Smithfield; Hon. F. B. Streeter, Towanda; Recording Secretary, Dr. E. P. Allen, Athens; Corresponding Secretary, E. Herrick, Jr., Athens; Treasurer, L. P. Statford, Wyalusing; Librarian, H. L. Scott, Towanda.

Committees on finance, library, and publication were appointed. Messrs. Hayden, of Athens, and Craft, of Wyalusing, were requested to each prepare an address for the next meeting. Accordingly, Mr. Craft at the next meeting read to a large audience a paper giving an account of the French at Asylum. At a subsequent meeting Dr. Allen read a paper on the animal remains found in the Chemung and Susquehanna valleys. Among the first things attempted by the society was to gather the history of the county. It has succeeded in collecting some valuable material, while a large collection of Indian relics and curiosities has been placed in its keeping.

In 1873, the society appointed a committee for the specific purpose of collating the history of the county. This duty was entirely confided to the editor of this work, which is the result of his efforts in carrying out the wishes of the society. Colonel John F. Means, of Towanda, is the president, and W. W. Kingsbury the secretary, for 1878. The society has been incorporated by the decree of the court of Bradford County, and has ever had on its roll of membership names representing the oldest and most prominent families in the county.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as 1811 there was a society in Luzerne county for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. In the report of the society published in the Luzerne papers in the month of February, 1811, occurs this paragraph: "The society have examined nineteen specimens of cloth presented by Mr. Ingham, which they think do great credit to the domestic manufactures of our county. They particularly distinguish the pieces made by Miss Luckey, Raphael Stone, Rebecca Ingham, Aden Stevens, Nathan Stevens, and Joseph Ingham. The colors (dyed by Jonas Ingham) were much admired, and the fulling was considered as being remarkably well executed."

This is the last record of any exhibitors from Bradford County.

In 1820 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating the Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Bradford County, and in December of that year a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a public meeting held at Towanda, at which Joseph Kingsbury was elected president, Ethan Baldwin secretary, Andrew Irvine treasurer, and ten directors were chosen from different parts of the county. June 22, 1822, the *Bradford Settler* published an article on the cultivation of millet. There seems, however, to have been but little done, and the society was disbanded.

In 1852 another society was organized, and was carried on for a number of years quite successfully. The annual fair held under its direction came to be regarded as one of the institutions of the county. In 1859 the society, by a decree of the court on the petition of a number of the substantial farmers and others of the county, was incorporated.

The charter of incorporation provides that the society shall be auxiliary to the State agricultural society; that its object shall be the improvement of agriculture and the advancement of the mechanical arts in this county; and to this end the society may hold fairs, secure lecturers, distribute books, etc.; that the officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, and nine managers, who shall be elected by ballot annually. The breaking out of the war put an end to further meetings of the society, and it virtually disbanded.

In 1873 the society reorganized, but for a year or two but little general interest was manifested in it. No exact data can be obtained earlier than 1876, on account of the books of the society previous to that date having been lost. After the reorganization the fairs were held at Mr. Rutty's park until 1876, when a lot containing about twenty three acres, situated on the Wysox plains, nearly opposite Towanda, was leased for a term of five years. These grounds were fenced, and commodious buildings, sheds, and stalls were erected, at a cost of $1400, for the accommodation of exhibitors, and the fair of 1877 proved to be a very successful one. In 1876 the receipts were $776; in 1877 they were $1626. In 1876 there were received for admissions $626, and the next year $1454. In 1876 the premiums amounted to $255; in 1877 to $500. In 1877 the officers were J. E. Piollet, president; W. S. Vincent, recording secretary; J. E. Fox, corresponding secretary; E. R. De Long, treasurer. The board of managers were I. A. Park, H. L. Scott, Horace Horton, G. H. Vandyke, G. H. Fox, R. M. Welles, John Baldwin, C. J. Eastabrook, and B. La Porte. For 1878 the officers were re-elected, except that A. D. Munn took the place of C. J. Eastabrook, and F. H. Hagerman the place of B. La Porte on the board of management. For 1877 the number of entries was 631. From the steadily increasing interest manifested in this society by the agricultural portion of our people, it is safe to predict for it a career of usefulness.

TROY FARMERS' CLUB.

In the fall of 1874, a few of the leading and intelligent farmers residing in the vicinity of Troy, believing that the agricultural and farming interests of their neighborhood would be promoted by an organized association, called a meeting to be held in Troy for the purpose of forming a Farmers' club. The preliminary meeting was held Nov. 24, when a temporary organization was effected. The 2d of the following January they organized permanently by electing J. C. McKean, president; G. M. Card, secretary; A. M. Cornell, treasurer; and A. S. Hooker, reporting secretary. Its constitution and by-laws, adopted Nov. 28, 1874, define the object of the association to be the advancement of agriculture and horticulture, and provide that meetings be held each Saturday afternoon.

During the summer of 1875 it was thought the objects of the association would be promoted by holding a free agricultural fair, and preparations began at once to be made for that purpose. The fair took place on the 8th and 9th of October of this year, and succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. Encouraged by the interest manifested in this movement, it was determined to make the annual fair one of the permanent institutions of the club; grounds were procured, suitable buildings erected, and each autumn has witnessed a fine display of the agricultural products of the western part of the county. To meet the expense thus incurred a subscription of $800 was secured, which placed the club on a sound financial basis. The club has been duly incorporated, and is accomplishing very successfully the noble object to which it is devoted, and receives cheering encouragement from the people in the western portion of the county. The club has over 100 members, their meetings are well attended, they are out of debt, and are doing quite as much towards promoting the agricultural interests of the county as many other more pretentious organizations.

FREEMASONS.

The early history of Freemasonry in the Susquehanna valley opens with the events of the Revolution, and one of the military lodges which were common both in Great Britain and in this country at that period. In the month of May, 1779, Col. Thomas Proctor received orders to join the Sullivan expedition against the northern Indians, and on the 18th of that month he received from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of this State a warrant to organize and hold a military or traveling lodge in his regiment, which was known as No. 19 on the grand lodge registry.

On the 23d of April a little detachment, on its way to

Wyoming, was ambushed by a party of Indians, and Capt. Davis, of the 11th Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Jones, of a Delaware regiment, were slain, and were buried where they fell. While Sullivan's army remained at Wilkes-Barre, it was resolved to bring the bodies of these slain officers to Wyoming for burial. A committee of lodges and a detachment of soldiers, accompanied by a regimental band, accordingly proceeded to the place where they were buried, reopened their graves, and bore the bodies to the valley where the army was encamped, where they were again consigned to the earth with appropriate military and Masonic ceremonies. Two days after this the army took up its march for Tioga Point, and here, at the particular request of the Masonic brethren, Aug. 12, 1779, Dr. Rogers delivered an address in Masonic form commemorative of the fallen soldiers. It was, however, seven years, before this ancient brotherhood obtained a permanent foot-hold in the county.

Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, *Athens.*—The early lodges in the North Branch valley were at Newtown, now Elmira, in 1793, and in Wilkes-Barre in 1794. In this lodge, still existing as No. 61, Arnold Colt was made a Mason. He soon after came to Tioga Point to reside, and while here, in conjunction with other brethren, obtained a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for a lodge at Tioga Point. It was granted June 24, 1796, but was not issued until July 6, 1796, and the lodge was not organized under it until May 21, 1798, nearly two years later. Arnold Colt was its first Master, Dr. Stephen Hopkins its Senior Warden, and Captain Ira Hopkins its Junior Warden. The registry number of the lodge is No. 70, at Tioga Point, Luzerne county. The warrant is on parchment, and is still preserved in good condition in the lodge as the authority for its work.

The lodge organized with some of the most prominent names in northern Pennsylvania upon its rolls. These were the Spaldings, Satterlee, Stephens, Kingsbury, Shepard, Paine, Murray, Cash, and Park, who were among its constituent members. The meeting for organization was held at the house of George Welles, on Tioga Point. Fourteen members formed the first constituency.

For many years the lodge at Tioga Point covered a large territory. Southward, the nearest was at Wilkes-Barre; eastward, Great Bend; westward, Elmira; and Canandaigua farther to the north. The place of meeting continued for a number of years to be in George Welles' public-house, which is near the spot where Pike's hotel recently stood.

June 21, 1811, the proprietors of Athens academy sold to the lodge the right and title to the upper room of their building, provided the lodge would proceed to finish the said upper room immediately, and pay the trustees the sum of $80. After expending about $400, the lodge met in the room for the first time Jan. 28, 1812.

During the Morgan excitement the lodge suspended work for a short time, but soon rallied and began anew. They have always preserved their old charter. Although other lodges have crowded closer to them, both in New York and Pennsylvania, the members of this lodge have kept it in a flourishing condition, and have ever maintained the spirit of its first by-laws: "No private piques, or quarrels about nations, families, religion, or politics, shall be brought within the doors of this lodge."

The meetings of the lodge are now held in a finely-furnished hall, and its roll of members, as in days of yore, contains some of the most honored names in the community. They have about 100 members.

Union Lodge, No. 108, *Towanda.*—This lodge first convened under its charter, April 3, 1807, at the house of Amos Mix, in Wysox. There were present Oratio Grant, Master; Amos Mix, Senior Warden; Ebenezer Smith, Junior Warden; Josiah Grant, Treas.; George Scott, Sec.; and fourteen others. No records of any preliminary meetings are preserved, but the first notice we have of it is a lodge fully organized in legal form under its charter. The assemblies of the lodge were held at various places in Wysox and in Orwell until 1813, when a permanent lodge-room appears to have been furnished by arrangement with William Myer, Myersburg.

The work of the fraternity was done with much regularity until 1832, when, yielding to the then great pressure of public opinion, the aprons were laid aside and the tools dropped, to be resumed only on rare occasions, as the celebration of a St. John's day, until November 14, 1839. At this date a meeting was held at the house of William Myer, and the lodge thoroughly and energetically revived. Its labor has been continuous since that time. The scene of its labors was changed in December, 1839, to Towanda, where its meetings were held first in the old "Fire-proof," then in the present Odd-Fellows' hall, and finally, as now, in their own Masonic hall.

The lodge works under its old charter and preserves its old records with much pride, finding in them many names identified not only with Bradford County's history, but carried on the rolls of State and national fame. Its present membership is 200.

Evergreen Lodge, No. 163, *Monroeton*, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, March 1, 1819. The first principal officers were Eliphalet Mason, Master; Simon Kinney, Senior Warden; and Russell Fowler, Junior Warden. By the condition of its charter, Evergreen lodge was to hold its meetings at "Towanda, in Bradford County, or within five miles therefrom." Like Union lodge, the places of its gatherings varied from Myersburg to Monroe, to suit the convenience of its members. The charter was surrendered for a short time during the Morgan troubles, but restored again, since which the work has been regularly and duly performed. In 1870 the lodge dismissed about 40 of its members to form a lodge at Dushore, Sullivan county. It now numbers about 50 members. As it enters upon the sixtieth year of its history, it bears this noble record of its work, "that it has always extended the open hand of Masonic charity to the needy, maintained the landmarks of the order, buried its dead, made the widow and the orphan its beneficiaries, and has never knowingly turned the worthy away empty."

Trojan Lodge, No. 306, *Troy.*—This lodge, although chartered Jan. 19, 1857, did not hold its first meeting until June 5 of that year. The principal officers named in the charter were Elihu Case, Master; Amasa Greeno, Senior Warden; Jere Adams, Junior Warden. The first meeting of the lodge was held in the rooms where the lodge now meets. There were seven constituent members mentioned in the charter, while now the membership is 125.

Canton Lodge, No. 415.—This lodge was duly chartered March 4, 1868, and held its first meeting April 30. C. W. Landon was its first Master; Warren Landon, Senior Warden; W. W. Whitman, Junior Warden, and B. W. Clark, See. The lodge has at present a membership of 70.

Roman Lodge, No. 418, *Rome.*—This lodge is working under a charter which bears date March 9, 1868. The first meeting was June 29, with L. A. Ridgeway, Master; D. R. Woodburn, Senior Warden; E. M. Farrar, Junior Warden; L. L. Moody, See.; John Passmore, Treas.; and ten other brethren present. The lodge has in its membership some of the most influential persons in the community, and from its organization has been doing a good work in the dissemination of the principles of the order; while opposition has served to increase its membership and its usefulness. It holds semi-monthly communications. A Star lodge for the benefit of the wives and sisters of members is connected with it, and meets as occasion requires. Its present membership is 49.

Smithfield Lodge, No. 428, *East Smithfield.*—This lodge was organized by the District Deputy Grand Master, George D. Montanye, Jan. 25, 1869, under a charter of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, bearing date Sept. 10, 1868, with nine charter members, of whom A. W. Seward was Master; J. O. Gerould, Senior Warden; H. Mont Moody, Junior Warden; and Wm. E. Voorhis, Treas. The lodge is in a condition of healthy growth, and numbers fifty-five members. It has on its roll 76 members, of whom four have died.

Le Ray Lodge, No. 471, *Le Raysville*, was chartered March 2, and held its first meeting June 22, 1870, with the following as its principal officers, viz.: W. S. Heaton, Master; S. W. Little, Senior Warden; Wm. B. Stevens, Junior Warden. Its membership at present is 45.

There are at this time connected with the order more than seven hundred souls.

ODD-FELLOWS.*

Odd-Fellowship was planted in Bradford County at a time when the so-called secret societies of the day were in such disrepute that it was no uncommon thing for religious bodies to refuse fellowship to any person belonging to such organizations; but friendship, love, and truth have asserted their mild dominion, and the Father of all good will ever receive the thanks of the many who have been relieved by fraternal hands while in sickness and distress. Time alone shall reveal the many deeds of kindness that have been put in practical form by the members of the order, while in the lodge-room guided by the influence of the best of all books, the Bible.

Monroeton Lodge, No. 137, has the honor of being the first in the county. It was instituted by David Blair, D. D. G. M., of Lycoming county, on the 12th of February, 1846. The petitioners were J. D. Murphy, of No. 70; J. N. Sumner, of No. 84; Charles Burrows, of No. 112; D. H. Goodwin, of No. 60; Harmon Burch, of No. 112; Wm. Strickland, of No. 114; D. C. Salsbury, of No. 76, and E. W. Morgan, of No. 13. At the first meeting the following were admitted to membership by initiation: Anthony Mullen, Henry S. Salsbury, Wm. Gosline, Jos. B. Smith, Robert Hunter, Eliphalet Mason, Dr. Samuel Huston, Ira H. Stevens, S. S. Hinman, Peter C. Ward, Elias Mathewson, O. D. Satterlee, O. O. Shipman, Benj. Wilcox, Geo. Tracy, James H. Wells, Byron Kingsbury, and Wilson Rodgers. Gordon F. Mason was admitted by card at the first meeting, and is supposed to have been the first resident of the order in the county; he was also the first D. D. G. M. Lodges may sicken and die as this one did; but the principles of the institution live. No. 137 was reorganized April 25, 1874, by Grand Sire Nicholson, assisted by G. W. Blackman, D. D. G. M.; Robt. Innis, of No. 687; E. J. Clauson, of No. 167; and F. J. Calkins, of No. 247. The officers were: Patrick Dunfee, N. G.; M. M. Coolbaugh, V. G.; A. Mullen, See.; and J. M. Gregg, Treas.

The old records of No. 165 were destroyed by fire, so we are unable to name its first officers. J. M. Ely, Jr., and others, deserve much credit for furnishing their new hall in a very tasteful manner, which is decidedly the finest in the county.

Among the most active members of No. 167 were Hon. Wm. Elwell, E. W. Baird, J. C. Adams, D. Vandercook, E. D. Montanye, Wm. A. Chamberlain, Hon. Joseph Powell, and C. S. Russell. No. 247 in its youth had the zeal of Frank Smith, E. W. Hazard, W. G. Newbery, V. M. Long, John McKeon, J. A. Pierce, Wm. Morgan, Ed. Oliver, and others to carry it onward. No. 231 was instituted with J. W. Griffin, Wm. Gosline, A. G. Pickard, S. H. Newman, and Dr. W. S. Baker as charter members. J. W. Griffin was secretary of the lodge twenty years, devoting more time to the interests of the order than any other member in western Bradford. Nos. 167, 247, 321, and 503 were the only lodges that withstood the devastating effects of the late civil war. With such men as Father Griffin, Father Jonathan Buttles, E. J. Clauson, G. W. Blackman, D. D. G. M., and many others, the order has not only survived and regained its former numbers, but has increased the number of lodges from 11 to 27. About one-half of the lodges own the halls in which they meet, while nearly all the rest rent halls built especially for them. The following members have served as D. D. G. M.: Col. Gordon F. Mason and E. B. Coolbaugh, of No. 137; H. C. Baird, of 165; D. Vandercook, Hon. Wm. Elwell, Gen. H. J. Madill, and A. J. Noble, of No. 167; Frank Smith, of No. 247; Hon. O. H. P. Kinney and G. W. Blackman, of No. 446; J. W. Griffin and N. Rockwell, of No. 321; P. G. Gridley, of No. 480; L. B. Pierce, of No. 416; Jonathan Buttles, of No. 488; L. M. Hewitt, of No. 503; D. P. Knapp, of No. 687. The labor of G. W. Blackman during the past few years has added much to the real life of the order. There are only two subordinate encampments in the county.

Bradford Encampment, No. 41, was instituted at Towanda, Aug. 27, 1846, with the following officers: Wm. H. Strickland, C. P.; D. C. Salsbury, H. P.; E. W. Morgan, S. W.; G. F. Mason, J. W.; S. H. Stephens, Scribe.

Canton Encampment, No. 184, was instituted June 17, 1869, with the following officers: J. W. Griffin, C. P.;

* By A. T. Lilley.

M. M. Trout, H. P.; A. Burt, S. W.; A. T. Lilley, Scribe; N. S. Denmark, Treas.

Wyalusing Encampment was instituted April 7, 1871, but has been removed to Meshoppen, Wyoming county.

J. W. Griffin, M. M. Trout, E. J. Clauson, and Dr. Cleveland have filled the position of D. D. G. C. P.

The following table gives the names, numbers, etc., of the various lodges in the county. There is much of especial interest to the order that our space in this history precludes.

Name.	No.	Date of Institution.	Date of Reorganization.	First Noble Grand.	First Vice Grand.	First Secretary.	First Treasurer.	Instituted by.	Membership Oct. 1, 1877.
Monroeton	137	Feb. 10, 1846	Apr. 25, 1874	D. C. Salsbury	E. W. Morgan	Gordon F. Mason	W. H. Strickland	David Blair	63
Athens	165	*March 9, 1846.	Nov. 2, 1874	*a* J. B. Reeve	*a* D. W. Tripp	*a* J. M. Ely	*a* J. F. Ovenshire	J. B. Nicholson, G. S.	78
Bradford	167	July 1, 1846		Wm. Elwell	Stephen Pierce	Charles Reed	O. R. Tyler	James Gamble	157
Priam	247	Aug. 31, 1847		Frank Smith	E. W. Hazard	W. G. Newbery	C. F. Fitch	Gordon F. Mason	75
Canton	321	Oct 2 ?, 1848		Wm. Gosline	Dr. W. S. Baker	A. G. Pickard	J. W. Griffin	Hon. Wm. Elwell	133
Anstinville	326	Aug. 21, 1848	Dec. 30, 1872	*a* E. S. Hulslander	*a* G. W. Besley	*a* H. M. Ferguson	*a* John Morgan	D. P. Knapp	41
Springfield	381	Feb. 28, 1850	†† Sept. 16, 1871.	Tho. Smead	H. W. Root	Dr. Theo. Wilder	C. P. Williams	David Vandercook	86
Le Rays	416	*Oct. 31, 1850	July 9, 1875	*a* Dr. C. S. Dusenbury	Stephen Gorham	L. P. Blackman	*a* John Baldwin	J. B. Nicholson, G. S.	55
Valley	446	Nov. 15, 1851	June 23, 1871	Somers Kinney	*a* Samuel Griffin	Horace Kinney	*a* Edwin Gore	Henry C. Baird	120
Rome	480	Sept. 12, 1853	Nov. 8, 1872	*a* H. D. Towner	*a* J. H. Allen	*a* W. H. Shaw		D. P. Knapp	75
Asylum	488	July 21, 1853	†Oct. 17, 1862	Henry Kinney	D. L. States	A. J. Stone	David Wilson	Gen. H. J. Madill	40
Wyalusing	503	Apr. 14, 1854		Joshua Burrows	Hiram Elliott	L. W. Camp	Harrison Black	" " "	113
New Albany	682	Dec. 23, 1869		G. W. Burdick	Geo. H. Kendall	S. D. Steriger	D. W. Harshburger	L. M. Hewitt	52
Granville Centre	687	Dec. 21, 1869		Robert Innis	M. O. Loomis	P. M. Sayles	Adam Innis	J. B. Nicholson, G. S.	91
Aspinwall	789	March 14, 1872		James R. Brasted	J. D. Wolf	Geo. H. Knapp	Ed. Wright	D. P. Knapp	63
Barclay	807	July 12, 1872		Chas. Hutchinson	John Ditchburn	L. S. Kelder	Ed. Wheatley	" "	107
White Lily	808	Sept. 19, 1872		U. Snover	A. B. Culver	A. B. Porter		" "	61
Le Roy	843	June 24, 1873		A. T. Lilley	Wm. F. Robinson	M. L. Wooster	J. E. Lilley	J. B. Nicholson, G. S.	58
Silvaraville	887	Nov. 11, 1874		J. J. Culver	Wm. Christian	E. L. Taylor		G. W. Blackman	53
Burlington	904	March 26, 1875		L. M. Rundall	P. P. Burns	N. W. Lane	R. R. Phelps	" "	74
Clauson	920	Nov. 23, 1875		G. H. Fitch	Wm. Kentner	I. M. Sweet		" "	45
Wells	921	Dec. 16, 1875		Capt. Albert Judson	C. L. Shephard	A. B. Hathaway		" "	59
Sylvan	926	Feb. 1, 1876		J. H. Calkins	A. M. Card	Geo. P. Monroe	Peleg Peck	" "	66
Smithfield	928	Jan. 15, 1876		E. G. Durfey	J. L. Vincent	O. Gerould		" "	57
Northern Tier	930	March 28, 1876		Peter Vortendyke	Wm. George	Ira Crane	L. Pitt	" "	55
Litchfield	938	Jan. 29, 1876		A. P. Wolcott	F. H. Sherman	J. C. McKinney	Chas. Campbell	Geo. F. Borie, G. M.	43
Bentley Creek	943	Oct. 20, 1876		Geo. Miller	Alvin May	E. M. Tuton	V. S. Vincent	G. W. Blackman	43
									1963

* Charter granted. † Reorganized by O. H. Kinney. †† Reorganized by J. W. Griffin. *a* Officers selected at reorganization.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Towanda Lodge, No. 290.—This order, which was first introduced to the public as a military organization, taking its origin in the United States army during the late war, is a beneficiary society, having for its object the mutual aid and relief of its members in distress and want. The first lodge of the order in this county was instituted in Towanda, in 1871, largely through the instrumentality of H. S. Clark, Esq., formerly a member of Laceyville lodge, by George H. Jones, Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. There were about thirty charter members, and the lodge at once took rank as among the most worthy and respectable in the borough. The charter bears date April 6, 1871. At its organization the principal officers were H. S. Clark, V. P.; H. J. Madill, C. C.; G. H. Horton, V. C.; A. D. Harding, K. of R. S. The organization has been a very prosperous one, and has now about one hundred members, and meets every Tuesday evening, in the hall in Montanye's block.

On the establishment of the order in the county Mr. Clark was appointed District Deputy G. C., and held the office for two years. The deputies who have succeeded him have been H. J. Madill, O. A. Black, B. F. Crossley, B. Benedict, and J. N. Califf, the present incumbent.

Minnequa Lodge, No. 374.—Mr. Clark, in connection with James McIntosh, of Philadelphia, an officer of the grand lodge, instituted a lodge at Canton, with the following as its principal officers: Theodore Pierce, V. P.; J. A. McNaught, C. C.; E. L. Manly, V. C.; M. R. Doty, K. of R. S. The lodge meets on Monday evening. It has at present a membership of about 30.

Mountain Cliff Lodge, at Barclay, was instituted by Mr. Clark, April 8, 1873, with the following persons filling its principal chairs, to wit., John Kellock, V. P; F. M. Miner, C. C.; William Johnson, V. C.; John Noble, K. of R. S. Its meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.*

Bradford Grange, No. 39, of Pike township, was the first organization of the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Bradford County. It was organized in 1873. S. W. Buek, of Le Raysville, was the first District Deputy Master in the county. He organized more granges than any other deputy, from the fact that the farmers of Bradford are a reading people, and were, almost with common consent, ready to receive the principles of the institution. Forty-eight subordinate granges soon found themselves in the midst of opposition, much of which was for lack of a perfect knowledge of the principles and the benefits to be derived from the order. In accordance with the spirit of progress, a council for the county was formed at Wyalusing, in 1874. Hon. D. Lilley was elected Master; H. B. Morgan, Overseer; A. T. Lilley, Lecturer, and Hon. P. H. Buck, Sec. Since then the council has given place to the Bradford Pomona grange. So far, the greatest benefit that has been derived by the Patrons is of an educational nature. More thorough knowledge of the general principles of mercantile business has been infused into the common mind, and now the tide of research is reaching to improvements that must have a lasting effect upon the whole communities wherein the granges are located. Those who joined the institution from idle curiosity, or from some

* By A. T. Lilley.

other equally unstable cause, have naturally fallen away, leaving the stanch, enduring Patrons to carry out the principles of their own choice, which are not excelled by those of any organization of less than divine origin. Every village and hamlet in the county has felt the beneficial effects of its teachings. The county has been well represented in the State Grange by C. E. Gladding, as Business Agent at Philadelphia; Ezra Loomis as one of the Executive Committee; V. S. Landon, E. R. Delong, A. D. Munn, as Deputies; and now by V. E. Piollet, as Master. The Pomona grange has had efficient Masters, such as Hon. B. La Porte and E. R. Delong.

The Patrons of Western Bradford and Eastern Tioga have formed a Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has a capital of nearly $300,000. The officers are Hon. D. Lilley, president; B. F. Newbery, secretary, and Ezra Loomis, treasurer. None but Patrons can be insured in the company. It is believed that grange fairs will add much to the interest and permanency of the order. Last autumn, Open Hand and Rome granges each held fairs that have been pronounced very successful. The order of Patrons of Husbandry is yet in its infancy, but there are no good reasons to suppose its life shall be of less duration than the organizations of any other avocation. The following list presents to the reader the name, number, location, etc., of the granges as first formed.

Name.	No.	Location.	Master.	Secretary.
Bradford	39	Pike	S. W. Buck	G. N. De Wolf.
Wysauking	58	Wysox	V. E. Piollet	E. G. Owen.
Tuscarora	69	Tuscarora	Bela Cogswell	J. H. Atkins.
Columbia	83	Columbia	C. E. Gladding	J. R. Watkins.
Rome	95	Rome	J. Passmore	W. H. Shaw.
South Hill	99	Orwell	Capt. I. A. Park	C. C. Stewart.
D. B. Mauger	111	Athens	Capt. Jno. Griffin	W. P. Murray.
Wyalusing	124	Wyalusing	J. W. Ingham	J. R. Taylor.
Aspinwall	137	Wells	David Carey	J. E. Warner.
South Creek	138	South Creek	E. T. Robbins	S. S. Thompson.
Oscalua	142	North Towanda	E. R. Delong	A. C. Smith.
Sheshequin	145	Sheshequin	Wm. Snyder	G. W. Kinney.
Open Hand	153	Le Roy	A. T. Lilley	J. N. Holcomb.
Springfield	154	Springfield	S. D. Harkness	S. D. Phillips.
Union	155	West Burlington	Ezra Loomis	A. L. Blackwell.
Burlington	160	Burlington	Job Morley	F. J. Morley.
Cascade	169	Wyalusing	W. Chamberlain	Cyrus Avery.
Herrick	170	Herrick	G. W. Elliott	J. L. Camp.
Ulster	173	Ulster	S. S. Lockwood	W. H. Rockwell.
Ondawa	174	Springfield	Wm. A. Bullock	S. S. Huggins.
Spring Hill	178	Spring Hill	Ferris Ackley	A. B. Sumner.
Potterville	181	Orwell	A. G. Matthews	Ira W. Corbin.
Troy	182	Troy	E. C. Rockwell	B. F. Newbery.
Wappasening	188	Windham	Geo. Moscrip	R. W. Darling.
Highland	193	Litchfield	A. D. Munn	A. J. Layton.
Central	194	Sheshequin	Wm. Patterson	L. E. Post.
Towanda	200	Towanda	H. L. Scott	James M. Piatt.
Towanda Valley	204	West Franklin	Ogden Varney	T. J. Smiley.
New Albany	205	Albany	Amasa Heverley	F. N. Wilcox.
North Orwell	208	Orwell	J. H. Brown	Wm. A. Sible.
Asylum	211	Asylum	Hon. B. La Porte	Dwight Kellum.
Washington	213	Athens	G. H. Sible	Geo. Rightmire.
Smithfield	214	Smithfield	A. O. Tracy	E. P. Tracy.
Minnequa	222	Canton	C. B. Taylor	S. M. Smith.
Monroe	231	Monroe	J. B. M. Hinman	W. A. Park.
Lincoln	237	Ridgberry	V. S. Vincent	Wm. Dickinson.
Towanda Glen	238	Towanda	Daniel Decker	E. N. Decker.
Mercur	245	Standing Stone	G. A. Stephens	H. C. Stephens.
West Granville	257	West Granville	V. S. Landon	J. W. Merritt.
Iona	272	Franklin	Sterne McKee	E. J. Robinson.
Evergreen	287	Terry	Maj. U. Terry	J. H. Schoonover
West Warren	298	Warren	J. S. Rodgers	J. S. Dickenson.
Granville Centre	309	Granville	V. Saxton	S. A. Rockwell.
Beech Flatts	336	Canton	J. R. Wright	F. W. Hickok.
Standing Stone	354	Standing Stone	Myron Kingsley	Ella Kingsley.
Wilmot	512	Wilmot	Martin Sax	M. B. Ryder.
Wells	524	Wells	S. H. Ingersoll	S. B. Sergeant.
Piollet	554	Rome	James L. Parker	F. A. Bradley.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows: 1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2. To assist such former comrades as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. 3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to the national constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.

The first organization of this order was at Towanda, June 17, 1867. H. A. Frink, Commander. The post was kept up until 1869, when it was disbanded. The post was reorganized Jan. 1, 1874, and now numbers among its members some of the best men of the town. The number of the post is 68.

Post No. 115 was organized at Stevensville, July 11, 1868, and disbanded the same year.

Post No. 119 was organized at Troy, in 1868, and was disbanded in 1869. This post was reorganized at Burlington.

Post No. 124 organized at East Smithfield, April 25, 1868, and disbanded some time afterwards. Reorganized Aug. 8, 1873.

Post No. 202 organized Feb. 1, 1870, at Athens.

Post No. 154 organized at Le Raysville, Sept. 5, 1868, and disbanded in 1869. Reorganized as No. 33, Aug. 9, 1876.

Post No. 227, at Ulster, organized Nov. 7, 1873.

Post No. 72, at New Albany, organized June 26, 1877.

Post No. 69, at Rome, organized Aug. 22, 1877.

Post No. 74, at Wyalusing, organized Sept. 13, 1877.

Post No. 91, at Canton, organized Nov. 16, 1877.

Post No. 86, at Herrickville, organized Dec. 20, 1877.

Those who have organized posts, and have been instrumental in extending the usefulness of this order, are Charles T. Hull, H. A. Frink, J. Andrew Wilt, M. E. Warner, C. G. Rockwell, and James H. Wilson.

There are ten posts in the county (February, 1878) in good working order. Through the instrumentality of the G. A. R., an encampment and reunion of the soldiers was held on the fair-grounds in the fall of 1877. Many needy comrades and soldier orphans and widows have been helped by this organization.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

This order originated in Louisville, Ky., in June, 1873, and has for its objects (1) to unite fraternally all acceptable men of every profession, business, or occupation; (2) to give moral and material aid to its members by holding moral, scientific, and instructive lectures, encouraging each other in business, and assisting one another in obtaining employment; (3) to establish a benefit fund from which a sum not to exceed $2000 shall be paid at the death of each member to his family, as he may direct; (4) to establish a fund for the relief of sick or distressed members. There is at present but one lodge of the order in the county, and that is

Crystal Lodge, No. 57, at Towanda, was organized Jan.

14, 1875, by Supreme Dictator D. Wilson, of Boston. It has a membership now of forty-two, and meets every Monday evening in the hall of the Knights of Pythias, in Montanye's block, corner of Main and Court streets. The prineipal offieers of the lodge are C. C. Mower, Dietator; O. A. Black, Viee-Dietator; C. M. Myer, Assistant Dictator, and J. R. Kittridge, reporter. The medieal examiner is S. M. Woodburn, M.D. This is the only lodge in the county.

KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Towanda Lodge, No. 370, was chartered in 1871, and meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in its hall in Patton's block, corner of Maine and Bridge streets.

PATRIOTIC ORDER OF SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington Camp, No. 190, was chartered in 1873, and meets at their hall over Frost's store, on Main street, Towanda.

SAINT PATRICK'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1870, and meets in the basement story of the Catholie church, on the first Sunday of each month. Its object is to afford relief to suffering Catholies.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS — LAW — ASSOCIATION OF MAGISTRATES — JUDGE LYNCH — BAR OF BRADFORD — MEDICAL SOCIETY — HOMŒOPATHY.

THE LAW.

ASSOCIATED MAGISTRATES OF NORTHERN LUZERNE.

As a fitting introduction to this ehapter, an aeeount of an assoeiation of the justiees of the peaee in the northern part of old Luzerne county is here given. A preliminary meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Stevens, Esq., in Wyalusing, Feb. 8, 1810, "for the purpose of forming a soeiety and fixing on eertain preeedents to govern said soeiety." There were present ten justiees, representing every distriet in that part of this county which was embraeed in Luzerne. Henry V. Champin was chosen president, and George Seott secretary. A eommittee was appointed to draft a eonstitution and rules to govern the soeiety. Among the resolutions passed at this meeting was one in whieh they deelare "that we will use our best endeavors to suppress all pettifogging whereby it appears they do it with an intention to stir up and eneourage litigation;" and another, "that we will for the future use our best endeavors in our offieial eapacity to suppress vice and immorality." The association also gave its opinion on several legal questions affeeting the praetice of justiees' eourts.

The seeond meeting was held at the same plaee June 12, 1810, at which eight justices were present. At this meeting a eonstitution was adopted, which provided that the name of the soeiety should be the "Associated Magistrates resident in the north part of Luzerne County;" that three stated meetings of the association should be held each year; that every member of the soeiety shall take every neeessary preeaution to suppress lawsuits and to bring about reconeiliation between eontending parties; in all ordinary eases to notify persons eomplained of for the non-payment of debts previous to any eompulsory measures being taken, when it will not make an unneeessary delay of payment, or endanger the plaintiff of losing his money; to be vigilant and watchful over themselves and others; to admonish and reprove immoral characters of every deseription, and by all proper means to suppress all viee and immorality at all times and plaees; and to diseountenanee pettifoggers of every deseription. Eaeh member of the association was required to present at least one law question for diseussion at eaeh meeting, whieh was to be deeided by a vote of ayes and noes to be reeorded by the seeretary.

Oet. 2, 1810, a third meeting of the association was held at the house of Jaeob Myer, in Wysox. Eliphalet Mason was admitted a member, but Charles Brown was rejected beeause "of his not residing within the township for which he was eommissioned."

This is the last meeting of the association of which the reeords have been preserved. At the next meeting of the legislature the eounty of Bradford was erected, and it was eertain that eourts would be established in a short time which would supersede the association; but this record is valuable as indieating the state of society at this period and the eharacter of the magistrates who dispensed justiee to the people.

The 11th judicial district was eomposed of the eounties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wayne. John Banister Gibson was the first president judge, and his task was an arduous one, as his district extended along nearly one-half the entire length of the State. He was promoted to the bench of the supreme eourt. He was suceeeded by Thomas Burnside, who soon resigned, and Edward Herrick took his place in 1818.

FIRST COURT AND BAR.

The first court for the county was held January, 1813, at the tavern-house of William Means, in the lower part of Towanda, which was for many years known as the old red tavern, and I think* Simon Kinney, Ethan Baldwin, and Alphonso C. Stuart were the only resident attorneys in the county. Edward Herrick was admitted at a subsequent term the same year. The end of Stuart was a tragie one. About 1817 he removed to Belleville, Ill., where, for some reason, one Bennett proposed to him to fight a sham duel. The guns were loaded by individuals who put no balls in either weapon, but before reaching the ground selected for the duel to take plaee Bennett stepped to one side and put a ball into his rifle, and Stuart fell, mortally wounded. Bennett made his eseape, but was apprehended about a year after, tried, convicted, and executed.

The court-house was first oeeupied at May term, 1815; the room for holding eourts, together with the offices of the prothonotary and the county commissioners, being on the same floor, but separated from eaeh other by partitions.

* Judge Bullock.

FAIR PLAY.

"And there was no magistrate in the land to put them to shame in anything"

The above quotation from Scripture was very appropriate to the inhabitants of northern Pennsylvania at its early settlement. They were remote from the place of holding courts, and the force and operation of laws was scarcely felt among them. Yet they had codes and courts of their own in each neighborhood, to which all had to submit, and where justice was administered without "sale, denial, or delay." We give one instance of a proceeding of this kind, which was had in the township of Ulster.

"David Couch was accused of having slandered one of his neighbors. In ordinary cases at the present time, a suit of this kind continues for several years before its final determination. He was brought at once before a court specially convened for that purpose, the proof was conclusive against him, and he was sentenced to receive a certain number of stripes with an oak sprout cut for the occasion. The sentence was immediately put into execution, and with the delay of scarcely an hour from the commencement, he went home if not a better, a better whipped man than he came."*

THE BAR OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

The bar of Bradford has been noted from the first organization of the courts of the county in 1813 to the present, for ability and worth. In its early history there may have been characters that have stood out more prominently than now, but they may have been developed by the circumstances and requirements of their day, which, lacking in the present more prosaic times, leaves just as able men perhaps in comparative obscurity. But the past and present of Bradford's roll of attorneys is an honorable one. They have borne the good name of Bradford into the national and State councils, and given it a bright radiance among the honored names of the Union. In the senate and the lower house of congress, in the halls of the State, on its supreme bench, and on the battle-fields of the Union, in defense of the integrity of the nation, Bradford has won imperishable renown through the statesmanship, erudition, and indomitable bravery and will of her sons. Her Wilmot has carried her fame to the ends of the earth, in that glorious proviso for freedom, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in any of said territories,† except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

Her Purple has carried the name of the county to the supreme bench of the great prairie State (Illinois); her Booth dispenses justice, fair and impartial, from the bench of the chief city of the great northwest, that sits a queen at the head of the great lakes. Mercur adorns the supreme bench of the great Keystone commonwealth, where Lewis sat before him; while Herrick, Williston, Bullock have presided with honor over the courts of their own district, a seat now as worthily filled by Morrow. Overton represents an intelligent constituency, with credit to himself and honor to them, in congress, in the seat long held by the veteran Wilmot. On the field of war the bar of Bradford has been none the less distinguished. Watkins, learned, affable, courteous, and brave, sealed his devotion to his country with his life's blood; Madill bears about his person honorable scars, received in her service; Overton gained unfading laurels in the defense of the axiom "all men are created free and equal;" McKean, Carnochan, and others for a time doffed the gown of the barrister for the blouse of the soldier, laid down the brief to solve more knotted intricacies with the sword, and aided in placing the honor of their country on high in the annals of patriotism. Others, less publicly prominent, have added largely to the lustre of the bar in times past, among them Baldwin, Scott, Kinney, Evans, Overton (senior), Patton, Strong, Cash, Adams, Barstow, Watkins, Elwell, Ward, Patrick, Sanderson, and others of equal merit.

THE BAR—PAST AND PRESENT.

William Prentice, who was admitted to the bar in Luzerne Co., Pa., at the November session of the common pleas in 1799, at the age of thirty-four years, was the first full-fledged attorney in what is now Bradford County.

1813–14.—These attorneys, given under this date, were in attendance on the first terms of the common pleas held in those years, and signed an agreement as to the rules of pleading: Edward Herrick* (afterwards president judge of the district), Ethan Baldwin,* Charles Catlin, Simon Kinney,* C. F. Welles.*

1816.—Edward Overton, not in practice.

1818.—William Patton,* Horace Williston* (president judge of district), Robert Welles, Darius Bullock* (president judge of district).

1819.—David Cash.*

1823.—D. F. Barstow.*

1824.—J. C. Adams.*

1826.—Alpheus Ingham, Rinaldo D. Parker (in West Virginia).

1828.—Wm. Watkins,* Ellis Lewis* (judge of supreme court, Pa.).

1830.—E. W. Baird,* Hiram Payne.

1832.—William Elwell (president judge 26th district, Pa.), James T. Hale* (president judge 25th district, Pa.; M. C., 1859–64), Mason Hulett, Stephen Pierce.

1833.—Norman H. Purple (justice supreme court, Illinois), Hiram Thomas.

1834.—David Wilmot* (M. C.; U. S. Senator; judge court claims U. S.).

1835.—Silas Noble.

1837.—Lyman E. De Wolf (Chicago), C. L. Ward,* L. P. Williston, territorial judge, U. S.

1838.—H. W. Patrick.†

1839.—Julius R. Barstow,* Roswell C. Ingalls.

1840.—Edward Elwell, George Sanderson, Hutchins T. Wilcox.

1841.—St. John Goodrich, James Holiday, E. W. Hazard, S. G. Patrick, Wilson Scott.

1842.—H. C. Baird,† H. C. Kelly, L. H. Pierce, Elhanan Smith.†

1843.—Ulysses Mercur (justice supreme court, Pa.).

1844.—Henry Booth (judge circuit court, Cook Co.,

* Dr. Bullock. † Territory acquired by the Mexican War.

* Dead. † Of the present bar.

Ill., Chicago), O. H. P. Kinney, Morris S. Wattles (judge in Wisconsin), Francis Smith,* Julius Sherwood,* James E. Pierce, Thomas Smead, Thomas Welles.

1845.—Charles Kellum (Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., State senator), Wm. G. Scott, John E. Canfield.*

1846.—S. F. Wilson (additional judge in Tioga, Potter, and McKean district).

1847.—Hugh Tyler,* Wm. H. Peck,* James H. Welles, George O. Welles, Edwin Hurlbut, Galusha A. Grow (M. C.).

1848.—W. R. De Witt, N. P. Case, Eli B. Parsons,† Nathan C. Elsbree,† N. Miller Stephens, Geo. R. Barker.

1851.—James Macfarlane (on geological survey of Pennsylvania), Henry J. Madill† (Col. 141st Pa. Vols.; major-general by brevet), Joseph B. Reeve,† Marvin E. Mills.

1853.—Milton H. Case, Isaac N. Evans,† Mark H. Greenman,* Miles F. Kinney,* Harvey McAlpin,* D. Alanson Overton,† Paul D. Morrow (president judge of district), Guy H. Watkins* (killed before Petersburg, Va.), Ralph Tozer.

1855.—A. Chauncey Lyman,* Henry B. McKean.

1857.—Geo. De La Montanye,* Jas. J. Siebeneck.

1858.—Edward Overton, Jr.† (M. C., 1877–78; lieut.-col. 50th Pa. Vols.).

1859.—H. N. Williams.†

1860.—Thomas J. Ingham (president judge of Sullivan and Wyoming district, Pa.), James Wood,† Benj. M. Peck (prothonotary).

1861.—Thomas Ryan (M. C. from Kansas, 1877–78), Edw. T. Elliott (not in practice), Charles Mercur (not in practice), Wm. T. Davies† (State senate), Warner H. Carnochan,† F. G. Coburn.*

1862.—Delos Rockwell,† Henry Keeler.

1863.—Henry Peet,* Jacob De Witt,* John W. Mix.†

1864.—Wm. A. Peck, S. R. Payne,† John N. Califf.†

1865.—Edward Herrick, Jr.

1868.—F. G. Patrick, W. Hersey Watkins (editor in Kansas).

1869.—J. H. Shaw,† Wm. H. Thompson.†

1870.—William Foyle,† D. D. Fassett, Hiram C. Johns, Joseph R. Harris (St. Louis, Mo.), D. C. De Witt.†

1871.—E. C. Gridley,† H. F. Maynard.†

1872.—Judson W. Stone,† Henry Streeter,† C. L. Lamb, J. S. Tozer, Isaiah McPherson,† D. W. Smith.

1873.—J. Ferris Shoemaker,† P. C. J. De Angelis, S. W. Little.†

1874.—Adelbert C. Fanning,† John F. Sanderson,† W. E. Chilson,† Frank F. Drake (district attorney for Sullivan county, Pa.).

1875.—J. Andrew Wilt,† Rodney A. Mercur,† Wm. Maxwell,† Gordon F. Mason,† Llewellyn Elsbree,† Elisha L. Hillis,† Wm. Little,† George D. Stroud,† E. F. Goff,† O. D. Kinney.†

1876.—E. J. Angle.†

1877.—L. M. Hall,† Wm. J. Young,† Augustus Redfield,† Thomas E. Myer,† Arthur Head,† Charles M. Hall.†

1878.—Albert Morgan.†

* Dead. † Of the present bar.

The members of the judiciary will be found in the civil list.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

The Bar Association of Bradford County was organized December 17, 1877, at a meeting at which Col. Elhanan Smith was chairman and John F. Sanderson was secretary. A constitution was adopted, and at an adjourned meeting, held January 7, 1878, a code of by-laws was also adopted. At the annual meeting, held February 4, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. Elhanan Smith; Vice-President, Gen. H. J. Madill; Secretary, John F. Sanderson; Treasurer, Henry Streeter. The constitution declares the object of the association to be (1) the instruction and improvement of its members, (2) promotion of good feeling and brotherly intercourse, and the maintenance of the professional character, and (3) the formation of a library. Any member of the bar of this or any other county is eligible to membership. The regular meetings of the association are held on the first Monday evening of each month, at which papers on legal subjects are read, or legal questions are discussed, and a person appointed to write an opinion on the question discussed, which opinion is presented to the next regular meeting, for approval or rejection, as it may appear to agree or disagree with the individual opinions of the members.

On the night of the regular meeting, March 4, 1878, last prior to this writing, there were twenty-six members who had subscribed the constitution, the name of the veteran Edward Overton, Sr., leading the list.

MEDICAL.

BRADFORD COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first effort to organize the medical profession of Bradford County was made August, 1847, when about twenty of the prominent physicians of the county met in the court-house, and elected Drs. Samuel Huston president, and Alexander Madill secretary. Two or three meetings were held in Towanda, and one was appointed for Troy. Dr. Madill and Dr. Bliss went to Troy, but no one else, and this was the last meeting of the society.

The present medical society was organized Sept. 20, 1849, at the Ward House, in Towanda, with nine members. The object of the society was declared to be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, the cultivation and extension of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community.

Qualification for membership requires that the applicant be either a graduate of some medical college in good standing, or has license to practice from some medical board recognized by the State medical society, or has been engaged in honorable practice for fifteen years, and sustains a good moral character.

The officers of the society consist of a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, and five censors, who are elected by ballot, and hold office for one year.

The constitution and by-laws are in accordance with the State medical society and the American medical associa-

tion, to both of which it is subordinate, and its code of ethics is the same as that adopted by the last-named body.

The by-laws require that two members be appointed to read essays at each meeting; each member to report a case connected with medicine at each meeting, or, at the May meeting, instead of a case he can report a synopsis of his practice during the year. Clinics are also held at meetings of the society, which are in charge of a physician and surgeon appointed for that purpose. During the twenty-nine years of its history, many interesting cases, brought before the society, have received the benefit of its advice; able and instructive essays have been read, and a large number of important cases have been reported.

The society have endeavored to combine in their meetings social pleasures with professional labors, and frequently for this purpose are invited with their wives and daughters to dine in the family of some one of their number. These social gatherings have not only awakened new interest in the members, but have been the means by which the families of physicians can form pleasant acquaintances.

The organization has been eminently successful. It has had on its roll of members nearly all the regular practitioners in the county. The society has sent delegates annually to the medical society of Pennsylvania, and has frequently been represented in the American medical association. With but few exceptions it has made annual sanitary reports to the State society. In 1862, one of its members (Dr. Horton) was chosen president of the State society. A report on the geology of the State, with a map, was made in 1858, and one on hydrography and drainage; the former by Dr. Horton, and the latter by Dr. Mason. They were the first papers on these subjects ever published in the county. The influence of the society has been salutary to the profession, and consequently beneficial to the public. It has stimulated the members of the profession to reach higher attainments in medical science, exposed quackery, and has elevated the standard of the profession both scientifically and morally.

The movement for the foundation of the historical society of Bradford County originated in a call issued by a committee of the society for a meeting of the citizens for that purpose. Dr. Mason at the time of his death was president of the historical society, and Dr. Horton has since held the same position. There have been connected with the society fifty-eight physicians, of whom eighteen are dead, besides two honorary members,—Dr. Darius Bullock, of Smithfield, and Granville Sharp Patterson, of Athens, professor of anatomy in the medical department of the University of New York; both are now dead. The present membership is twenty-five, of whom Dr. P. A. Quick, of Wilmot, is president; Drs. T. B. Johnson and E. D. Payne, of Towanda, are the secretaries.

Names and Residences of Members of Bradford County Medical Society.—Geo. F. Horton, Terrytown; John E. Ingham,* Wysox; Thesus Barnes,* Le Raysville; E. H. Mason,* Towanda; C. T. Bliss, Canton; Daniel Holmes,* Canton; A. R. Axtell, Troy; T. F. Meadill (expelled), Wysox; Geo. H. Morgan,* Wysox; Chas. R. Ladd,* Towanda; E. P. Allen, Athens; Alfred Parsons,* Troy; Edward Mills, Ulster; William L. Claggett, Standing Stone; Benjamin De Witt,* Le Raysville; Horace P. Moody,* Frenchtown; Volney Homet, Camptown; E. G. Tracey, Troy; H. S. Cooper, Monroeton; Hiram Rice,* Rome; R. C. Rockwell,* Troy; C. M. Turner,* Towanda; H. L. Knapp, Windham; G. P. Tracy, Burlington; L. de la Montanye, Towanda; Gustavus Conklin, Orwell; T. H. Morse,* Canton; E. A. Everett, Burlington; G. W. McKee, Windham Centre; A. J. Cole, Mansfield (Tioga Co.); J. D. Underwood, Smithfield; Stephen L. Chilson,* Troy; H. Monte Moody, Smithfield; Rees Davis, Le Raysville; H. O. Ely, Towanda; Benjamin Moody, Wyalusing; Charles P. Godfrey, Wyalusing; C. S. Dusenberry, Le Raysville; C. B. Knapp, Stevensville; R. H. Ely, Burlington; J. E. Rockwell,* Troy; D. N. Newton, Towanda; W. C. Hull, Monroeton; Freman Fairchild, Dushore; L. A. Jones, Terrytown; William Nice, Rome; T. B. Johnson, Towanda; J. M. Barrett, Orwell Hill; P. A. Quick, Sugar Run; E. D. Payne, Towanda; J. W. Lyman, Towanda; S. M. Woodburn, Towanda; Nathaniel Smith,* South Creek; G. W. Russel,* Ulster; Charles Drake,* Granville; O. H. Rockwell, Monroeton.

Honorary Members.—Prof. Granville Sharp Patterson,* Athens; Dr. Darius Bullock,* Smithfield.

Dr. Stephen Hopkins, the first resident physician at Tioga Point, was born in Morris Co., N. J., Sept. 3, 1766. He was a son of William Hopkins, who was born near Providence, R. I., in the year 1726, and removed to New Jersey in 1756. Stephen studied medicine in Morris county, and practiced some years before coming here. He married there, April 3, 1788, a daughter of Colonel Eleazer Lindsley, who, in 1789, purchased of Phelps and Gorham a township of land in their purchase, which is now known as Lindsleytown, Steuben Co. In the summer of 1790, Colonel Lindsley, with his sons, daughters, and others, to the number of over fifty, started for their new home. They halted at Tioga, and, there being no physician here, Dr. Hopkins concluded to remain. His practice speedily became extensive, and he was frequently called as far as Wilkes-Barre to the south, and Palmyra to the north. His first purchase of land here was May 24, 1791, when Captain Ira Stephens conveyed to him village lot No. 38, being the third lot south of the public square on the east side of the street, on which, in 1795, the doctor built the first frame house erected in Athens. In 1796 and 1798 he purchased lots 45 and 46, some distance north of the square, and in the summer of 1800 (according to the late Captain John Snell, who was the builder) he erected his large house, which is still standing, just north of the Episcopal church. In addition to practicing medicine, the doctor was a merchant and an inn-keeper, although his name does not appear among those licensed by the courts. He was frequently elected supervisor of the town of Athens, trustee of public lands, etc. He was the first Senior Warden of Rural Amity lodge, No. 70, named as such in the warrant; was one of the trustees named in the acts of the legislature incorporating the academy, the Presbyterian church, the company for erecting the bridge over the Tioga river, etc. He died, without previous illness, March 29,

* Deceased.

1841. His wife, Jemima Lindsley, was born in Morris Co., N. J., June 28, 1772, and died Aug. 16, 1830. Their children were Minerva, born June 15, 1789, married Walter Herrick, Nov. 30, 1805, and died at Flemingville, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1861; Celestia, born March 26, 1792, married, Nov. 5, 1810, Edward Herrick, and died at Athens, Aug. 28, 1830; Eliza, born Oct. 7, 1794, married, June 25, 1812, to Dr. Thomas T. Huston, and died at Athens, July 17, 1856; Charles Lindsley, born Nov. 18, 1796, married Amanda Shepard (daughter of John Shepard), Dec. 31, 1817, and died March 31, 1873; Phœbe Maria, born Jan. 27, 1798, married, Oct. 18, 1825, to Rev. James Williamson, and died at Milton, Pa., Dec. 6, 1844. The children all left posterity yet known in the valley.

Dr. Amos Prentice* was also among the early physicians. He removed with his family from New London, Conn., to Bradford County, and settled in Athens township, in 1797. A house was built for him on the hill near Cayuta creek, and a drug-store was connected with it. He was one of the sufferers in New London at the time that city was burned by Arnold, the traitor, in 1781, where he practiced his profession for several years. Mrs. Prentice, a very accomplished woman, was the daughter of Rev. Mr. Owen, of Groton, a friend and contemporary of President Edwards. Dr. Prentice practiced medicine in this county several years. He died suddenly, July 19, 1805, much beloved and lamented. Mrs. Prentice died Dec. 7, 1815, aged seventy-seven years. In addition to the practice of medicine, Mr. Prentice was engaged for a time in teaching school. Of his children, William was a lawyer, and died suddenly at the home of his father, in Milltown, Oct. 6, 1806.

Of the children of Dr. Prentice, one was William, the lawyer, who died young, another a physician at Sag Harbor, the third a tanner, who lived at Milltown; one daughter married Dan Elwell, the second married John Spaulding, once sheriff of Bradford County, the third married J. F. Satterlee, a merchant, first at Milltown, afterwards at Athens.

He was succeeded by Dr. Spring, who married the widow Grant, who was sister to John Shepard. He had a large family, who have married and settled in the neighborhood. Most of his children are now dead. William Prentice, a son of Dr. Amos Prentice, was a well-educated, talented man. He had studied law, and had been admitted to the bar in New London previous to his coming here (1798). In 1799 he was admitted to the bar in Luzerne county, and after the dismemberment of the county practiced in Lycoming county. He died Oct. 6, 1806. He is said to have been a young man of excellent character, good talents, and fine personal appearance. He wore his hair braided, hanging upon his shoulders, according to the custom of the times.

Dr. Thomas Thomson Huston (forty-five years a physician in Athens, also druggist and drover, and about 1820 a justice of the peace) was descended in both lines of ancestry from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who have given so much moral character to Pennsylvania. We learn by the "Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives" that, in September, 1775, Mr. Thomas Huston was appointed lieutenant of one of the armed boats; March, 1776, captain of the "Warren;" August, 1778, captain of the armed brig "Convention;" and, in October of the same year, he reported to the supreme executive council that he had "taken several prizes which are not condemned." Family tradition states that he came, on furlough, to his home in Newtown, Bucks Co., late on a certain afternoon; his anxious, fearful wife persuaded him to retire for the night to a neighboring hill for security. He soon saw British soldiers enter his house. Presenting their bayonets to Mrs. H., they demanded her husband, promising protection if he would give himself up. She assured them there were none there excepting herself, her little children, and a hired boy, who stood trembling by. They ransacked the house, thrusting their bayonets into beds, closets, or wherever a man *might* have been. They found some fire-arms, and, looking at the children, proposed to "kill the cursed rebels in the bud," but their leader prevented any further trouble. Other officers who came home with Huston were taken, and were not released until the war closed.† About that time the family settled near Carlisle. The oldest child, since well known throughout the State as Judge Charles Huston, graduated at Dickinson, about the age of nineteen; first entered the army, afterwards studied law, then removed to Williamsport, finally to Bellefonte, where he died, 1849, aged eighty years. The parents followed him to Williamsport, and kept a public house, on a corner, northwest of the court-house, for many years. They reared nine children: Charles, the judge; Jane, who married Mr. Walton; Mary, married Turk; Elizabeth, married J. Hepburn; Rachel, married Hays; Martha, married A. D. Hepburn; Hugh, died unmarried; Sarah, living at Bellefonte, unmarried; and Thomas T., who married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Stephen Hopkins, Athens. Capt. Huston died at Williamsport, in 1824, aged eighty-five years, of dry mortification of the foot. He was blind for some years, but could distinguish any of his many grandchildren, by the voice, as he welcomed them while sitting in his arm-chair. His wife—Jeannette Walker before marriage—was a notable housewife, robust and sprightly, making up boxes of clothing for home missionaries when seventy years old, eyes to her husband when blind, never tired of reading, and he never tired of hearing, out of the blessed Book. She survived him but two months, dying in 1824, aged seventy-five years. Their youngest child, Thomas J. Huston, was like his father in personal appearance. He read medicine with Dr. Wood, of Muncy, graduated in Philadelphia, removed to Athens about 1820, and married. His reputation as a physician and surgeon gave him a good practice, but much of it was among the poor, whom he served as long as he could go; and he was careless in collecting, so that he never gained property. He held a high position in the Masonic ranks. Originally a Federalist, he joined in the Jackson movement, and thenceforth was an uncompromising Democrat. From 1824 to 1832, he was absent, near Lock Haven, in Monroe county, and in Tioga village, Pa. Returning to

* Dr. Amos Prentice, born April 24, 1748, son of Samuel, born Nov. 25, 1702, son of Samuel, born 1680, son of Thomas, born 1649, son of Capt. Thomas, born England, 1620.

† 1785, £50 were paid Capt. Thomas Huston for recruiting in 1776 and 1777.

Athens, he died, 1865, aged seventy-three years. His most excellent wife, Eliza, preceded him to the better land, in 1856, aged sixty-two years. They reared four daughters and one son, Charles Thomas Huston; the latter was admitted to the practice of law in Williamsport, but has been engaged in publishing newspapers in Williamsport, Corning, N. Y., and Athens. His *Athens Gleaner* was the first paper in Bradford County, independent of party, and from the outset was devoted to the elucidation of local and general history.

A Dr. Dorman was settled for a time in the western part of Wysox, but had left there in 1792, and nothing further is known of him.

Dr. Adonijah Warner came from Granby, Mass., and lived near Dr. Dorman's place, a little west of where Mr. Laning now lives. He came there a young man, just after he had completed his studies, had a very extensive ride, and was a very successful physician.*

Dr. Ebenezer Beeman lived in Wyoming county, but practiced as a physician in the townships of Wyalusing, Wilmot, Terry, and Tuscarora.

Dr. Nathan Scoville was settled for a time on the Wyalusing, but Dr. Daniel Baker was for many years the best-known physician in the lower part of Bradford and Susquehanna counties. He was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn.; came to Wyalusing, where he remained for a short time, when he moved up to the mouth of Cold creek, about 1803, where he lived for some time. He married a daughter of Isaac Hancock, Esq., but had no children. He was a kind-hearted man, skillful as a physician, but extremely fond of fishing and hunting. He returned to the east after he became an elderly man, and died there.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The Hahnemannic system of medical practice, on the principle *similia similibus curantur*, was first introduced into Bradford County by Dr. Leonard Pratt, in 1846. He was a graduate of the old-school medical college, at Philadelphia, and located in Towanda in the year named, and began the homœopathic system of treatment. He remained there seven years. He is at present practicing his profession in Chicago, and resides in Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., one of the numerous suburban villages of that metropolis. He has been president of the Hahnemann college of homœopathy of that city, and his son is at present a professor of anatomy in one of the two colleges of that school now in that city.

Dr. Pratt's contemporaries and successors of the same school of practice in the county have been as follows:

Dr. Belding (father-in-law of Dr. Pratt), an old-school physician in Le Raysville, about the same time as Dr. Pratt.

Dr. J. L. Corbin was at Towanda with Dr. Pratt from 1848 to 1850; then removed to Athens, where he has ever since remained, and still is in practice.

Dr. Nebediah Smith began the study and practice of homœopathy in 1848, and though not a graduate of any school, has, by long experience, become a skillful practitioner.

Dr. D. S. Pratt, a graduate of the Philadelphia medical college (old school), located in Towanda in 1851–52, and practiced with his brother, Dr. Leonard Pratt, until the latter removed, when he succeeded to the entire business of the firm, and has remained to the present time. He is reputed as a skillful physician, and has an extensive and remunerative practice. Many of his students have graduated from the medical colleges, east and west, honorably, and are now engaged in successful practice in the county and elsewhere.

Dr. Samuel Shepard was in practice in Troy in 1847, and is there still.

Dr. Silas Shepard was also a practitioner in Troy, but is now deceased.

Dr. Theodore L. Pratt, a student of Dr. D. S. Pratt, began practice in 1854 in Towanda, then went to Canton, and is now located in Germantown, Pa.

Dr. D. T. Abel, a student of Dr. Pratt's, and a graduate of the Philadelphia college, began his practice in Athens in 1861–62. He is now in Sedalia, Mo., where he has achieved a high reputation as a skillful practitioner.

Dr. Wilcox, a graduate also of the Philadelphia college, has been in practice in Le Roy for the past fifteen years.

Dr. David Codding has been in practice twenty years in Le Raysville.

Dr. Gorham, a student of Dr. Corbin, was in practice with his tutor for several years, and is now west.

Dr. Robert Murdaugh has been in practice for the past five years in Burlington.

Dr. George Ingham began practice in Monroeton in 1872–73, and is located at present in Troy.

Dr. D. Leonard Pratt, son of Dr. D. S. Pratt, is in practice with his father in Towanda. He is a graduate of Jefferson medical college (old school), Pa. (class of 1875), and of the Chicago Homœopathic college (class 1877).

Dr. Robert Brooks, a graduate of Chicago Homœopathic college, began his practice in Canton, 1875, and is still in practice there.

Dr. Kinney, of Rome (now deceased), was for several years a successful practitioner there. He died in 1863, of consumption. His daughter, now Mrs. Spalding, at the earnest solicitation of her friends and acquaintances of that place, prepared herself to take up her father's practice, and became a student of Dr. D. S. Pratt, and subsequently graduated at the Chicago Homœopathic college, and is now in successful practice in the home of her childhood and maturer years.

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRESS, AUTHORS, AND BOOKS.

THE PRESS.

The weekly press has been numerously represented in Bradford County since the first venture in journalism, in 1813, there having been at least 40 journals of different names during the period from that time to the present.

* Doctor Warner married Nancy, sister of William Means, Esq. He died in Wysox, April 14, 1845, aged seventy, and was buried in the Wysox cemetery.

We give a sketch of them as far as we have been able to get the data.

TOWANDA.

In 1813, Mr. Simpson, from Lycoming county, established a printing-office in Towanda, and issued a paper, which was discontinued at the end of the first year. Wm. Brindle then published a prospectus for another paper, but did not meet with sufficient encouragement to go on with it. At that time there was a small village on the Chemung, called Newtown, and Brindle sold his printing-press to a young man of the name of Edson Harkness, to take there, they having come to the conclusion that the country around it would support a newspaper. In this, however, they were mistaken, and the experiment was a total failure. Soon after, however, several enterprising gentlemen of high standing in their several professions, among whom we could mention Christopher North, Dr. Hart and John Arnott, became residents of the place, gave it a new impulse, and it has since become the respectable city of Elmira.

The Bradford Gazette

was founded in 1814–15, by Burr Ridgeway, Gen. Samuel McKean, Gen. Henry Welles, George Scott, and others, and was Democratic in politics, as the parties were then divided,—Democratic or Republican, and Federalist. In 1818 the name was changed to the

Bradford Settler,

and published by James P. Bull, in the interest of a company representing the McKean interest in politics, being Democratic, however, in a general way. In 1822, George Scott was the editor and owned the press, but subsequently Mr. Bull succeeded to the sole control of the paper, and became a noted journalist of the times. In 1830, Bull sold the *Settler* to Hamlet A. Kerr, who edited it for a short time. In 1832, Dr. Hiram Rice succeeded to the office and material, and changed the name of the paper again to the

Northern Banner,

the politics remaining unchanged, being ardently Jacksonian. In 1835, Elisha S. Goodrich became the proprietor of the *Banner*, and continued its publication for two years, when he disposed of his interest to other parties, who merged it with the *Democrat*, under the title of the *Banner and Democrat*.

The Washingtonian

was published in Towanda in 1815, by Lewis B. Franc, and was Federalist in politics, and opposed the dominant party violently for two years, when it ceased its issue. Its motto was, "I claim as large a charter as the winds, to blow on whom I please."

The Towanda Republican

was published in 1826–27, by Warren Jenkins, as an opposition paper to the Jacksonian Democracy. In 1828–29, Burr Ridgeway succeeded to it, and continued it for two or three years, when it ceased to appear.

The Bradford Argus

is the oldest paper in the county, and dates its foundation in the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*, started at Troy in or about 1830, by O. P. Ballard. E. R. Utter bought the *Democrat* in 1832–33 and removed it to Towanda, and changed its name to the *Bradford Argus* and its politics to that of the Whig party.

Mr. Utter conducted the *Argus* until 1834, when he associated George Wayne Kinney and Dummer Lilley, both practical printers, in the publication of the paper, the firm being known as Utter, Kinney & Lilley. This arrangement was short-lived, Mr. Utter regaining sole control again. In 1836 he sold the concern to Dummer Lilley, who conducted the paper until November, 1839, when he sold it to Col. Elhanan Smith, Frank Powell, and Elijah A. Parsons, who, under the name of Smith, Powell & Parsons, continued the publication until 1842, when Col. Smith, who had been the editor, sold his interest to his partners, and they continued the publication until June, 1852. At this date Mr. Parsons succeeded to the sole ownership of the *Argus*. In November of the same year the entire establishment was burned to the ground, it being a total loss, but was re-established by Mr. Parsons in the short space of five weeks. All this while it remained the Whig organ of the county, and until 1856, when the Whig party broke up; it then advocated the cause of the Republicans till 1862, when it bolted the regular Republican organization of the county and supported the "People's party" ticket until 1864, when it was sold by Mr. Parsons to the Democratic party. It was then edited by Jacob De Witt, and published by J. F. Means and C. S. Russell. In 1866, Mr. E. Ashman Parsons, son of the former proprietor, took charge of it and enlarged and improved it, putting in steam-power and power-presses. It is still Democratic in politics, and is the organ of the party in Bradford County. Its size is 27 by 41, thirty-two columns. An excellent jobbing department is attached, with all kinds of the latest style of type and power-presses.

The present senior co-proprietor of the *Argus*, Mr. Elijah A. Parsons, was born in Columbia, Bradford Co., Pa., July 12, 1820, and in 1834 entered the office of the *Northern Banner*, where Mr. Parsons served two years as an apprentice to the "art preservative." In 1836, when Dummer Lilley succeeded to the *Argus*, Mr. Parsons accompanied him to the office of the latter, where he completed his apprenticeship, and from that day to the present has been continuously connected with the paper, in the capacity of apprentice, printer, proprietor, manager, or editor,—a period of forty-two years,—and, what is still more remarkable, has never thrown off the harness of his calling a single day in the whole time by reason of illness. Another pleasing incident to Mr. Parsons is the fact that his subscription list contains many names of residents of Bradford who made the old county their home in the early history of the *Argus*, but are now living in the far west, south, and north of the United States, and across the sea.

The Bradford Democrat

was established as the organ of the McKean wing of the Democratic party in 1836–37, the *Banner* having ceased to support that wing. It was published by Cantine & Hogan for a time. Mr. Cantine was succeeded by H. A. Beebe, now of the *Owego Gazette*, who published it till

1841, when it was discontinued. On the sale of the *Banner* by Mr. Goodrich to Cantine and others, the paper was issued as the *Banner and Democrat.*

In June, 1840, Mr. E. S. Goodrich issued the first number of the

Bradford Porter,

in the interest of Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, and continued to do so for a time; but the governor's policy becoming distasteful to the editor he added a prefix to the name in December, 1843, and christened it the

Bradford Reporter,

which has remained unchanged to the present time. At this last date Mr. Goodrich associated his son, E. O'Meara Goodrich, in the publication of the paper. In 1841, on the demise of the *Democrat*, it became again the organ of the Democratic party in the county, and so remained until the free-soil controversy arose, when it espoused the cause of "Free soil, free speech, and free men," and battled vigorously against the extension of the peculiar institution, being a zealous supporter of Hon. David Wilmot, and an efficient advocate of his measures to prevent the spread of slavery. In 1845, Mr. Goodrich retired from the paper, and, for a short time, E. O. and H. P. Goodrich conducted it; but in 1846 the former became the sole proprietor, and published the paper until 1863. He then surrendered it to Stephen W. Alvord for one year, and again assumed control and continued to edit and publish it until 1869, at which date Mr. Alvord succeeded to its control and management, and has so continued to the present time. Mr. Goodrich is nominally a co-editor of the *Reporter*, but has done little or no service on it since 1869. In 1861, R. W. Sturrock was associated for a short time with Mr. Goodrich in the *Reporter*, but enlisted among the first volunteers in Towanda, and was killed in battle. Mr. Goodrich was appointed surveyor of customs of the port of Philadelphia in 1869, which position he still holds.

The *Reporter* threw its influence and ability, with the known energy of its editor, into the scale with the Republican party at its organization, and has steadily and without the shadow of turning adhered to it and its fortunes during the entire history of the party to the present time.

The *Reporter* is a sheet of 28 by 44½ inches, 36 columns, having been enlarged twice, the last time in December, 1864, from 24 by 36 inches and 28 columns. It is fully supplied with improved power-presses and material for a first-class news, job, and book office, and has a well-appointed book-bindery in connection with the establishment. It is devoted to politics, current news, local happenings throughout the county, the cause of education, having an educational department under the charge of competent teachers, and is an aggressive advocate of all matters for the public good. Its circulation is about 3000 copies weekly. The respect the Republican national administrations have had from the coming into power of that party in 1861, for the *Reporter*, is most clearly evidenced by the positions of trust its conductors have been appointed to since that date continuously almost to the present.

Elisha Sheldon Goodrich, the founder of the *Reporter*, was born in Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1801, and, with his father and his family, removed to Bradford County the same year, the family settling in Columbia township, where the babe grew to man's estate. In 1829, he was appointed postmaster at Columbia Cross-Roads, by President Jackson. In 1831, he was appointed by Governor Wolf, of Pennsylvania, register and recorder of Bradford County, and removed to Towanda. He was reappointed in 1833, serving five years under both appointments. He was at the same time justice of the peace of the borough of Towanda. In 1835, he bought the *Northern Banner* of Dr. Rice, and continued its publication for two years, when he sold his interest, and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1840, he started the *Bradford Porter*, subsequently changing its name to the *Reporter*, and admitting his son, E. O'Meara Goodrich, into the establishment as a partner on equal terms. In 1844, he was elected transcribing clerk of the State senate. In 1845, he was chosen chief clerk, and re-elected in 1846. He retired from the *Reporter* in 1845, and removed to Harrisburg. In 1852, he was appointed deputy secretary of the commonwealth by Governor Bigler, and held the position till 1855. In 1859, he purchased the *Luzerne Union*, and continued to edit it until his health failed, when he came back to Towanda, March, 1860, and died in June, 1862.

E. O'Meara Goodrich is a native of Columbia township, Bradford County, and was born about the year 1824, and came to Towanda with his father, Elisha S. Goodrich, in 1831. He learned the printer's art in the *Northern Banner* office, and in 1843 became associated with his father in the publication of the *Reporter*, and in 1846 succeeded, by purchase, to the sole control of the establishment, the ownership of which he still retains. With the exception of one year (1864), he conducted the *Reporter* from 1844 to 1869 solely. In 1860, he was elected prothonotary of Bradford County, and was re-elected in 1863, holding the office two terms. In April, 1869, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia by President Grant, which position he is still occupying. Mr. Goodrich received his schooling at the common schools and academy of Towanda, but his practical education has been wrought out in the printing-office.

His influence with the party whose policy the *Reporter* has ever advocated, is shown by his appointment to the responsible and honorable position he has held under three administrations, which the *Reporter* has ably aided to place in power.

Stephen W. Alvord, the present editor and publisher of the *Reporter*, was born in Troy, Bradford County, Pa., in 1837. At the age of fourteen years he entered the *Trojan* publishing-office at Troy as an apprentice to the printing art. While here, when young Alvord had been but six months at the case, the editor of the *Trojan* suddenly departed, and was gone for three months, no one knowing aught of his whereabouts, and the apprentice, in the mean time, "ran" the publication—buying paper, collecting matter, and issuing the journal regularly—on his own responsibility, to the entire satisfaction of the proprietor when he returned. In 1853, Mr. Alvord came to Towanda and entered the *Argus* office, then, as now, published by Elisha

A. Parsons, where he completed his apprenticeship, and in 1857 was local editor of the *Argus*, establishing the first separate local department in a newspaper in northern Pennsylvania. In 1860 he purchased a half-interest in the *Argus*, but, owing to political disagreements with his associate,—Mr. Parsons,—he retired from the connection in





October, 1862. In March, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Towanda by President Lincoln, and held the position until Mr. Johnson's accession to the presidency, when he was removed, but remained in the office, as deputy under Mr. Parsons, until General Grant's inauguration, when he was reappointed, and has held the position uninterruptedly to the present time, receiving his reappointment from President Hayes in 1877.

Mr. Alvord has been elected school director of the borough of Towanda for several successive terms, and also one of the trustees of the Collegiate Institute of Towanda.

In 1876 he was appointed aid to General Beaver, of the State militia, with the rank of major, and as such served at Altoona during the labor troubles of 1877.

The North Branch Democrat

was published a short time in 1850 as an anti-Wilmot organ, Wien Forney, a brother of Hon. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, being nominally the editor and publisher.

In 1845–46, Messrs. Henry Booth and C. L. Ward issued a literary periodical, for a few months only.

The Towanda Business Item

was established in 1871, the first number being issued Aug. 5, by O. D. Goodenough and E. J. Clauson, and was a live, spiey, independent local paper, though a small one. It was enlarged, with the commencement of the second volume, to a twenty-four-column paper. Mr. Goodenough retired from the *Item* Jan. 1, 1873, and Mr. Clauson continued to publish it alone until his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1874. The paper then went into the hands of Gen. H. J. Madill, of whom Judson Holcomb and T. G. Angus purchased the stock and material, and June 1, 1875, founded

The Bradford Republican,

merging the *Item* in the new publication. The same gentlemen continue the publication of the *Republican* at the present time, Mr. Holcomb being the editor-in-chief. The *Republican* is a thirty-six column paper, independently Republican in politics, devoted to politics, current news, the cause of education, literature, and miscellany. It discusses questions of public economy without regard to party affiliations, and is aggressive in its advocacy of measures for the public good.





Judson Holcomb, the editor-in-chief, is a native of Bradford County, born in Le Roy, July 25, 1819, and reared there, and educated in the common schools of the county. On arriving at majority he engaged for some years in the mercantile business at Rome (Bradford County), but discontinued that line in the fall of 1855. He was elected as a Whig and Republican to the State legislature in 1854, and re-elected to the same position in the fall of 1855, serving two terms. He served as assistant clerk of the State senate in 1856, and as assistant clerk of the house in 1857. He was book-keeper in the State treasury department during the years 1859, '60, '61, '62. In January, 1864, he was appointed an assistant clerk of the house of representatives of the United States by Hon. Edward McPherson, the clerk of that body, and served in the capacity of index clerk until January, 1875, retiring when the Democratic party gained control of the lower house. Since that

time he has been engaged in his editorial duties on the *Republican*.

He is of English descent, his father's (Hugh Holcomb) ancestor emigrating from Devonshire, in 1635, to Connecticut, his father being a native of Granby, in that State, and coming from thence to Bradford County, among the pioneer settlers on Towanda creek (now Le Roy), in his boyhood.

The Towanda Journal

was established by D. M. Turner, editor and proprietor, in May, 1873, the first number appearing on the 14th day of that month. Its rapid growth in circulation exhibits the best evidence of the appreciation of the public of its worth, and satisfaction of a want sensibly felt in the section where it is published. Since the first six months its circulation has steadily increased, until it is much larger than many of its veteran contemporaries. The distinguishing features of the *Journal* are the particular attention it gives to the collection and publication of local news, its weekly summary of current county events being especially complete; its independence, aiming to be independent in all things, neutral in nothing, publishing all of the news and the truth about it. It aims not so much to convince its readers as to enlighten them; to furnish the material for their independent judgment rather than to lead the way to their partisan action. It does not ignore the necessity or usefulness of parties, but it would put principles above them, and favor a party and support a candidate only as they could vindicate their right to be the best means to the desired ends.

The one great purpose of the *Journal* is to fulfill all the offices of a family newspaper,—business for the merchant, politics for the citizen, news, literature, art, instruction, and entertainment for everybody.

The *Journal* is a sheet 26 by 42 inches, 32 columns, and its office is well supplied for its wants.

D. M. Turner, the editor and proprietor of the *Journal*, is a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., and removed from thence to Bradford County twenty years or more ago. He is yet a young man, scarcely thirty years old, but has the energy and vim necessary to the successful publisher of an interior paper. By his own unaided efforts he has made the *Journal* what it is, pushing its circulation from zero to a handsome list of paying subscribers in the five years of its publication, in territory well supplied by old established newspapers. He deserves success.

TROY.

The *Anti-Masonic Democrat* was published by O. P. Ballard, from 1830 to 1832, in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party then in existence. It was succeeded by the *Troy Argus*, published by E. R. Utter and Dummer Lilley, who removed it to Towanda, where it was published as the *Argus*, and still is issued as such.

The Analyzer

was published in 1840 for a year, by Francis Smith, as a Democratic sheet.

The New Star

shone out in the firmament of journalism, under Mr. Ballard's guidance and control, in 1846, Julius Sherwood and Frank Smith lending their aid as editors. It was neutral in politics, devoted to local interests, and "went out," to shine no more, in its infancy.

The Troy Banner

was flung to the breeze in 1847–48 by Wm. C. Webb. It continued to float for a brief period at Troy, when Mr. Webb transferred it to Wellsboro', and published it as the *Tioga Banner*. It is now known as the *Agitator*.

The Trojan

appeared to do battle for the interests of Troy in 1850, Barclay & Messenger standing sponsors for the venture. After two years Barclay left the responsibility on his partner, who continued his care until 1854, when the *Trojan* surrendered to adverse fortune, as did its ancient namesakes.

The Independent Journal

appeared in 1854, published by Dr. Johnson. Its aims were local, and after one or two years of indifferent existence it died from an excess of libel suits, not, however, until it had absorbed a little sheet, edited and printed by Moses Gustin, the *Temperance Banner*.

The Troy Times

was founded by A. C. Lumbard, in 1856. It was independent in politics, and continued for a few years and suspended. In 1863, W. H. Baldwin resuscitated the *Times*, and published it as a Republican paper, and was succeeded in 1865 by Shepard & Landon, who in turn were succeeded, in or about 1866, by A. S. Hooker, who changed the name of the paper to the

Northern Tier Gazette,

and still edits and publishes it as a Republican journal. It has 28 columns, and is devoted to local news, literature, and general miscellany chiefly. It is well conducted, and is a good, spicy local paper.

ATHENS.

The first press here was that of the *Athens Scribe*, an advocate of New York and Pennsylvania improvements. No. 1, issued Aug. 5, 1841, prophesied the railway connection since accomplished. The paper was printed in a building of Chester Stephens, on the north side of the Academy Square; was published by O. N. Worden, from Montrose; was Whig in politics, but sustained by both parties. There was no *Waverly* then, and the Tioga Point valley furnished three hundred patrons from both sides of the State line.

President Tyler's course had partly discouraged the Whig party, and the *Scribe* was suspended at the close of 1842.

In 1841, Mr. Worden printed the *Athenian* (No. 1). It was a small monthly paper, of which six numbers were edited by Wm. F. Warner, Edwin C. Marvin, James H. Forbes, and Ezra O. Long. In 1842, Mr. Worden printed a campaign paper for the "Workingmen's Party." March 3, 1843, appeared the *Democratic Laborer's Advocate*, conducted by Mr. Worden, Whig, assisted by Capt. Jason K. Wright, Democrat; thus representing both national parties. The paper gained the largest circulation of any

in the county, but it had no official patronage, and the suspension of work on the canal and the bankruptcies following caused such unprecedented hard times in this region that money could not be raised to procure printing-paper, and the printer removed to the county of Wyoming. Eight years passed, and the New York and Erie railroad was built up to Waverly. In August, 1852, Charles T. Houston, from Lewisburg, started the *Athenian* (No. 2), which continued two years. About 1855, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, from Waverly, issued the *Athens Gazette* (No. 1) for about two years. His subsequent career is well known. It is said a Democratic campaign paper was here issued about 1855, by Francis S. Smith.

Eight years again passed without a press in Athens. The near completion of the Lehigh valley railroad aroused enterprise, and in 1866, S. Frank Lathrop, from Le Raysville, commenced the *Athens Republican*.

Early in 1868 the paper was changed by Walter K. Green into the *Athens Democrat*, and after six months was removed to Waverly.

In 1868, D. V. Stedge issued a *Weekly News*, but in 1869 the office was removed to Rome.

Business enlarging in the district, Charles T. Huston, from Williamsport, started the *Athens Gleaner*, March 16, 1870, an independent sheet, with home history as a specialty, receiving contributions from Dr. D. Bullock, Sidney Hayden, L. H. Elliott, Rev. D. Craft, Edward Herrick, Jr., O. N. Worden, and others. It called out many local records and traditions, giving an impetus to historical pursuits, and gaining a circulation of over fifteen hundred. It had little official aid, and the repeated prostration of the printer by sickness compelled him to discontinue the *Gleaner* with No. 196, Oct. 30, 1874.

Athens Gazette.

In April, 1870, Mr. Charles Hinton, from Horseheads, N. Y., issued the *Gazette* (No. 2), independent at the outset, but for some years past a Republican organ. In 1876 it appeared on a double sheet, under control of a company, but was soon after destroyed by a fire. It was revived April 6, 1877, and is now in the name of S. C. Klisbe, Mr. Hinton making job-printing a specialty, for which he is well prepared. In 1875 *Our Pet* had a short life. In September, 1875, Cannon Brothers issued the *Bradford Democrat*, but six months afterwards it was removed to Rome. In 1876, Julius Corbin issued a few *Athenians* (No. 3). The same year, Mr. Huston, for a committee, issued the *Democrat*, for the campaign.

CANTON.

The Canton Sentinel was established in 1871 by its present proprietors, Messrs. C. H. Butt & Son. It is a 20-column sheet, Republican in politics, and devoted chiefly to local news, which its managers place before its readers promptly and acceptably.

BURLINGTON.

In 1857–58 *The Good Samaritan* was published by Dr. Sweeney, in the interest of religion and medical science, as Dr. Sweeney understood those subjects. It existed a little more than a year.

ROME.

The Rome Register was published in 1875–76, for a short time, by Cannon Brothers, as the organ of the "Greenback" party.

LE RAYSVILLE.

A paper, with a high-sounding name, was published for a short time in Le Raysville, by S. Frank Lathrop, who removed it to Athens, and changed its name to the *Athens Republican*, in 1866.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The literary fame of Bradford is by no means confined to the newspaper press, able as that department may be; but her citizens have carried the name of the old county into the high places of song and science by their contributions to the literature of those departments of intelligence, as well as into the arena of history.

POETRY.

Mrs. Marguerite St. Leon Loud, a daughter of Dr. Barstow, of Wysox, in which town she was born, has won an enviable reputation as a poetess by contributions to various periodicals. See "Poe's Autobiography," Griswold's "Female Poets of America," Read's "Female Poets of America," Nay's "American Female Poets," Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors."

She was married in 1824 to Mr. Loud, of Philadelphia, where she has since passed the principal part of her time.

Mrs. Julia A. Scott, a daughter of George Kinney, of Sheshequin, born in 1809, married in 1835 to David L. Scott, of Towanda, where she died in 1842, was a poetical contributor of merit to the periodicals of her time. In 1843 a collective edition, 12mo, of her poems, with a memoir of the author, by Mrs. Sarah C. Edgerton, was published in Boston. In 1854 a new 12mo edition, with a memoir of the poetess, by Mrs. Caroline M. Sawyer, was issued. In Griswold's "Female Poets of America" selections of her poems appear, and a notice of herself.

SCIENCE.

James Macfarlane, A.M., has given to the world one of the most exhaustive treatises on the coal regions of America that has as yet been issued from the press. Professor Macfarlane is a native of Gettysburg,* Adams county, Pa., but removed to Towanda, Bradford County, about 1845, and was employed in the capacity of a civil engineer on the North Branch canal. He subsequently pursued the studies of the legal profession in Perry county, and was admitted to the practice of the law before the courts of Bradford County in May, 1851, and was elected district attorney of the county, in October, 1853, for a term of three years. In 1855 he was appointed general superintendent of the Barclay coal and railroad company, and held the position twelve years. In 1867 he received the appointment of general sales agent of all the bituminous coal companies of

* The family mansion of the Macfarlanes, a large brick house, stands at the foot of Cemetery hill, and was riddled with bullets during the progress of the sanguinary battle on that historic point.

Tioga county, which position he still holds, with headquarters at Syracuse. In 1873 he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania one of the commissioners of the geological survey of the State, a work still in progress, and to which Professor Macfarlane gives much attention. He has a son who is superintendent of the bituminous coal mines at Bradford, McKean county, Pa.

In 1873, Professor Macfarlane wrote his exhaustive and able work, "The Coal Regions of America, their Topography, Geology, and Development." His publishers were D. Appleton & Co., of New York. It is an octavo of 674 pages and a copious index, and illustrated somewhat profusely with sections, diagrams, and cuts of the coal fields and manner of mining, and has several very fine maps of the mining regions showing the extent of the fields and their location. It is a most valuable addition to the economic geological literature of the world, and has had an extensive sale for a scientific work, running through several editions. Professor Macfarlane is also the author of the article on geology in "Appleton's New American Cyclopedia," the latest edition. He also contributed the chapter on geology, topography, etc., for this work,—the history of Bradford County.

HISTORY.

Mrs. Julia A. Perkins, daughter of John Shepard, Esq., of Athens, where she was born and still resides, has, besides contributing various articles of historical value to the weekly press, published (1870) a neat 12mo, of about 300 pages, entitled "Early Times on the Susquehanna." This work is replete with valuable information, and is the first work compiled and published, by a local historian, on the history of any part of Bradford County. Her husband is George A. Perkins, of Athens.

Sidney Hayden, author of "Washington and his Masonic Compeers," and other contributions to Masonic literature, is a resident of Sayre. Mr. Hayden's writings evince careful and exhaustive research, and painstaking preparation. His motto has ever been, "Dates are the bones of history, and accuracy is its life." In treating of whatever relates to Masonry as a speculative science, to its history, or to the biography of its leading exemplars, Mr. Hayden has no superior, probably, in the United States.

BIOGRAPHY.

Elder Thomas S. Sheardown, born Nov. 4, 1791, in the county of Lincoln, England, was converted, and united with a Baptist church in England, when he was twenty-one years of age. In 1820, emigrated to the United States; soon commenced preaching for the Baptists of southern New York and northern Pennsylvania; settled with the Baptist church of Troy, where he recently died at an advanced age. In 1865 he dictated his autobiography, a 12mo of nearly 400 pages, which was published by O. N. Worden and E. B. Case, Lewisburg, Pa., 1866. The book is one of thrilling interest, and incidentally of much historical value. It has passed through two or more editions. The book bears the following title: "Life and Times of Sheardown."

Dr. George F. Horton published (Philadelphia, 1876) the "Horton Genealogy," a work involving a vast amount of labor in its compilation, which, in addition to its genealogical records, contains sketches of individuals representing different branches of the family, and illustrated with the Horton coat of arms, a view of the old homestead, which is claimed to be the oldest house in New England, and portraits. As Dr. Horton has a biographical sketch in another part of this work, nothing more need be said here.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

No division of political sentiment existed among our people prior to the adoption of the federal constitution. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, the people of this county were about equally divided, some adhering to the Continental congress, about the same number remaining loyal to the British crown, and about a third part being neutral, desiring peace, and not wishing to be identified with either of the great parties. The subsequent settlers were, hardly without exception, those who had been defenders of American freedom, and many of them had been soldiers in the Revolutionary army.

On the adoption of the constitution, our people were almost unanimously Federalists, for two reasons, one of which was that many of their military associates were of that party, but the chief one was that they thought in the federal courts the questions relating to the land controversy would be definitely settled. In 1795, the case of Van Horn *vs.* Dorrance was decided in the United States circuit court against the Connecticut claimant. By this decision many of our people lost confidence in the fairness and equity of federal courts, and became alienated from the party. In addition to this, several acts of the Adams administration had made the Federal party unpopular with the people. Consequently, in the presidential election of 1800, many of our people gave their votes for Jefferson, and the next 4th of July was celebrated in various parts of the county with great rejoicings on the part of the Democrats.

Political meetings began to be held in the county as early as 1799. In the issue of the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette*, August 10 of this year, is a paragraph stating that at a meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of Springfield, Allensburg, Rindaw, and Ulster, held at the house of Jeremiah Lewis, in Springfield, for the purpose of consulting who would be the best candidate for governor, Ezekiel Hyde was chosen chairman and Samuel Gordon, secretary; but the result of consultation is not given; and on the 24th of August, 1804, another meeting was held in Rush township.

Search for election returns in Luzerne county for the period during which we were incorporated in her territory has been unavailing. It is quite certain that all such papers are hopelessly lost. In the newspapers we have found partial returns for 1801, '2, '3, and '4. In the first year there were two election districts in Bradford, viz., Tioga and Wyalusing; the former casting 112 votes and the latter 39. The candidates for assembly were Lord Butler and John

Franklin against Matthias Hollenback and Benjamin Carpenter. The two former received in Tioga, Butler, 106; Franklin, 112 votes; while Hollenback received 3 and Carpenter 2. For commissioner, Arnold Colt received 110 votes, and Mr. Pettibone, his opponent, 1. In the Wyalusing district, for assembly, Butler received 20 votes; Franklin, 23; Hollenback, 18; and Carpenter, 15. While for commissioner, Colt received 24, and Pettibone 15 votes.

In 1802, Thomas M'Kean, a Democrat, was a candidate for re-election for governor, and James Ross was the Federal candidate. There were now three election districts,—Tioga, Wysox, and Wyalusing,—which respectively gave for Ross 96, 26, and 36 votes, for M'Kean 20, 20, and 7; the whole number of votes cast in Tioga was 118; in Wysox, 49; in Wyalusing, 43; 210 in all,—a number less than half of what is polled in some townships.

In regard to legislative and county offices, individual preferences had much more to do with the result than any adherence to party. For instance, in the Tioga district, of the four candidates for the State senate, Joseph Kinney received 58 votes; Laurence Myers, 21; while neither Thomas McWhorter or Nicholas Kern received a vote,—the latter did not get a vote in the county. In Wysox McWhorter received 3, Myers 17, and Kinney 32 votes; while in Wyalusing the vote stood, McWhorter, 28; Myers, 7; Kinney, 6. For assembly, Franklin received every vote but 3 in the county in 1802, and all but 10 in 1803. In 1801, out of 151 votes cast, John Jenkins received 147 for sheriff. Franklin was a Federalist and Jenkins was a Democrat.

In a letter, dated Wyalusing, Oct. 1, 1805, and signed by John Hollenback, Guy Wells, Elisha Keeler, Daniel Ross, M. Miner York, Jabez Hyde, and Benjamin Stalford, addressed to William Ross, Esq., and others, they say the Republican citizens of Wysox district have nominated Moses Coolbaugh, and have talked of Reed Brockaway, but are willing to consult with the lower part of the county, and select the person who would be most agreeable to all the freemen of the county.

On the 25th of September previous "a meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Wysox and Orwell met at the house of Jacob Myer," and put in nomination Moses Coolbaugh and Job Irish, but neither of them was elected.

At another meeting, held at Wyalusing in the same September, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and Rosewell Welles were recommended for the assembly, and John Jenkins commissioner. The two nominees for assembly were from this county, viz., Moses Coolbaugh and Justus Gaylord, Jr.

In a letter, dated Oct. 3, 1800, written by Clement Paine to Col. John Jenkins, he says, "The undernamed persons in this township (Athens) may be depended on to give their votes in your favor: Wright Loomis, George Welles, Jonathan Harris, Elias Satterlee, Daniel Satterlee, Capt. Stevens, Pitkin Pratt, John Miller, David Alexander, Capt. Tozer, Major Mathewson, Capt. Jos. Spalding," and adds, "We may, I think, with safety calculate on at least double the number I have named above in your favor."

At a meeting of delegates from the districts of Wysox, Wyalusing, and Braintrim, held at the house of Bartholomew La Porte, in Asylum, Sept. 17, 1806, both Moses Coolbaugh and Justus Gaylord, Jr., were again nominated for the assembly. This nomination was confirmed by other delegates. Mr. Miner says of this election the votes for Justus Gaylord, Jr., were 333, and for Justus Gaylord, 38, making a total of 371; Moses Coolbaugh had 364. Justus Gaylord was an old man and not a candidate, and it was supposed the votes cast for him were intended for his son, Major Gaylord, in which case they would have elected him. Mr. Miner adds, as a significant fact, that less than 400 votes in the county of Luzerne elected a member of the assembly. Mr. Coolbaugh was a Democrat, while Mr. Gaylord was a Federalist.

These items, extending over the first twenty years of the history of this part of old Luzerne, indicate the fact that the questions growing out of the land controversies overshadowed all national political issues, that those issues began to be more definitely made as the local disturbances subsided, and a gradual growth of the Democratic (or old Republican) party is observed, and also that three-fourths of a century ago people were ambitious for office, sought the influence and active exertions of their friends to secure it, as well as now, and the healthful interaction and struggles of political parties instead of weakening have only strengthened the foundations of liberty.

In the election of October, 1812, county officers were elected for the new county of Bradford. This is the first election in which our own people could express their vote by themselves. At this election every elective officer was a Federalist. Just how the vote stood cannot now be ascertained. It is, however, pretty certain that the Federal majority was not large. In 1816, Eliphalet Mason, a Democrat, was elected county commissioner. He was the first Democrat elected to a public office in the county after its organization. The appointed officers were Democratic, as Governor Snyder was of that party.

From this time forward to 1836 the county was unvaryingly Democratic in its majorities where political issues were at all prominent. In 1836 the Whig party, which succeeded to the Federal party in 1828, carried the county by a majority of 58 votes for Harrison over the Democratic vote for Van Buren. But in 1840 the county swung back to its Democratic moorings, giving "Young Hickory" (Van Buren) 213 majority over the "Farmer of North Bend" (Harrison). The Abolition vote first showed itself then, there being just a couple of "baker's dozens" of the Liberty men (26) that sowed the seed which produced such mighty fruit in after-years. In 1848 the Democratic party was rent in twain by the "Hunker" and "Free-soil" factions, and the Whigs carried the county for General Taylor ("Rough and Ready") by a handsome plurality of 1383 over Cass, and 1492 over Van Buren. The vote in 1852 was solid again in the Democratic party, and the regular majority was polled, about 400, the Abolition vote having increased to 281.

In 1856 the Republican party first appeared, and, aggregating to itself the bulk of the Whig party, the free-soil element of the Democratic party, and the Liberty vote, swept the county by a vote for Fremont of 6969 to 2314 for Buchanan, 71 for Fillmore, and 7 for the Liberty ticket. Since then the Republican party has carried the county, at

every general election, with majorities varying from 3019 (1876) to 4915 (1860),—the average majorities of 1856, 1864, 1868, and 1872 being about 4275 over the Democratic vote.

THE LIBERTY (OR ABOLITION) PARTY.

The question of the *immediate* abolition of slavery in the United States began to be agitated quite early in Bradford County. In 1830 and 1831 the question was discussed with considerable warmth in the Terrytown Lyceum by Ebenezer Terry and George F. Horton and others, who argued in favor of the question; but it was not until 1840 that the discussions of slavery and its abolition crystallized into a political organization, as before shown, in the county.

The Wyalusing anti-slavery society was formed in 1837,—John McKinney being its first president, and Justus Lewis its first secretary. The Bradford County anti-slavery society was organized soon afterwards, and held meetings in the court-house at Towanda,—Deacon Giles M. De Wolf being its first president, and Deacon Charles Stearns the first secretary. The meetings were held without disturbance until the annual meeting in February, 1839, when a scene of the wildest confusion took place, in which the speaker, Mr. Chase, from Philadelphia, was disgracefully treated, and a hearing refused to the citizens of the county. Leading and prominent citizens of the town and county were present, Hon. David Wilmot making a speech against the abolitionists, but not countenancing the violence resorted to, and by which the meeting was broken up. The good sense of the people prevailed, however, and within a year from that time the discussions had so increased throughout the county that more toleration was exhibited, as the sure resulting reaction of proscriptive measures. A convention was held shortly after the above disturbance took place, attended by over 200 of Bradford's most respectable men and women; in Wysox, however, as no place of meeting could be had in Towanda.

The Liberty party was the logical sequence or outgrowth of the anti-slavery sentiment of the people, and was formally organized for separate political action, Sept. 12, 1840, by twenty-five or thirty of the voting Abolitionists of the county, at the court-house in Towanda. Isaac Camp was chairman, and Isaac G. Palmer secretary of the meeting of organization. A platform of principles in favor of independent political action for the overthrow of slavery was adopted, and a full ticket nominated, which received at the next general election 52 votes.*

The party maintained its integrity until 1856, when it was merged in the Republican party, as a whole, though occasionally a few of the "old guard" voted for the old principle of abolition rather than accept the new idea of non-extension.

In 1848 it was also swallowed up, principally in the "Free-Soil" element, then dominant.

Among the earlier and more prominent standard-bearers of the party, when the name of "Abolitionist" was a term of reproach, may be named Deacon Giles, M. De Wolf, Deacon Charles Stevens, Capt. Isaac Nichols, Abel Bolles, Esq., Dr. George F. Horton, Isaac and Clark Camp, Capt. John Keeler, Charles Overpeck, William Brown, Francis Viall, J. R. Emery, A. C. Hinman, Daniel Coolbaugh, Jeremiah Kilmer, Benj. Stevens, Zephaniah Lane, Milton Lewis, Justus Lewis, J. W. Ingham, Dr. James De Wolf, Nelson Atwood, Solomon Cooper, Thomas Ingham, besides many others who voted with them.

THE ANTI-MASONIC PARTY

was organized in Bradford County, for political purposes, about 1827–28, Mr. O. P. Ballard and other leading men taking a part in its formation. Though it never succeeded in electing its candidates, it polled, nevertheless, a good vote for several years, and exerted a considerable influence throughout the county. A strong anti-Masonic sentiment existed in the minds of many who never acted with the party, which had its effect more upon the lodges of the order than elsewhere, nearly if not all of the latter in the county being closed for a time.

LABORERS' PARTY IN BRADFORD.

In 1842 several counties in the State had a Workingmen's or Laborers' party. A meeting held in Athens, in August, resulted in calling a convention at the county-seat, and nominations were made as follows: Representative, Chauncy Frisbie, of Orwell; Sheriff, John Van Dyke, of Canton; Prothonotary, Theodore Wilder, of Springfield; Register and Recorder, E. W. Hale, of Monroe; Commissioner, N. B. Wetmore, of Herrick; Coroner, Gordon Wilcox, of Smithfield; Auditor, Benjamin Thomas, of Towanda.

President Tyler's position had partially divided the Whig party, and much confusion prevailed. Some of the Whigs made up a headless ticket: they nominated no representative, and most of them (the *Scribe*† interest included) supported Mr. Frisbie; but the *Argus*† interest and others sustained the Democratic nominee, Mr. Elwell, and gave him 313 majority.

In 1843 the "Workies" organized more fully, established a weekly paper, held meetings, and created quite a division from the stereotyped Democratic and Whig contest. They held that the non-producing classes, lawyers especially, had too many of the offices, which they used for their own advantage against the interests of the masses. Their paper had this motto: "The Laborers' party will endeavor to fill all State and county offices with the best workingmen that can be found in both old parties. We are for low salaries, little legislation, few offices, no sinecures, reduced taxes, and strict accountability of office-holders." Able men from both parties (like Joseph Kingsbury and Geo. Kinney, Whigs, and John L. Webb and Asa Pratt, Democrats) wrote and argued for the third party. They made up the following ticket, after conferring with Tioga and Susquehanna counties:

Congress, Bela Jones, of Susquehanna county; Senator, Geo. Kinney, of Sheshequin; Representatives, C. Frisbie, of Orwell, and Eli Baird, of Troy; Commissioner, John

* This was at the State election in October,—but 26 votes were cast for the presidential candidate on the Liberty ticket in 1840.

† Names of the leading political papers in the county.

Van Dyke, of Canton; Treasurer, Wyllys Brownson, of Towanda; Auditor, Milton Bailey, of Ulster.

The Whigs made no nomination for senate or congress. Jones carried Susquehanna and Kinney carried Bradford; but there was no organization in Tioga, and a part of the Whigs in Bradford helped to elect the Democratic nominees, Read and Sherwood. The average vote of the three parties in the two years was as follows:

	Laborers.	Democratic.	Whigs.
1842	941	2239	1662
1843	1289	1750	938
	Gain...348	*Loss*...489	*Loss*...724

As usual, the votes were varied by local and personal influences, but the lowest vote on representatives may serve for a test of the strength of the three parties in 1843:

	Laborers.	Democratic.	Whig.
Athens	168	33	37
Albany	24	44	4
Asylum	27	24	11
Burlington	60	48	35
Canton	21	71	93
Columbia	17	73	75
Durell	22	51	12
Franklin	23	27	17
Granville	33	22	34
Herrick	39	42	...
Le Roy	52	5	29
Litchfield	17	56	3
Monroe	7	73	53
Orwell	126	22	12
Pike	94	60	6
Ridgberry	22	86	3
Rome	89	43	15
Sheshequin	86	53	8
Smithfield	37	112	14
Springfield	43	88	12
South Creek	14	14	2
Standing Stone	5	43	31
Towanda	23	118	103
Troy	186	72	25
Tuscarora	9	30	23
Ulster	17	51	3
Warren	68	56	...
Wells	5	115	6
Windham	14	58	5
Wyalusing	9	76	56
Wysox	33	55	44

But Texas and tariff began to absorb attention; the Laborers' press was taken to Tunkhannock, and the exciting campaign of 1844 dissolved the party between the two old national parties.

Bradford has given to the State and nation many prominent statesmen and politicians. Perhaps none of them were more noted nationally than the Hon. David Wilmot, the author of the famous Wilmot proviso, a salient feature in the slavery agitation, and which eventually crystallized about it the liberty element of both of the great parties of its day, working into grander significance in the Kansas-Nebraska struggle of 1854–56. Judge Wilmot was a member of the Democratic party until 1856, when he cast in his fortunes and faith with the Republican party, then organized, and adhered to it till his death. He was member of congress from his district from 1844 to 1850; was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Simon Cameron in the United States senate, on the appointment of that gentleman as secretary of war in 1861,—the term expiring March 4, 1863. He received the appointment of judge of the court of claims of the United States from President Lincoln in 1863, and held the position till his death. His biography, which appears on another page of our work,* will show how intimately Judge Wilmot was connected with national and State affairs, and with what honor he discharged his high duties.

Gen. Samuel McKean was another prominent figure in the politics of the county and State, and possessed for years a powerful influence in the councils of his party, the Democratic. He was a member of congress from his district in 1822–24; United States senator, 1835–39; secretary of the commonwealth, 1829–32; and a member of the lower house of the State legislature from 1815 to 1819.

Hon. John La Porte was also a prominent character in the Democratic party of the old-fashioned school, an ardent admirer of "Old Hickory" and the measures of the sterling iron-sided patriot, and a most estimable and courteous gentleman. His father, Bartholomew La Porte, one of the French exiles who remained in the land that gave him shelter when his own country rejected him, after the Restoration, and he was at liberty to return, was also a noted man in the country. Judge La Porte was born in Asylum, Nov. 4, 1798, and died Aug. 22, 1862. He was first elected to office in the county, in 1822, as auditor. From 1827 to 1832, inclusive, he served his district in the legislature, being speaker of the house during the latter year; was elected to congress in 1832, and re-elected in 1834; was appointed associate judge of the county in 1840, and held the position until 1845, when he was appointed surveyor-general of the State by Gov. Shunk, and held that position until 1851.

THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE

of Bradford County have been as follows at the general elections for governor down to 1823, and for presidential electors since that date to and including 1876, as follows:

For Governor.—1814 (Lycoming and Bradford combined), Simon Snyder, 724, Isaac Wayne, 11, George Lattimer, 13; total, 748; Democratic majority, 700. 1817, William Findlay, 929, Joseph Hiester, 353; total, 1282; Democratic majority, 576. 1820, William Findlay, 915, Joseph Hiester, 788; total, 1703; Democratic majority, 127. 1823, J. Andrew Shulze, 977, Andrew Gregg, 804; total, 1781; Democratic majority, 173. In 1826, Mr. Shulze received 1753 votes; and Governor Wolf in 1829, 1832, and 1835 received respectively, 1219, 1685, and 1504 votes, Governor Porter receiving in 1838 2420, against 2219 for his opponent, Joseph Ritner.

Presidential Votes.—1824, Jackson, 1640, Adams, 31, Crawford, 16; total, 687; Democratic majority, 1593. 1828, Jackson, 1553, Adams, 910; total, 2463; Democratic majority, 643. 1832, Jackson, 1598, Wirt, 1221; total, 2819; Democratic majority, 377. 1836, Harrison, 1521, Van Buren, 1463; total, 2984; Whig majority, 58. 1840, Van Buren, 2844, Harrison, 2631, Liberty, 26; total, 5501; Democratic plurality, 213. 1844, Polk, 3495, Clay, 3164, Liberty, 63; total, 6722; Democratic plurality, 331. 1848, Taylor, 3272, Cass, 1889, Van Buren, 1780; total, 6941; Whig over Democratic, 1383; Whig over Free-Soil, 1493; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, 397. 1852, Pierce, 3930, Scott, 3526, Liberty, 281; total, 7737; Democratic plurality, 404. 1856, Fremont, 6969, Buchanan, 2314, Fillmore, 71, Liberty, 7; total, 9361; Republican

* See History of Towanda.

majority over all, 4571. 1860, Lincoln, 7091, Douglas, 2176, Breckenridge and Bell, 31; total, 9298; Republican majority, 4884. 1864, Lincoln, 7530, McClellan, 3195, total, 10,725; Republican majority, 4335. 1868, Grant, 7768, Seymour, 3538; total, 11,306; Republican majority, 4230. 1872, Grant, 7452, Greeley, 3563, Temperanee, 16; total, 11,031; Republican majority, 3873. 1876, Hayes, 8008, Tilden, 4989, Cooper (Greenback), 59, Temperanee, 40, Anti-Secret Society, 22; total, 13,118; Republican majority over all, 2898.

The election of 1876, by districts, was as follows:

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Total.
Alba	36	15	51
Albany	217	113	330
Armenia	75	24	99
Asylum	124	152	276
Athens township	308	388	696
" borough	163	123	286
Barclay	96	188	284
Burlington	171	81	252
" borough	25	13	38
" West	124	75	199
Canton borough	174	65	239
" township	304	87	391
Columbia	202	146	348
Franklin	96	83	179
Granville	254	54	308
Herrick	162	70	232
Le Raysville	68	15	83
Le Roy	208	57	265
Litchfield	185	127	312
Monroe township	209	97	306
" borough	66	18	84
Orwell	262	50	312
Overton	19	79	98
Pike	309	60	369
Ridgberry	182	156	338
Rome township	161	58	219
" borough	50	18	68
Sheshequin	274	94	368
Smithfield	322	129	451
South Creek	160	86	246
Springfield	248	109	357
Standing Stone	59	165	224
Sylvania borough	43	23	66
Terry	146	126	272
Towanda township	112	117	229
" North	83	68	151
" borough, 1st ward	123	125	
2d "	197	135	
3d "	146	88	
Total—borough	466	348	814
Troy township	246	95	341
" borough	168	90	258
Tusearora	231	65	296
Ulster	162	140	302
Warren	222	83	305
Wells	96	188	284
Wilmot	165	189	354
Windham	160	117	279
Wyalusing	229	160	389
Wysox	164	175	339

Popular questions, submitted to the people for the expression of their desires for or against the adoption of the propositions treated therein, have resulted as follows:

1825.—For eonvention to amend constitution	832
Against	503
1835.—For eonvention to amend constitution	2,842
Against	63
1854.—For prohibition	4,353
Against	1,672
1857.—For constitutional amendments (average)	1,257
Against	212
1864.—For eonstitutional amendments	4,913
Against	209
1870.—For poor-house	4,138
Against	4,385
1871.—For constitutional eonvention	8,297
Against	222
1872.—For eonstitutional amendments	11,344
Against	9
1873.—For new constitution	4,340
Against	1,193

THE BRADFORD CIVIL LIST.

OF THE NATION.

United States Senators.

Samuel McKean, 1835–39.
David Wilmot, 1861–63.

Members of Congress—XIX. District.

1822–24. Samuel McKean.
1834–36. John La Porte.
1844–50. David Wilmot.
1862–64. Henry W. Traey.
1864–71. Ulysses Mereur.
1874–76. Joseph Powell.
1876–78. Edward Overton.

Judge of the United States Court of Claims.

David Wilmot, appointed 1863.

Consul to Santa Cruz, West Indies.

Edward H. Perkins, appointed 1862.

Surveyor of Port of Philadelphia.

E. O'Meara Goodrich, appointed Mareh, 1869.

OF THE STATE.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Samuel McKean, appointed Dee. 26, 1829.

Surveyor-General.

John La Porte, May 10, 1845 to 1851.

Deputy Seeretary of the Commonwealth.

Elisha S. Goodrich, appointed Jan. 21, 1852.

Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ulysses Mereur, eommissioned Dee. 2, 1872; term expires Deeember, 1887.

State Senators.

1815. Dist.—Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, McKean, Bradford, and Tioga; Henry Welles, four years.

1829. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga; Samuel McKean, 1 year (resigned to aeeept appointment of seeretary of eommonwealth).

1830–37. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga; Reuben Wilbur (to fill vacaney).

1837–41. Susquehanna and Bradford; Elihu Case, four years.

1850–53. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; Geo. Sanderson, three years.

1856. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; E. Reed Myer, three years.

1859. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; George Landon, three years.

1865. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; George Landon, three years.

1874. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; Delos Rockwell, three years.

1877. Susquehanna, Bradford, and Wyoming; William T. Davies, three years.

Members of the House of Representatives.

From 1774 to 1782, inclusive, Bradford County formed part of Westmoreland, State of Connecticut, and sent members to the semi-annual sessions of the legislature, at Hartford, as follows:

April, 1774. Zebulon Butler, Timothy Smith.
Sept., 1774. *Christopher Avery, John Jenkins.
April, 1775. Capt. Z. Butler, Joseph Sluman.
Sept., 1775. Capt. Z. Butler, Maj. Ezekiel Pierce.
May, 1776. John Jenkins, Solomon Strong.
Oct., 1776. Col. Z. Butler, Col. Nathan Denison.
May, 1777. John Jenkins, Isaac Tripp.
May, 1778. Nathan Denison, Anderson Dana.
Oct., 1778. Col. N. Denison, Lieut. Asahel Buck.
May, 1779. Col. N. Denison, Deacon John Hurlbut.
May, 1780. John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch.
Oct., 1780. Nathan Denison, John Hurlbut.
May, 1781. John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch.
Oct., 1781. *Obadiah Gore, *Capt. John Franklin.
May, 1782. *Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch.
Oct., 1782. *Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch.
1813–14. Henry Welles, district Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga, and Potter counties.
1815–19. Samuel McKean, district Bradford and Tioga.
1820–22. Simon Kinney, district Bradford and Tioga.
District Bradford, 1 member.
1822–23. William Myer.
1823–26. Lemuel Streator.
1824–28. Constant Mathewson.
1828–29. John La Porte.
District Bradford and Tioga, 2 members.
1829–32. †John La Porte.
1832–33. Ellis Lewis.
1833–35. Lockwood Smith.
1835–36. Darius Bullock, Isaac Myer.
District Bradford, 1 member.
1836–37. Isaac Cooley.
1837–38. George Kinney.
1838–40. David F. Barstow.
1840–41. Stephen F. Pierce.
1841–43. W. Elwell.
District Bradford, 2 members.
1843–45. John Elliott, Irad Wilson.
1845–47. John L. Webb, Victor E. Piollet.
1847–48. Francis Smith, Allen E. Thomas.
1848–49. Charles Stockwell, Arunah Wattles.
1849–50. Charles Stockwell, Joseph C. Powell.
1850–52. Addison McKean, Henry Gibbs.
1852–54. John Passmore, William E. Barton.
1854–56. Judson Holcomb, Barth. La Porte.
1856–58. John B. G. Babcock, Cullen F. Nichols.
1858–60. O. H. P. Kinney, Thomas Smead.
1860–62. Chester T. Bliss, Henry W. Tracy.
1862–63. Barth. La Porte, Dummer Lilley.
1863–64. Joseph H. Marsh, Dummer Lilley.
1864–65. Joseph H. Marsh, Lorenzo Grinnell.
1865–66. G. Wayne Kinney, Lorenzo Grinnell.
1866–67. G. Wayne Kinney, James H. Webb.
1867–70. John F. Chamberlain, James H. Webb.
1870–71. Perley H. Buck, James H. Webb.‡
1871–72. Perley H. Buck, B. S. Dartt.
1872–73. E. Reed Myer, B. S. Dartt.
1873–74. E. Reed Myer, James H. Webb.
3 members.
1875–77. George Moscrip, Elijah G. Tracy, Uriah Terry.
1877–78. E. Reed Myer§, James Foster, John F. Gillette.

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions.

1837.

Senatorial, Bradford and Susquehanna, Almon H. Read.
Representative, Bradford, Nathaniel Clapp.

1873.

George F. Horton, William J. Turrell‖, Joseph G. Patton.

THE JUDICIARY.

President Judges.

John B. Gibson, 1812 to Sept., 1816.
Thomas Burnside, 1817.
Edward Herrick, Sept., 1818, to Sept., 1839.
John N. Conyngham, 1839 to 1849.
Horace Williston, 1849 to 1851.
David Wilmot, 1852 to 1861.
Ulysses Mercur, 1861 to 1865.
Farris B. Streeter, 1865 to 1874.
Paul D. Morrow, 1874, and present incumbent.

Associate Judges.

George Scott, Oct. 13, 1812, to May, 1818.
John McKean, Oct. 13, 1812, to May, 1837.
Jonathan Stevens, May 22, 1818, to 1840–41.
John La Porte, 1837 to 1845.
Abraham Goodwin, 1841 to 1844.
David M. Bull, 1845.
Harry Morgan, 1846 to 1851.
Reuben Wilbur, 1846 to 1851.
Myron Ballard, elected 1851.
Harry Aekley, elected 1851.
Aaron Chubbuck, elected 1856.
John F. Long, elected 1856.
John Passmore, elected 1858.
V. M. Long, elected 1861.
L. P. Stalford, elected 1863.
J. Wilson Vandyke, elected 1866.
Zebulon Frisbie, elected 1868.
Stephen D. Harkness, elected 1871.
Chauncey S. Russell, 1873 to 1875.

Additional Law Judge.

Paul D. Morrow, 1870 to 1874.

* From Bradford County.
† Speaker in 1832.
‡ Speaker of the House, 1871.
§ Speaker of the House, 1878.
‖ Not of Bradford County.

THE COUNTY.

Prothonotary—Clerk of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions.

Charles F. Welles, 1812 to 1818.
George Scott, 1818 to 1830.
Darius Bullock, 1830 to 1831.
Alpheus Ingham, 1831.
James P. Bull, May 7, 1831, to 1836.
Samuel Strait, 1836.
Joseph C. Powell, Oct. 21, 1836, to 1839.
David Cash, elected 1839.
Aaron Chubbuck, elected 1842.
Addison McKean, elected 1845.
Allen McKean, elected 1848, 1851, 1854, and 1857.
E. O'Meara Goodrich, elected 1860 and 1863.
Wm. A. Thomas, elected 1866 and 1869.
Benj. M. Peck, elected 1872 and 1875.

Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of Orphans' Court.

Charles F. Welles, appointed July 13, 1812, to 1818.
Geo. Scott (clerk), orphans' court, 1818 to 1830.
Eliphalet Mason (register and recorder), 1818 to 1827.
Alpheus Ingham (register and recorder), 1827 to 1830.
Alpheus Ingham (clerk and register and recorder), 1830 to 1831.
Elisha S. Goodrich, 1831 to 1836.
Geo. A. Mix, 1836 to 1839.
Dummer Lilley, 1839.
Ephraim W. Baird, elected 1839.
Julius Russell, elected 1842.
Lyman E. De Wolf, elected 1845.
Horatio Black, elected 1848.
H. Lawrence Scott, elected 1851.
James H. Webb, elected 1854 and 1857.
Nathan C. Elsbree, elected 1860 and 1863.
Henry J. Madill, elected 1866.
Charles E. Gladding, elected 1869.
Otis J. Chubbuck, elected 1872.
Cephas E. Andrus, elected 1875.

Sheriffs.

Abner C. Rockwell, appointed* Dec. 9, 1812.
John Spalding (2d), appointed Dec. 9, 1815.
Lemuel Streator, appointed Dec. 14, 1818.
J. C. Powell, appointed Oct. 30, 1821.
Reuben Wilbur, appointed Oct. 28, 1824.
Benjamin McKean, appointed Nov. 27, 1827.
Lockwood Smith, Jr., appointed Dec., 1830.
John L. Webb, appointed Dec., 1833.
Guy Tozer, appointed Nov., 1836.
Ira H. Stephens, elected Oct., 1839.
John N. Weston, elected Oct., 1842.
John F. Means, elected Oct., 1845.
William S. Dobbins, elected Oct., 1848.
Chester Thomas, elected Oct., 1851.
John A. Codding, elected Oct., 1854.
Thomas M. Woodruff, elected Oct., 1857.
A. Hanson Spalding, elected Oct., 1860.
J. Monroe Smith, elected Oct., 1863.
William Griffis, elected Oct., 1866.
J. Perry Van Fleet, elected Oct., 1869.
J. Monroe Smith, elected Oct., 1872.
Andrew J. Layton, elected Oct., 1875.

District Attorneys.

Thomas Smead, elected Oct., 1850.
James Macfarlane, elected Oct., 1853.
Paul D. Morrow, elected Oct., 1856.
Guy H. Watkins, elected Oct., 1859.
George D. Montanye, elected Oct., 1862.
William T. Davies, elected Oct., 1865.
Warner H. Carnochan, elected Oct., 1868.
Joseph B. Reeve, elected Oct., 1871.
John N. Califf, elected Oct., 1874.
Isaiah McPherson, elected Oct., 1877.

Coroners.

John Horton, appointed May 10, 1813.
John Minier, appointed Feb. 24, 1819.
Chauncey Frisbie, appointed Feb. 26, 1822.
John Fox, appointed Dec. 27, 1824.
John L. Webb, appointed Dec. 27, 1827.
Aaron Knapp, appointed Dec. 27, 1837.
Henry J. Salisbury, elected Oct., 1839.
Calvin Storm, elected Oct., 1842.
John Hatch, elected Oct., 1845.
Thomas I. Ingham, elected Oct., 1848.
George M. Black, elected Oct., 1851.
W. W. Estabrooks, elected Oct., 1854.
Newell Leonard, elected Oct., 1857.
Jeremiah Culp, elected Oct., 1860.
Abram Snell, Jr., elected Oct., 1863.
Joseph H. Hurst, elected Oct., 1866.
John F. Dodge, elected Oct., 1869.
J. Volentine Geiger, elected Oct., 1872.
D. B. Walker, elected Oct., 1875.

County Treasurers.

Harry Spalding,† appointed Jan. 1, 1813–14.
Wm. Means, appointed 1815.
Simon Kinney, appointed 1816–17.
Henry Mercur, appointed 1818–20.
Gurdon Hewitt, appointed 1821 and 1822.
George Scott, appointed 1823.
Andrew Irvine, appointed 1824–26.
J. P. Bull, appointed 1827–28.
Alpheus Ingham, appointed 1829.
Andrew Irvine, appointed 1830.
Wm. Russell, appointed 1831 and 1832.
Chauncey Frisbie, appointed 1833 and 1834.
David M. Bull, appointed 1835–37.
John E. Hale, appointed 1838.
Charles Stockwell, elected October, 1839.

* The two having the greatest number of votes were returned to the governor, of whom he appointed one to be sheriff. The same rule held in regard to coroner.

† Appointments were made by the commissioners.

Wm. B. Storm, elected October, 1841.
Leonard Pierce, elected October, 1843.
Jacob Reed, elected October, 1845.
James M. Peck, elected October, 1847.
John Horton, elected October, 1849.
Benj. Wilcox, elected October, 1851.
Preceptor Forbes, elected October, 1853.
Ezra C. Kellogg, elected October, 1855.
E. Percival Shaw, elected October, 1857.
Wm. Griffis, elected October, 1859.
Francis Watts, elected October, 1861.
Stephen D. Harkness, elected October, 1863.
J. Perry Van Fleet, elected October, 1865.
Charles A. Mory, elected October, 1867.
C. K. Ladd, elected October, 1869.
Wm. Bunyan, elected October, 1871.
Mathew Marshall, elected October, 1873.
Jas. C. Robinson, elected October, 1875–78.

County Commissioners.

Joseph Kinney, elected in 1812.
Justus Gaylord, elected in 1812–15.
Wm. Myer, elected in 1812–16.
Burr Ridgeway, elected in 1813–17.
Clement Paine, elected in 1814.
Samuel McKean, elected in 1815.
Salmon Bosworth, elected in 1816–18.
Nathaniel Allen, elected in 1816–17.
Eliphalet Mason, elected in 1817–19.
Joseph C. Powell, elected in 1818–20.
Barth. La Porte, elected in 1819–21.
Wm. Myer, elected in 1820–22.
George Hyde, elected in 1821–23.
Lemuel Streator, elected in 1822–24.
Darius Bullock, elected in 1823–25.
John Taylor, elected in 1824–26.
Theo. Leonard, elected in 1825–27.
Gould Seymour, elected in 1826–28.
Burton Strait, elected in 1827–29.
Churchill Barnes, elected in 1828–30.
Hezekiah Dunham, elected in 1829–31.
Eliphalet Mason, elected in 1830–32.
John L. Webb, elected in 1831–33.
Isaac Cooley, elected in 1832–34.
John Elliott, elected in 1833–35.
Morris Spalding, elected in 1834–35.
Elias Rockwell, elected in 1835–36.
Harry Morgan, elected in 1836–38.
E. S. Goodrich, elected in 1836.
Daniel Parke, elected in 1837–39.
Ira Stevens, elected in 1838–39.
Myron Ballard, elected in 1839.
Irad Wilson, elected in 1839.
Benjamin Buffington, elected in 1840.
Edson Aspenwall, elected in 1841.
Daniel Brink, elected in 1842.
Joseph Turner, elected in 1843.
Luman Putnam, elected in 1844.
Ashbel S. Cramer, elected in 1845.
John H. Black, elected in 1846.
Hiram Spear, elected in 1847.
Simeon Decker, elected in 1848.
Aug. I. Smith, elected in 1849.
Sturges Squires, elected in 1850.
Daniel B. Cotton, elected in 1851.
Isaac A. Park, elected in 1852.
Stuart Smiley, elected in 1853.
George H. Bull, elected in 1854.
Perley H. Buck, elected in 1855.
Dummer Lilley, elected in 1856.
Daniel Decker, elected in 1857.
Perley H. Buck, elected in 1858.
William A. Thomas, elected in 1859.
William H. Decker, elected in 1860.
Isaac Lyon, elected in 1861.
Joseph Campbell, elected in 1862.
William B. Dodge, elected in 1863.
John Beardslee, elected in 1864.
Sterne McKee, elected in 1865.
William B. Dodge, elected in 1866.
John A. Moody, elected in 1867.
Asa McKee, Jr., elected in 1868.
John B. Hindes, elected in 1869.
E. C. Kellogg, elected in 1870.
Morris Shepard, elected in 1871.
Benjamin Kuykendall, elected in 1872.
Abram Snell, elected in 1873.
Morris Shepard, elected in 1874.
M. J. Coolbaugh,* elected in 1875.
George W. Kilmer,* elected in 1875.
John Baldwin,* elected in 1875.

County Auditors.

Clement Paine, Moses Coolbaugh, 1813, and Jonathan Stevens, 1814.

Eliphalet Mason, William F. Dininger, Salmon Bosworth, 1815.

Ethan Baldwin, *vice* Bosworth, 1816.
Lemuel Streator, Edward Herrick, 1817.
Jonathan Stevens, 1818.
William Means, George Hyde, B. J. Woodruff, 1819.
Samuel Bartlett, 1820.
Harry Morgan, 1821.
J. M. Piollet, 1822.
Nathaniel Clapp, 1823.
Burton Strait, 1824–26.
Charles Comstock, 1825–27.
Asa Pratt, 1826–28.
John La Porte, 1827–28.
Harry Morgan, 1828–30.
J. M. Piollet, 1829.
Isaac Cooley, 1829–31.
John E. Hale, 1830–32.
Myron Ballard, 1831–33.
Samuel Stevens, 1832–34.
Abraham Goodwin, 1833–35.
Alpheus Holcomb, 1834–36.
Aaron Chubbuck, 1835–37.

* Three years.

A. McKean, 1836–38.
G. F. Horton, 1837.
H. Ackley, 1838.
L. Putnam, 1839.
James M. Edsall, 1840.
Arunah Wattles, 1841.
Chester Wells, 1842.
Horace Willey, elected in 1842.
John Watkins, elected in 1843.
J. M. Bishop, elected in 1844.
Charles Homet, elected in 1845.
Lemuel S. Maynard, elected in 1846.
Samuel W. Shepherd, elected in 1847.
F. S. Whitman, elected in 1848.
W. H. Peck, elected in 1849.
William Overton, elected in 1850.
Edward C. Welles, elected in 1851.
W. H. Peck, elected in 1852.
C. F. Nichols, elected in 1853.
Jonathan Buttles, elected in 1854.
Christopher Child, elected in 1855.
Francis Homet, elected in 1856.
Lewis B. Pierce, elected in 1857.
Robert Mason, elected in 1858.
Jeremiah Travis, Jr., elected in 1859.
E. Reuben De Long, elected in 1860.
Robert Mason, elected in 1861.
George R. Acroyd, elected in 1862:
C. H. Corbin, elected in 1863.
Robert Mason, elected in 1864.
George W. Elliott, elected in 1865.
Isaac D. Soper, elected in 1866.
O. D. Field, elected in 1867.
Asa McKee, Jr., elected in 1868.
Walter S. Bowman, elected in 1869.
John S. Quick, elected in 1870.
A. R. Brown, elected in 1871.
Ira Crane, elected in 1872.
E. Reuben De Long, elected in 1873.
George W. Brink, elected in 1874.
Danverse Bourne,* elected in 1875.
J. R. Brasted,* elected in 1875.
William L. Lantz,* elected in 1875.

Jury Commissioners.

Joseph Foulke, elected in 1867.
E. Reuben De Long, elected in 1870.
B. Frank Knapp, elected in 1873.
Thomas A. Lee, elected in 1876.

Clerks of Commissioners.

Joseph Kingsbury, 1812–14.
George Scott, 1815–19.
Burr Ridgway, 1820.
Edwin Benjamin, 1821–22.
Morris Spalding, 1823–24.
James P. Bull, 1825, 1826.
Warren Brown, 1827–29.
Miller Fox, 1830–35.
John E. Hale, 1836, 1837.
Charles Stockwell, 1838–41.
A. S. Chamberlain, 1842–44.
John M. Wattles, 1845–47.
Chauncey S. Russell, 1848–50.
E. M. Farrar, 1851–56.
E. B. Coolbaugh, 1857–62, and 1864–75.
G. E. Fox, 1863.
William Lewis, 1876–78.

County Surveyors.

Jonathan Stevens,† appointed deputy-surveyor May 11, 1812.
Zephon Flower, appointed deputy-surveyor Aug. 29, 1821.
James M. Edsall, appointed deputy-surveyor 1833.
Rowland Wilcox, appointed deputy-surveyor 1836.
Edgar G. Nichols, elected 1850.
James A. Paine, elected 1853.
Joseph E. Spalding, elected 1856.
Josiah J. Newell, elected 1859, 1862, and 1865.
Oliver W. Stevens, elected 1868.
Joseph E. Spalding, elected 1871.
George V. Myer, elected 1874.
T. A. Seward, elected 1877.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

THE part which the early settlers of this county took in the Revolutionary struggle, and the events in that contest of which our territory was the theatre, have been related in a former chapter.

Soon after the establishment of Luzerne county, for convenience in training, the county militia were divided into several battalions or regiments. The one including the people of our county was called the upper battalion, in Luzerne county, and was composed of eight companies, viz., "the Tioga, the Sheshequena, Wyasock, Meshoping, Tunkhannuck, Wylusink, Pittstown, and Exeter companies." In the return of Aug. 25, 1788, John Jenkins was lieutenant-colonel, and John Swift major. In the Tioga company, Solomon Bennett was captain, Lucas Detrick lieutenant, and John Depew ensign. In the Sheshequin company, John Spalding was captain, Samuel Gore lieutenant, and Samuel Southworth ensign. In the "Wyasock" company, Roswell Franklin was captain, Jehiel Franklin lieutenant, and Isaac Strope ensign. In the Wyalusing company, Daniel Shaw was the captain, Joseph Elliott lieutenant, and Stephen Durell ensign. The other companies were composed of men lying outside the county. Col. Franklin was evidently, by common consent, to be the colonel, but at this time was confined in Philadelphia jail on the charge of

* Three years.

† Appointments made by the surveyor-general of the State.

high treason. The number of men comprised in each of these companies we have no means of knowing.

In 1797 there was a prospect of war with France. On June 2, 1798, Governor Thomas Mifflin issued a circular, addressed to the militia officers of the State, requesting that the militia of the State be enrolled, organized, and equipped, and put in condition for active service, if they should be required. Accordingly, a general meeting of the militia officers of Luzerne was held at the court-house in Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1798, for the purpose of taking proper action upon the subject mentioned in the circular. At that meeting Gen. Simon Spalding, of Sheshequin, was elected president, and resolutions passed, with great enthusiasm, in which they declare that "no sensations of gratitude, no relics of enthusiasm, remains to distract us from our duty as American citizens to our country, and here proceed to offer their services to the State, whenever the emergency arises in which she needs them." A call was made for volunteers, as matters began to assume a more threatening aspect, and a company consisting of 75 men, under the command of Capt. Samuel Bowman, was attached to the 11th Regt. of the United States, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Aaron Ogden. John Hollenback, who enlisted in this company as second sergeant, and Lieut. Samuel Erwin were appointed recruiting officers for the upper townships of Luzerne. Mr. Hollenback says, "I enlisted fourteen at Wyalusing, by the Kingsley spring." As illustrating the habits of the times, we may repeat the story. He said, "We met to play ball. I sent to Gaylord's for two gallons of whisky, and when they had drank pretty freely of it, I paid them eight silver dollars a-piece. I enlisted Wareham Kingsley, Thomas Quick, Hugh Summerlin, Jonah Davis, James Lewis, Asa Harris. At Wysox and Tioga Point I enlisted more.* After hunting deserters in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, I went to winter quarters at Bound Brook, New Jersey. We (Erwin and myself) shipped thirteen deserters from Charleston to New York. We were disbanded by General Hamilton in the spring, after Jefferson was elected."

In 1807 the greater part of Bradford County was included in the 57th Regt.; John Spalding was lieutenant-colonel in June of that year. He was afterwards promoted to the coloneley of the regiment.

"April 6, 1808, the commissioned and staff officers of the 144th Regiment, 2d Brigade, 9th Division, Pa. Militia, are notified to meet at the house of Bartholomew La Porte, in Asylum, on Monday, April 25, completely equipped for exercise as the law directs.

"Job Irish, lieut.-col. 144th Regt. Pa. M."

The following officers were detailed for the courts of appeal, to wit: First battalion, Capt. Oliver Williams Dodge, Lieut. David B. Wheeler, Ensign David Stafford, to meet at the house of Humphrey Brown, Wyalusing. Second battalion, Capt. Theron Darling, Lieut. Burr Ridgway, Ensign Samuel Alden, to meet at the house of William Means, Towanda. The same regiment met at the same place for exercise and drill in the following September.

In 1811, Rogers Fowler, of Monroe, lieut.-col. of the 144th Regt., and in 1812, Theron Darling, of Orwell.

BRADFORD IN THE GREAT REBELLION.

The first hostile shot that re-echoed from the walls of Fort Sumter awoke with a rude shock the people of the north to a sense of the depths of ingratitude the southern sons of the republic could descend, as they raised their hands against a government their own fathers had helped to create, and which they themselves had defended and aided to glorify. Spurning the proud historic record, in which, with their brethren of the north, their fathers had written noble deeds with their own blood, the sons sought to destroy the nation, and blot out its glorious history in ruin and blood, unless their unhallowed desires touching their peculiar institution should be wholly gratified.

The first sentiment that flashed through the mind of the north was one of shame and disgrace, that their brothers could do so foul a wrong as to strike at the life of the Union, the joint inheritance of all; the next, was hot for vengeance on the wrong-doers, and to wipe out the blot from the proud escutcheon of the nation, and compel by force what beneficence had failed to win,—obedience to the constituted authorities.

The people flew to arms, and when the president called for 75,000 men for ninety days' service, before the ink on his proclamation was dry the number, quadrupled, was offered by the governors of the loyal States. In this grand outburst of generous patriotism Bradford was in no degree behind her sister counties in the State or Union. Her citizens filled the ranks of three companies, and began their progress to the capital of the commonwealth, and when informed that the quota of Pennsylvania was full,—although scarcely a week had elapsed since the proclamation of the governor was issued,—and that they could only be accepted for a term of three years, the muster-rolls were changed from three months to as many years, and they were sworn into the army of the republic, pledged to defend the honor of the State and uphold the integrity of the Union. And from that time till the last rebel against a just and liberal

* In the names of the company given in Appendix G of the Annals of Luzerne, more than half are Bradford County men.

Muster-Roll of a company of infantry under the command of Captain Samuel Bowman, in the Eleventh Regiment of the *United States*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Aaron Ogden, from May 1 to June 14, 1800; viz:—Captain, Samuel Bowman; Lieutenant, Samuel Erwin; 2d, John Mervy; 1st Sergeant, Thomas Fisk; 2d, John Hollenback; 3d, David Landon; 4th, Asa Harris; 1st Corporal, Ephraim White; 2d, Benjamin C. Owen; 3d, David Curtis; 4th, Reuben Crozier; Musicians, John Tursdale and Samuel Horton. Privates: Arnosiah Blakseley, Anson Downing, Azos Nash, Benjamin Hazzard, Benoni Hulett, Benjamin Jenings, Charles Bowles, David Ayer, David Haines, David Hathaway, David Jayne, Daniel Sage, Daniel Farman, Elias Thompson, George Gallentine, George Clark, George Deshler, Georgo Trucks, Godfrey Perry, Henry Hunter, Hugh Sumerlin, Ichabod Tompkins, John Lovell, Isaac Ford, James Bailey, James Agerston, Jonathan Conklin, Jonah Davis, John Stark, Joseph Holdren, James McIntiro, James Staplos, John Voorheos, John Charles, Jonathan Webber, John Ellis, Israel Gale, James Harris, James Lowis, John Shaw, James Walker, Isaac Wickiser, John Dalton, John Evans, Jacob Wheelor, James Lake, Jacob Cownover, Luther Weeks, Moses Thomas, Petor Peters, Philip Huntor, Peter Andre, Phinoas Underwood, Peter Williams, Reuben Buck, Samuel Harris, Solomon Maning, Stephen Brown, Stephen Bayley, Samuel Evans, Samuel Wigton, Thomas Hains, Thomas Point, Thomas Hadgins, Thomas Quick, Thomas Walterman, Thomas Wright, William Parker, William Largley, Wm. Allen, William Decker, Wareham Kingsley, Walter Robison, William Tuttle, William Ritchey.

government laid down his arms, Bradford was not derelict in her duty under the several calls made upon her for men, until an army of nearly 4000 of her citizens from the various walks in life had lifted up their hands to heaven and sworn fealty to the Union, and went forth to battle in its cause.

From Bull Run, all along the weary, bloody way to Appomattox, Bradford's sons carried her honor as a shield upon their breasts, bearing aloft the colors of the State and the flag of the Union, floating oft in victory, but trailing seldom in defeat, and never disgraced in either. Scarcely a noted battle-field exists in the whole theatre of the war where the blood of some son of Bradford has not softened the sod or spattered the rocky steeps thereof. They fought with McClellan on the Peninsula and at Antietam; with Burnside at Fredericksburg; with Hooker and Pope in Virginia and about Washington; with Meade at Gettysburg; with Foster and Gillmore in the deadly assault on Wagner and before Charleston; in the Valley of the Shenandoah, with Sheridan; at Nashville, with Thomas; with Rosecrans at Knoxville and Stone River; with Grant before Vicksburg, and in his last grand assault on Richmond, as he hammered his way to the rebel capital; with Hooker at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; and with Sherman "marched down to the sea."

They died in the carnage of the assault, in the wild tumult of the charge, in the quiet of the picket-line, in the deadly trench and the noisome hospital. They starved in Belle Isle, Libby, Columbia, Salisbury, and amid the horrors of Andersonville, as in the ecstasy of their delirium they dreamed of plenty, peace, and home; they fell on the dead-line, from the bullets of the prison guards under the orders of a worse than fiendish keeper. Under the fire of Union batteries, chained together like the slaves of the past, they were placed as hostages for the safety of the hot-bed of treason.

Her Watkins, Spaulding, Culp, Sturrock, Ingham, Guyer, Swart, Kellogg, Hemans, Tears, and Case paid the penalty of gallant officers, who led where brave men dare to follow, and fell in the assault a sacrifice to the perpetuity of the nation.

Her sons have reflected honor upon her name, and she has not forgotten them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

This famous organization of the Pennsylvania troops in the Rebellion was created by legislative warrant, upon the suggestion of his excellency Governor Curtin, to provide a disciplined force to repel invasion of the soil of the State, or to respond promptly to the requisition of the national government for men to suppress armed treason against its authority.

The act of the legislature, passed May 15, 1861, authorized and required the governor as commander-in-chief to organize a military corps to be called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to be composed of "thirteen regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one of light artillery, to be armed, equipped, and officered like similar troops in the service of the United States; and to be enlisted in the service of the State for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged;" and to be liable to be called into the service of the State at such time as the commander-in-chief should deem their services necessary for the suppression of insurrection or to repel invasion; and further, to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States whenever the president should call for them.

In compliance with the provisions of this act, Governor Curtin issued his call for men to compose this corps, and apportioned the number among the several counties of the State according to population. The ranks were soon filled, the enthusiasm being very great to enlist therein. Four camps of instruction were established,—at Easton, at West Chester, at Pittsburgh, and at Harrisburg, the latter under the command of Col. G. A. C. Seiler. George A. McCall, a graduate of West Point military academy, of the class of 1822, subsequently an officer in the regular army and a distinguished soldier in the war with Mexico, was appointed major-general of the corps, who immediately organized his staff, appointing Henry J. Biddle assistant adjutant general, Henry Sheets and Eldridge McConkey aids-de-camp, and Professor Henry Coppee inspector-general. Gen. McCall applied himself zealously to the task of organizing the corps and fitting it for duty in the field.

On June 22 two regiments, the 5th, under Col. Simmons, and the Kane Rifles, the 13th of the corps, commanded by Col. Biddle, were ordered to a point on the State line opposite Cumberland, Md., for the protection of the border, then threatened by an organized force of rebels. These regiments subsequently moved through Cumberland into West Virginia to the support of Gen. Lewis Wallace.

The battle of Bull Run, which resulted disastrously to the arms of the government, fought July 21, spread terror and alarm throughout the north. The national authorities found themselves with a defeated army, with the term of service of a large portion of its troops rapidly expiring. They immediately issued urgent calls upon all the States for men. Pennsylvania was ready with an organized and disciplined force, enlisted for the long term, to march to their relief.

Moving rapidly to the points designated by the commander of the national army, the several regiments of the Reserve Corps remained on duty until all danger from a sudden incursion of the rebel army was passed, when the corps was assembled at Tenallytown, Md., where it was organized into three brigades, and thoroughly drilled and disciplined. On Sept. 10 the regiments of the corps were each presented with a regimental flag,—the gift of the "Cincinnati" of Pennsylvania,—by Governor Curtin, in the presence of President Lincoln, Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war, Gen. McClellan, Adj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Gens. Butler and Mansfield, and a vast concourse of citizens and soldiers.

THE FIFTH RESERVE—THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The companies comprising the 5th Regt. of the Reserve Corps were recruited in the counties of Centre, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Lycoming, Northumberland, Clearfield, Union, and Bradford. Co. F, Capt. A. J. Trout, was recruited in Towanda, and mustered into service June 21, 1861.

On April 18 a large and enthusiastic war-meeting was held in Towanda in response to the call of the president for 75,000 men for ninety days. Judge Mercur was president, Col. G. F. Mason, John F. Means, and W. C. Bogart vice-presidents. P. D. Morrow, W. T. Davies, D. A. Overton, and H. B. McKean were secretaries. Speeches, breathing love for the country, and hot with vengeance for treason to the national authority, were made by several prominent citizens, enlistments encouraged, and a grand mass-meeting called for the 23d.

At this second meeting Bradford turned out *en masse*. Ringing resolutions were prepared and adopted, patriotic speeches were made, and the ladies of the borough presented to the volunteers already enrolled a beautiful flag, the work of their own fair hands, Capt. J. W. Mason* responding for his men.

On April 30 two companies were organized in Towanda, Capt. Mason's and Capt. Gore's, and one in Athens, Capt. Bradbury's, and on the same day and the day following left the county for Harrisburg. They proceeded as far as Troy, when orders were received to return, as the quota of the State under the call was full. This was not relished by the men and officers of these companies and five companies from Tioga county, who also had arrived at Troy on their way to Harrisburg, and the eight companies accordingly went into camp. After some delay the companies proceeded to Harrisburg, and were mustered into the Reserve Corps, Capt. Trout's company being Co. F of the 5th, and Capt. Bradbury's Co. F and Capt. Gore's Co. I of the 6th Regt.

On June 20 the 5th Regt. was organized at Camp Curtin, by the choice of the following field-officers: Capt. John I. Gregg, of Co. E, colonel; Capt. Joseph W. Fisher, of Co. K, lieutenant-colonel; Capt. George Dare, of Co. I, major. On the following day Col. Gregg was appointed a captain in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, a soldier of long experience and great merit, was chosen to succeed him.

On the same day the regiment, with the Bucktail Rifle Regt. and Capt. Easton's battery of the 1st Artillery, was dispatched under command of Col. Biddle to the relief of Col. Lew. Wallace, commanding the 11th Indiana, at Cumberland, Md. It reached Cumberland July 8, having been halted some days at Bedford Springs. On July 13 the 5th moved to Ridgeville, in the direction of Romney, to the support of Lieut.-Col. Kane, in command of a detachment of the Bucktails, marching the whole distance on the double-quick.

Soon after the Bull Run disaster the 5th was ordered to Harper's Ferry, *via* Harrisburg, and while bivouacking near Camp Curtin was hurriedly recruited and equipped, and on Aug. 8 took up the march for Washington, 984 strong. From Washington the regiment proceeded to the camp of the Reserves, at Tenallytown, Md. Here the drill, which had been constantly practiced since its organization, was resumed, and every effort made to bring it to the highest state of efficiency by the accomplished soldier who commanded it.

In the organization of the Reserves which ensued, the 5th was assigned to the 1st brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds. The brigade also comprised the 1st (30th) Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Col. R. Biddle Roberts; 2d (31st) Regt. Pennsylvania Vols., Col. William B. Mann; and 8th (37th) Regt. Penusylvania Vols., Col. Geo. S. Hays.

On Oct. 10 the whole division was ordered across the Potomac, and encamped near Langley. The drill was still enforced, schools for instruction of commissioned officers being held two days in each week at the regimental headquarters, and company officers held similar schools for non-commissioned officers.

From Oct. 19 to June 26, 1862, the history of the 5th was devoid of important incident. On June 9 it moved by transport to White House, on the Pamunkey, to the support of Gen. McClellan, in his Peninsular campaign, and a few days later moved to Mechanicsville, bivouacking in sight of the enemy's lines.

"On the morning of June 26 the regiment was ordered to cross Beaver Dam creek, and to picket the line along the left bank of the Chickahominy. At one o'clock P.M. the enemy crossed the river in large numbers, when the pickets retired across the creek and took up a position which had been selected for the battle along its left bank. The 1st brigade was posted on the right of the line, the 5th holding the left centre. Four companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Fisher were thrown forward as skirmishers. Scarcely had the regiment gained its position when the enemy opened with his artillery, which was vigorously replied to by our batteries; soon after, his infantry came on in force, and the battle opened in earnest. The skirmishers fell back on the line of battle in excellent order, when a terrible fire was opened on the approaching foe, which never ceased nor slackened until he withdrew from the conflict, leaving the field strewn with his dead and wounded. The 5th lost in this engagement 50 killed and wounded.

"Early on the following morning the regiment was ordered to fall back and take position on Gaines' Hill, the position at Beaver Dam creek being outflanked by the enemy. This movement was executed with eminent skill and success. It was the intention of the commanding general to have held this division in reserve in the ensuing battle, on account of the severe fighting in which it was engaged during the previous day; but at two o'clock P.M. on the 27th our line was so hard pressed he was obliged to order in all his available force, and the 5th, advancing to the front, was soon hotly engaged, mantaining its position under a most withering fire until sundown, and until its ammunition was completely exhausted and the pieces of the men had become unserviceable. Gens. McCall and Reynolds both made ineffectual efforts to get troops to relieve them, but the men nobly held their ground until ordered back to prevent capture. Gen. Reynolds was captured towards the close of the day, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. Simmons, and that of the regiment on Lieut.-Col. Fisher. Retiring a short distance, the men slept on their arms for a few hours, when they were aroused, and

* Capt. Mason was subsequently transferred to the regular army, where he became distinguished for his gallantry, and is now the lieutenant-colonel of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, and has seen much severe service in the Indian campaigns of the last few years.

crossed the Chickahominy. Here the regiment lay under arms until the evening of the 28th of June, when it marched, *via* Savage Station, and crossing the White Oak Swamp, arrived on the evening of the 29th at Charles City Cross-Roads. The 5th and a battalion of the Bucktails were thrown forward close up to the enemy's line. Lest in the darkness friend should be mistaken for foe, the men were directed to bare the right arm to the shoulder. The password was 'Bucktail,' and the answer 'Five.'

"On the following morning the brigade was withdrawn, and dispositions were made for repelling an attack from the direction of Richmond, and to protect the junction of the New Market and the Quaker or Turkey Ridge road. By half-past three in the afternoon the battle had fairly begun, the rebels attacking with great fury. Soon after the contest opened the enemy moved a heavy column to the right, and came down with great impetuosity upon Seymour's brigade. Col. Simmons was immediately ordered to move with the 5th and 8th Regts. to its support, the 5th gallantly led by Lieut.-Col. Fisher. This order was promptly obeyed, the men moving forward at a double-quick and charge bayonet, but not a moment too soon, for a furious attack with infantry and artillery was met just in time to stay and repel it. In this charge the 7th and 17th Va. Regts. were nearly annihilated, the greater portion being either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Shortly afterwards the enemy issued from the woods in front in great force, and for nearly two hours the battle raged fiercely, the enemy making desperate efforts to break our lines and gain the road on which were passing the immense supply-trains of our army, but without success. In the heat of the struggle, Col. Simmons, leading his men with determined bravery and unequaled skill, fell mortally wounded, and died in the hands of the enemy. A soldier by profession and a man of the strictest honor, a patriot from principle and brave to a fault, the Reserve Corps lost no more trusted leader nor loved companion in arms. Here too fell Capt. Taggart, of Co. B, an excellent soldier, whose loss was severely felt."

In the three battles, at Mechaniesville on the 26th, Gaines' Mill on the 27th, and Charles City Cross-Roads on the 30th of June, the regiment lost 18 killed, 115 wounded, and 103 prisoners. Among the killed on the 27th was Capt. Robert W. Sturrock,* of Co. F, instantly killed at the head of his company by a musket-ball striking him in the forehead. On the 30th, Lieut. Riddle, of Co. F, was wounded and taken prisoner. Adjt. Mason also was wounded, but kept his place on the field notwithstanding during the entire engagement.

Resting upon the field until 2 A.M. of the 1st of July, the regiment proceeded to Malvern Hill, where was fought the last grand battle before Richmond in the Peninsular campaign. The 5th was under fire, but not actively engaged, and on the morning of July 2 moved with the army to Harrison's Landing, where it went into camp. Lieut.-Col. Fisher was promoted to the vacant colonelcy, Maj. Dare was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Frank Zentmeyer major.

The 5th, with the other regiments of the Reserves, participated in the campaign of Gen. Pope and the Army of Northern Virginia, culminating with the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. During this campaign the 5th was commanded by Maj. Zentmeyer, Col. Fisher being disabled by the fall of his horse.

The 5th participated in Gen. McClellan's Maryland campaign, having its climax at Antietam, Sept. 16. At South Mountain, under the command of Col. Fisher, the 5th distinguished itself anew by gallant daring. The enemy was strongly posted in the passes of the mountain, and confident of successful resistance. Mr. Sypher, in his history of the Pennsylvania Reserves, says,—

"The Bucktail Regt., commanded by Col. McNeil, was deployed as skirmishers in front of the division, and was closely followed by the whole line of battle; the enemy's outposts were rapidly driven in, forced from the hills, and routed from the ravines, until suddenly the regiments of the 1st Brigade arrived at a corn-field, 'full of rebels,' protected by a stone wall at the foot of the abrupt mountain-side; the Bucktails received a terrific volley of musketry, which brought them to a halt. Gen. Seymour, who was on the ground with his men, seeing that this was the critical moment, called out to Col. Roberts, commanding the 1st Regt., to charge up the mountain, and at the same instant turning to Col. Fisher, of the 5th, whose men were coming up in well-dressed lines, he exclaimed, 'Colonel, put your regiment into that corn-field and hurt somebody.' 'I will, general; and I'll catch one alive for you,' was the cool reply of Col. Fisher. The 2d Regt., commanded by Capt. Byrnes, and the 6th, Col. Sinclair, were ordered forward at the same time. The men of the 5th leaped the stone wall, immediately captured eleven prisoners, and sent them back to the general."

The regiment steadily ascended the rugged side of the mountain, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and after a struggle lasting five hours, stubbornly contested on both sides, the heights were carried by the triumphant division, which planted its standards on the summit. The 5th entered the engagement with 357 men, and lost 1 killed and 19 wounded.

The 5th was engaged at Antietam on Sept. 16 and 17, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded.

During the time intervening between the close of the Antietam campaign and the opening of Gen. Burnside's campaign, at Fredericksburg, the 5th was transferred from the 1st to the 3d Brigade, which latter then consisted of the 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Regts. of the Reserves. In the movement on Fredericksburg, begun Dec. 11, the Reserves,

* Capt. Sturrock was formerly, at the time of his enlistment, publisher and editor of the *Bradford Reporter*. He enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Co. F, 5th Regt. P. R. C., served a time as orderly sergeant, was elected first lieutenant, but owing to the omission of the proper authorities was never commissioned. On the resignation of Capt. Trout, in 1862, Mr. Sturrock was elected captain, and had been in command of the company for some months at the time of his death. E. O. Goodrich, his associate and afterwards successor on the *Reporter*, said of him, "He was universally esteemed. Of quiet and unassuming manners, his sterling qualities and social, manly disposition won the respect of all with whom he was associated. He has laid his life on the altar of his country, and no holier or purer sacrifice has been offered than when Robert W. Sturrock fell dead upon the battle-field cheering on his men in the defense of the Union and of freedom."

commanded by Gen. Meade, were attached to the left grand division, commanded by Gen. Franklin, which crossed the Rappahannock some distance below Fredericksburg, and formed in line of battle, facing the enemy's intrenched camp. In the attack upon the enemy, which became a most desperate struggle, the 5th occupied a position on the left of the 3d Brigade, nearest the enemy's works. The Reserves, unaided, advanced with determined bravery, sweeping everything before them, completely breaking the enemy's lines. In the face of a destructive fire from a battery, the 3d Brigade crossed the railroad and ascended the acclivity, but so terrible was the storm of battle both infantry and artillery were compelled to withdraw. Here Gen. Jackson, who commanded the brigade, was killed, and was succeeded by Col. Fisher, of the 5th, Lieut.-Col. Dare assuming the command of the regiment. The loss of the 5th in this engagement was 20 killed, 88 wounded, and 61 taken prisoners. Maj. Zentmeyer and his brother, acting adjutant, were among the killed, and Lieut.-Col. Dare among the wounded.

The 5th participated and achieved new and unfading laurels in the Gettysburg campaign, under Meade, in which it was commanded by Col. Dare. At the struggle for the possession of Little Round Top, between Hood's division, of Longstreet's corps, and the 3d brigade of the 1st division of the 5th Corps, under command of Col. Vincent, of the 83d Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Fisher with the 5th, under Lieut.-Col. Dare, and the 12th, Col. Harding, dashed up the hill with vehemence and inspiriting cheers, and reinforced the wellnigh crushed brigade, and secured the summit, the key to the position of the Union troops.

The loss of the 5th in this engagement was 2 wounded. The campaigns of the summer and fall of 1863 were participated in also by the 5th, but with no particularly important engagements.

During the winter and spring of 1864 the regiment was recruited and reorganized in preparation for an active campaign, and on May 4 crossed the Rapidan, and was at once, on the 5th, engaged in the Wilderness fight, the opening battle of Gen. Grant's great campaign on Richmond. On the 6th, Lieut.-Col. Dare was mortally wounded, and died on the field. Maj. Smith, formerly captain of Co. C, succeeded to the command, and was soon after commissioned lieutenant-colonel for gallantry on the field.

From May 6 to 31, when the sound of battle along the lines was almost constant, and the groans of the dying were never stilled for an hour, the 5th participated in the whole series of engagements with its accustomed gallantry.

On the date last named its term of service expired, and in company with other Reserve regiments it was relieved from duty, and bidding adieu to the veterans still facing the foe on the banks of the Tolopotomy, returned to Harrisburg, where, on June 11, it was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Seneca G. Simmons, col., June 21, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Joseph W. Fisher, col., May 15, 1861; promoted from lieut.-col., Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment, June 11, 1864.

George Dare, lieut.-col., June 21, 1861; promoted from maj., Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Alfred M. Smith, lieut.-col., May 15, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. C, to maj., Feb. 22, 1864; to lieut.-col., May 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 1, 1864.

Frank Zentmeyer, maj., June 21, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. I, to maj., Aug. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; burial record: died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 31, 1862.

J. Harvey Larimer, maj., May 15, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. E, to maj., May 1, 1863; killed at Bristoe Station, Feb. 14, 1864.

Jas. A. McPherran, maj., June 17, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. F, to maj., May 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

A. G. Mason, adjt., June 21, 1861; discharged, March 27, 1863, to accept appointment on Gen. Meade's staff; brev.-maj., Aug. 1, 1864.

John L. Wright, adjt., May 15, 1861; mustered out with regiment, June 11, 1864.

Samuel Evans, quar.-mast., June 21, 1861; commissioned capt., May 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Jno. T. Carpenter, surg., June 21, 1861; promoted and transferred to Western army as brig.-surg.

Samuel G. Lane, surg., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted surg. of enrollment board of 16th Dist. Pa., March 10, 1864.

Henry A. Grim, surg., April 16, 1862; promoted from asst. surg. 12th Regt. to asst. surg.-gen. of P. V. R. C.; mustered out with regiment.

N. F. Marsh, asst. surg., June 21, 1861; promoted to surg. 4th Pa. Cav., 64th Regt. P. V.

E. Donnelly, asst. surg., June 21, 1861; promoted surg. 31st P. V., April 28, 1862.

W. H. Davis, asst. surg., June 27, 1862; promoted surg. 33d P. V., Dec. 20, 1862.

J. M. Groff, asst. surg., Aug. 2, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 21, 1863.

O. C. Johnson, asst. surg., March 9, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 28, 1863.

H. T. Whitman, asst. surg., Sept. 16, 1863; wounded at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

S. L. M. Consor, chap., mustered out by special order War Department, Nov. 1, 1862.

E. N. Reber, sergt.-maj., June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st Regt. P. V. Vet.

R. M. Smith, sergt.-maj., June 21, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., Aug. 8, 1862; transferred to Co. G.

G. P. Swoope, sergt.-maj., June 21, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., March 4, 1863; transferred to Co. I.

Henry Mullen, quar.-mast. sergt., June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

J. W. Harris, com. sergt., June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

Jno. H. Johnson, hosp. stew., July 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

E. L. Scott, prin. mus., June 21, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

W. L. Smeadley, prin. mus., June 21, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

Company F.

A. J. Trout, capt., June 21, 1861; resigned, January, 1862.

R. W. Sturroek, capt., June 21, 1861; promoted to capt., Feb. 16, 1862; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.

J. A. McPherran, capt., June 17, 1861; promoted to capt., July 1, 1862; to maj., May 7, 1864.

A. G. Mason, 1st lieut., June 21, 1861; promoted to adjt.

A. Percival Shaw, 1st lieut., June 21, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., July 1, 1862; discharged, April 30, 1864.

J. W. Means, 2d lieut., June 21, 1861; promoted to lieut. U. S. Army, February, 1862.

Wm. Riddle, 2d lieut., Oct. 23, 1861; resigned, May 17, 1863, to accept promotion as maj. and aid-de-camp on staff of Gen. Reynolds.

THE SIXTH RESERVE—THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT P. V.

On April 22, 1861, the company of Capt. W. H. H. Gore, known as the "Northern Invincibles," and the company of Capt. Bradbury, known as the "Towanda Rifles," left Towanda for Harrisburg, where they arrived on May 2,

* The date immediately following the rank, in each case, is the date of muster into service.

and formed the nucleus of the 6th Reserve Regiment. Upon their arrival at Camp Curtin, finding it impossible to be accepted for the three months' service, the quota being already filled, they re-enlisted for the term of three years, and became Cos. F and I, of the 6th Reserve, or 35th Regt. of the line of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Six of the ten companies of the regiment were organized on the same day, April 22, 1861, though recruited in different sections of the State, and without previous knowledge of each other's movements. They were as follows: the "Iron Guard," Co. A, in Columbia county; the "Northern Invincibles," Co. F, in Bradford County; the "J. D. Cameron Infantry," Co. G, in Dauphin county; the "Tioga Invincibles," Co. H, in Tioga county; the "Towanda Rifles," Co. I, in Bradford County, and the "Susquehanna Volunteers," Co. K, in Susquehanna county. The remaining four companies were from Snyder, Wayne, Franklin, and Montour counties, respectively. With but few exceptions, the men had no previous military experience.

On June 22, the organization of the regiment was effected by the election of the following field-officers: W. Wallace Ricketts, of Co. A, colonel; William M. Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; Henry J. Madill, major. Lieut. Henry B. McKean, of Co. I, was appointed adjutant.

The regiment remained in Camp Curtin till July 12, when it was armed with the Harper's Ferry musket,—except the two flanking companies, A and K, which were supplied with Springfield rifles,—and moved to Greencastle, and encamped in Camp Biddle, where it remained until the 22d, when it moved by rail, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore, to Washington, which latter place it reached on the 24th. On the 27th it was mustered into the United States service. From thence it moved to Tenallytown, and was, with the other regiments of the Reserves, organized as the division of Gen. McCall, being brigaded, in the 3d Brigade, with the 9th (38th) Regt., Col. Conrad F. Jackson; 10th (39th) Regt., Col. John S. McCalmont; and 12th (41st) Regt, Col. John H. Taggart, Pa. Reserves,—Col. John S. McCalmont commanding the brigade.

The 6th became one of the most efficiently drilled regiments of the State.

The first meeting of the 6th with the foe was at Drainesville, Dec. 20, 1861. The 9th Reserve was posted on the right, the 6th in the centre, the Kane Rifles on the left, and the 10th and 12th in reserve. The 6th advanced into a wood a short distance, and met the 9th slowly retiring, being unable to determine whether the force in front was the enemy or the Kane Rifles. The true condition was soon developed, and volley followed volley in quick succession, and then the charge was ordered. The regiment cleared the fence in front with a bound, crossed the open field, and in a moment the enemy was flying in confusion, losing one caisson and some prisoners. The regiment lay in camp until March 10, and during that time Col. Ricketts was discharged, by reason of continued ill health, and Lieut.-Col. Penrose resigned, leaving Maj. Madill in command.

The 6th marched with the Army of the Potomac on the rebel fortifications at Centreville and Manassas, and back again, a few days later, to Alexandria, performing one of the most fatiguing marches—through rain and mud, shelterless and hungry—experienced during its whole service. On April 1, Lieut. William Sinclair, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, was elected colonel, and Adj. Henry B. McKean lieutenant-colonel, of the regiment, and Q.-M.-Sergt. A. A. Scudder was commissioned quartermaster, *vice* R. H. McCoy, resigned.

From this time to June 13 the history of the 6th is uneventful, camp-life being its portion, interspersed with marching between points. Its drill, however, was not neglected, and its efficiency thereby greatly enhanced.

On June 13, 1862, the regiment, with the Reserves, was embarked for the White House, to the support of Gen. McClellan in his Peninsular campaign. At the White House vast stores had been accumulated for McClellan's supply. The 6th, with its brigade, arrived June 14, the 1st and 2d Brigades having preceded it, and moved forward. Upon the arrival of the 3d Brigade the post was alarmed by Stuart's famous cavalry raid in McClellan's rear, temporarily cutting his line of supply. The 6th was detailed to remain behind, when the brigade marched to join McClellan's column, and was posted at Tunstall's station, four miles from White House, on the Richmond and York River railroad. On the 19th five companies were ordered to fall back to White House, and the remaining companies at Tunstall's to throw up earthworks for their protection. The rebels, however, flanked the Union army, and White House was evacuated, the stores that could not be removed being destroyed. The companies at Tunstall's, under Col. Sinclair, by order of Gen. Stoneman, marched in hot haste to White House, and finally, so urgent did haste become, by the general's order they threw away everything but arms and cartridge-boxes, and came to the landing on the double-quick, closely followed by the enemy. The regiment proceeded *via* Fortress Monroe and James river to Harrison's Landing, arriving July 1. During that night the wagon-trains of McClellan's discomfited army began to arrive, and by morning the brigades began pouring in, thinned and worn by the seven days' battles,—some regiments scarcely larger than a full company, showing the severe and bloody struggles through which they had passed. The 6th here met its comrades of the division, greatly reduced by the fiery trial through which they had toiled and fought.

On the 4th, the 6th was transferred to the 1st Brigade, Col. William Sinclair commanding, Gen. Truman Seymour in command of the Reserve division, Fitz-John Porter, major-general, 5th Corps. The regiment at this time exchanged its arms for Springfield rifles, and performed skirmish duty alternately with the Kane Rifles.

A series of engagements extending over July 28, 29, and 30, 1862, were maintained by the Reserves near Groveton, —as the contending armies were concentrating and preparing for the desperate encounter of Bull Run (the second).

On the 28th the action of the 6th was unimportant. On the 29th it advanced up a ravine to the right flank of a rebel battery, but discovering it was supported by a heavy infantry force, withdrew.

On the 30th the fighting of the Reserves was splendid. The 6th was advanced to the left flank of the division,

slightly in the rear of the advanced skirmish-line, which the regiment held until relieved by the advance of Porter's Corps, when the division was marched to the rear and massed. Porter steadily drove the enemy, until heavily reinforced, when he in turn fell back. The Reserves were ordered to form across the line of Porter's retreat, in order that he might rally and re-form his columns. The 1st and 2d Brigades had scarcely moved from their position when the enemy appeared on the immediate left, and the 3d Brigade, of which the 6th was a part, was compelled to resist the rebel advance. Most gallantly was it done, but superior numbers compelled a retreat. The artillery was formed on the brow of a hill south of the Warrenton road, and the division drawn up in column of brigade for its support. A brisk artillery duel lasted for some time, when the enemy in well-dressed lines were seen moving, evidently intent on securing a road which lay between the contending forces. "Immediately the word 'forward' was given, and the Reserves swept down the hill with headlong impetuosity, reaching the bank at the upper side of the road as the enemy was approaching the fence on the lower, and sprang down the bank into the road before them. The rebels, dismayed at the rapidity and success of the movement, turned and fled in confusion, under a terrific fire from the charging column." In this charge the flag of the 6th was shot from the staff, while in the hands of Maj. Madill. It was instantly taken by the gallant Reynolds, who, holding it aloft, dashed along the line, the wind catching it as he turned and wrapping it about his form. The sight was inspiring, and pausing for an instant, in the midst of the battle, the men gave a tremendous cheer for their commander.

The loss of the 6th in these sanguinary battles was 6 killed, 30 wounded, and 8 missing.

On August 30, Maj. Madill was elected colonel of the 141st Regt., and a few days after took leave of the 6th, regretted by his old command, for in the last battle at Bull Run he had displayed conspicuous daring and gallantry, and won the confidence of all. Five companies, A, B, C, D, and E, at South Mountain charged up the face of the acclivity and dislodged the 8th Alabama, and drove them in confusion down the opposite side of the mountain, and with the rest of the brigade held the mountain-top. The loss of the regiment in this bold dash was 12 men killed, and 2 officers and 39 men wounded.

At Antietam the 6th distinguished itself anew under the lead of its gallant commander, supporting the Bucktails, and sustained a loss of 132 killed, wounded, and missing; 8 enlisted men being the former, and Capts. Wright, Meeker, and Carle, and Adjt. Coleman were among the wounded.

On Nov. 6, the regiment went into camp on the same ground occupied by the Reserves a few days previous to the second battle of Bull Run, at Warrenton. Thence, on the 11th, it marched to Brook's Station, on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad, where a very comfortable camp was formed. Col. Sinclair was now in command of the brigade, Gen. Seymour having been relieved at his own request. Lieut.-Col. McKean having resigned, Maj. Ent was in command of the regiment, and Capt. Gore was detailed as field-officer.

At the battle of Fredericksburg the 6th was heavily engaged, crossing the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge about three miles below the city on the morning of Dec. 12, and engaging the enemy on the 13th. It drove the rebels from their first and second lines, and, moving along up the hill, encountered the third line, and, after a most terrific fight, discomfited the rebels completely. "The regiment had now lost more than one-third of its entire number, the brigade had suffered terribly, and Col. Sinclair had been borne from the field wounded, when the enemy appeared moving through the woods to the right in large numbers. At the same time a terrific fire of musketry was opened on the left of the brigade. The line began to waver, and, no supporting troops being at hand, it finally yielded, and the regiment with the brigade fell back over the same ground on which it had advanced." Out of 300 men who went into this action, 10 were killed, 92 wounded, and 19 missing.

In the Gettysburg campaign the 6th won imperishable honor, the brigade being under command of Col. William McCandless, of the 2d Reserve, Col. Sinclair having resigned. The regiment reached Gettysburg at two o'clock P.M., July 2, and made a charge from Little Round Top with but small loss. It skirmished all day on the 3d, and towards night charged again, and captured a number of prisoners, and recaptured one gun and five caissons, and relieved a large number of Union prisoners, sustaining a loss of 2 men killed, and Lieut. Rockwell and 21 men wounded. It pursued the retreating columns of Lee to Falling Waters, where it was ascertained the rebel army had escaped across the river. The regiment marched and skirmished until



MAJOR WM. H. H. GORE.

Aug. 18, when it arrived at Rappahannock Station, and remained there until Sept. 15. In the mean time, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ent had been promoted to colonel, Capt. W. D. Dixon, of Co. D, to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. W. H. H. Gore, of Co. I, to major. It encountered the enemy again at Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, having 3 men wounded

with shells. At New Hope Church, the left wing of the 6th, deployed as skirmishers, under command of Maj. Gore, repulsed two charges of the rebels, with a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded.

In the Wilderness campaign of Gen. Grant, the 6th was engaged every day from the opening battle of the campaign, May 5, 1864, to May 21, the date of the expiration of its term of service. On the 5th and 6th it was actively engaged, contesting gallantly every inch of ground. On the 7th a slight skirmish only occupied it, in which Capt. Allen, of Co. G, was wounded. At Spottsylvania, on the 8th, it was engaged heavily all day, and on the 9th moved to the right of the line, and constructed rifle-pits. On the 10th two unsuccessful charges, and again on the 12th, were made on the enemy's works, led by Maj. Gore, Col. Ent having command of the 3d Brigade. In this last engagement Capt. John M. Snyder, of Co. I, was killed. The loss during these engagements was 13 killed, 64 wounded, and 9 missing. "Constantly, on the skirmish- and picket-line, the 6th met the enemy on every field with unflinching courage." On the 22d it captured 90 men of Hill's Corps.

"At length the final day of its service arrived, and with it the crowning success of the Reserves at Bethesda Church. The regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and had gained the Mechanicsville road, near the church, when it was attacked by an overwhelming force, and compelled to retire with considerable loss. It then threw up a rifle-pit, upon which the enemy impetuously charged. Retaining its fire until the foe was sufficiently near, it poured forth a volley that inflicted most terrible slaughter. Although but about 150 strong, the 6th captured 102 prisoners, and buried 72 dead rebels in its immediate front." Col. Ent and Capt. Waters were wounded, and 19 men captured.

After three years' service in camp and on the march, from Drainesville to its final brilliant success at Bethesda Church, sharing in the privations and hardships of the Army of the Potomac, as well as in its glory, the regiment left the field, June 1, for Harrisburg, where it was, with the Reserves, received enthusiastically on the 6th, and mustered out of service on the 14th.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

W. Wallace Rieketts, col., April 22, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 27, 1862.

Wm. Sinclair, col., June 27, 1861; resigned, May 23, 1863.

Wellington H. Ent, col., April 22, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., Sept. 21, 1862; lieut.-col., May 1, 1863; col., July 1, 1863; wounded at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment, June 4, 1864.

Wm. M. Penrose, lieut.-col., June 21, 1861; resigned, Dec. 21, 1861.

Henry B. McKean, lieut.-col., April 22, 1861; promoted from adjt. to lieut.-col., April 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 25, 1862.

Wm. D. Dixon, lieut.-col., April 24, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. D, to lieut.-col., Sept. 12, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Henry J. Madill, maj., June 22, 1861; promoted to col. 141st P. V., Aug. 30, 1862.

Wm. H. H. Gore, maj., April 22, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. I, to maj., Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

George S. Coleman, adjt., April 22, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. A, to adjt., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

* The date given immediately following the rank is that of muster into service.

Robert H. McCoy, quar.-mast., June 22, 1851; resigned March 26, 1862.

Aaron A. Seudder, quar.-mast., April 22, 1861; promoted to quar.-mast., April 5, 1862; captured at Brentsville, Va., Feb. 14, 1864; discharged, March 12, 1865.

Chas. Bower, surg., June 22, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Z. Ring Jones, asst. surg., June 22, 1861; promoted to surg. 63d Regt. P. V., Aug. 20, 1862.

A. J. Atkinson, asst. surg., July 15, 1862; resigned March 20, 1863.

J. Leander Bishop, asst. surg., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted to surg. 36th Regt. P. V., Feb. 5, 1863.

Joseph K. Corson, asst. surg., March 14, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel Jessup, chap., June 22, 1861; resigned, July 30, 1862.

Thomas Stevenson, chap., Oct. 6, 1862; resigned, April 23, 1863.

Thomas H. Abbott, sergt.-maj., April 19, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

B. R. Mayhurst, sergt.-maj., April 21, 1861; transferred to Co. G, April 11, 1863.

H. Malcolm Dwyer, quar.-mast. sergt., July 25, 1861; transferred to 191st P. V. Vet.

James B. Goodman, com. sergt., April 22, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. H, April 13, 1863.

Perez L. Norton, com. sergt., July 2, 1861; transferred to 191st Regt. P. V. Vet.

L. D. Montanye, hosp. stew., Oct. 11, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 30, 1862.

John S. Stearnes, hosp. stew., July 15, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. C, to hosp. stew., Dec. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

D. Henry Barston, hosp. stew., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted to asst. surgeon 173d Regt. P. V., June 19, 1863.

James S. Drake, hos. stew., June 22, 1861; died, Oct. 18, 1861.

Emanuel Kurtz, prin. mus., April 22, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. A, to prin. mus., Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

James A. Nicholson, prin. mus., April 22, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. D, to prin. mus., Aug. 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Henry A. Burbank, prin. mus., April 15, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. 30, 1862.

Christopher Woods, prin. mus., May 14, 1861; promoted to prin. mus., Sept. 1, 1861; discharged, Aug. 11, 1862.

J. W. Chamberlain, prin. mus., July 13, 1861; transferred to Co. A, April 15, 1862.

Company F.

Daniel Bradbury, capt., April 23, 1861; wounded at Drainesville, Dec. 20, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 7, 1862.

Wm. Aug. Meeker, capt, April 23, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut. to capt., Aug. 1, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Leman D. Forrest, 1st lieut., May 15, 1861; deserted, Nov. 28, 1862; dismissed, April 6, 1863.

Wm. S. Briggs, 1st lieut., April 23, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut., Aug. 2, 1863; prisoner from May 8 to May 26, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Company I.

W. H. H. Gore, capt., April 22, 1861; promoted to maj., Sept. 1, 1863.

John M. Guyer, capt., April 22, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut. to capt., Feb. 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Peter States, 1st sergt., April 22, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., April 1, 1862; 1st lieut., March 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Henry B. McKean, 2d lieut., April 22, 1861; promoted to adj., July 11, 1861.

THE TWELFTH RESERVE—FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

One company from Bradford County, Capt. Gustin's, was assigned to the organization of the 12th Reserve, which was composed wholly of men who had enlisted under the three months' call and could not be accepted as such. The field-officers at first commissioned were John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia, colonel; Samuel N. Bailey, of York, lieut.-

colonel; Peter Baldy, of Northampton county, major. The companies of the regiment were recruited as follows: Co. A, Philadelphia; Co. B, Wyoming county; Co. C, Bradford County; Co. D, Dauphin county; Co. E, Northampton county; Co. F, Westmoreland county; Co. G, York county; Co. H, Indiana county; Co. I, Huntingdon county; Co. K, Franklin county.

When the Reserves were ordered to the front immediately after the battle of Bull Run, the 12th was retained in Camp Curtin, and remained there until Aug. 10, 1861, when it was mustered into the United States service, and marched to Baltimore, with orders to join Gen. Banks at Harper's Ferry. The regiment protected the State arsenal at Harrisburg from a threatened attack by the three months' troops, disbanded there during the latter part of July, performing the delicate duty so considerately as to avoid the precipitation of a conflict, and gaining thereby the approval of the governor.

The regiment arrived at Baltimore on August 11, when the order to march to Harper's Ferry was countermanded, and Col. Taggart was ordered to report to Gen. McCall at Tenallytown, near Washington. On August 20 the 12th was attached to the 3d Brigade, Col. John McCalmont commanding. The other regiments of the Reserves forming, with the 12th, the brigade were the 10th, Col. McCalmont; 6th, Col. Ricketts; and 9th, Col. Conrad F. Jackson.

The 12th remained in the camp until October 10, participating in the duties of the same, and receiving the same thorough instruction in the drill and manual of arms, given under the immediate supervision of Gen. McCall to the Reserve Corps, that made them so noted in their proficiency in the art of war, and elicited the unqualified commendation of their commanding generals.

On the date last named the 12th and the brigade took up the line of march for Virginia, and at Langley went into winter quarters, occupying the right of the line and making occasional reconnoissances towards Drainesville. They were but a short distance from that place on the night preceding the disastrous affair at Ball's Bluff, returning to camp on the morning of that day. A different story history would record than the terrible one it now does could the forces already on the Virginia shore have co-operated with the gallant Baker.

Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord was assigned to the command of the 3d Brigade soon after the same arrived in camp at Langley, Col. McCalmont re-assuming the command of his regiment.

The first engagement of the 12th with the enemy was at Drainesville, on Dec. 20, where it held the left of the line of the brigade. "On approaching the village our flanking-parties were driven in, and the regiment was again formed in line to receive the attack on the turnpike, the right resting on a hill and the left opposite a brick house on the left of the pike, and behind which the enemy appeared to be in force. Before it was fairly in position the enemy opened with a heavy fire of shot and shell, which fell thick and fast about the left of the regiment. Easton's battery soon opened and partially silenced his guns, but the infantry could only hold their position, the enemy's infantry being still concealed from view. The steadiness with which the men held their position under a hot fire without the possibility of returning it is the best evidence that can be adduced of their good discipline and soldierly qualities. Soon the word was given to advance into the woods in front and capture the enemy's battery if possible. Before reaching it the pieces were withdrawn, but the ground was strewn with his dead and wounded, piles of cannon-balls, shells, and munitions of war, and a gun-carriage the pioneers had destroyed. The enemy fled precipitately, leaving the field in possession of the victors. The loss of the regiment was, fortunately, but one wounded."

On March 10, 1862, the regiment broke camp at Langley and marched to Hunter's Mills, in the movement upon Manassas; but it being soon ascertained the rebels had evacuated that stronghold, a halt was ordered until the 14th, when it returned to Republican Mills. During the march a terrible storm prevailed, and on the 16th the command bivouacked, exposed to intense cold, rain, and snow, without shelter, and only six miles from Camp Pierpont, where were tents, stores, and other comforts.

Soon after leaving winter quarters, Lieut.-Col. Bailey was discharged, and Martin D. Hardin elected to fill the vacancy. While encamped at Alexandria the Reserves were attached to Gen. McDowell's command. From April 19, to May 6, the 12th performed guard duty over the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and on the date last named marched to join the division at Falmouth. May 17, Gen. Ord was promoted to be a major-general, and Gen. Truman Seymour succeeded to the command of the 3d Brigade.

McClellan was now calling loudly for reinforcements, being within a few miles of Richmond, on his Peninsular campaign, and the Reserves were ordered to his assistance, embarking at Belle Plain Landing, on the Rappahannock, June 12. The 12th debarked at White House on the 14th, and marched to Dispatch Station, where the brigade awaited the arrival of Gen. McClellan, who had ordered the division to be held in readiness for review. The rebels, however, occupied the whole time of the general, as they continually passed in review before him, and the inspection of the Reserves never took place by him. From the 18th to the 26th the regiment was on picket-duty on Beaver Dam creek and along the swamps of the Chickahominy, where every moment required watchfulness and constant alertness.

"On the morning of the 26th the regiment was relieved by the Bucktails, and the 5th, Col. Simmons, and returned to Ellerson's Mills. Here, a few days before, rifle-pits had been dug, in anticipation of the advance of the enemy, and trees felled on the west side of the creek in front of the works. About noon intelligence was received that Lee and Jackson were advancing with the main body of the rebel army. The position selected behind Beaver Dam creek was now occupied by the Reserves, the 12th Regt., in the original formation, holding the extreme left of the line, and on either side of the road leading from Ellerson's Mills to Cold Harbor. Co. C, Capt. Gustin, was posted in the mill and in the archway underneath it, where, well sheltered, the men could pick off the enemy as they appeared in sight. Co. B occupied rifle-pits on the right of the

road; but there being a grove of fine old trees in their front, the men preferred fighting from behind them, whence, poising their guns, they could fire deliberately. Co. A, armed with Springfield rifles, occupied the right of the line of rifle-pits, resting on the road. As some were better marksmen than others, a number were selected to fire while others loaded for them. Co. K, also armed with Springfield muskets, did excellent execution."

This was the position of the 12th when the battle of Mechaniesville opened at three o'clock, and which lasted until nine at night.

"With reckless daring the rebel lines rushed forward to the attack, but were swept back by the steady fire of the Reserves. Early in the action the enemy attempted to outflank our left, but the 7th Regt., Col. Harvey, was promptly brought up, extending our line farther to the left, and Easton's battery was posted by Gen. Seymour so as to command the swamp, and thus defeat the enemy's design. A section of Cooper's battery, consisting of two guns posted just back of and above the 12th, did fearful execution, its shells being thrown over the heads of the men in the pits, who, as the smoke raised, could see the effect and guide the gunners in aiming their pieces. For six hours the ground was held, though the trees, earth, and everything around were cut and hurled in the most fearful manner. Over one hundred rounds of ammunition per man were expended, and finally, as darkness closed in, the troops bivouacked upon the field their valor had won.

"Before daybreak the 7th Regt. with the artillery moved off to the rear, and Col. Taggart was ordered to hold his position until daylight, and then to retire quietly, without bringing on a renewal of the engagement. At five o'clock the enemy, discovering that the troops in their front had nearly all been withdrawn, commenced shouting, when the men still in the rifle-pits opened fire upon them, and soon the action became more fierce than at any time during the day previous. The regiment was soon after withdrawn by order of Gen. Seymour, the movement being executed in good order, and without confusion."

Pryor, in his account of the "Seven Days' Fight," in the rebel archives, says, "Ellerson's Mills was defended with desperate obstinacy, and was only captured with desperate valor." The capture was a mere matter of occupancy when quietly vacated by the United States troops, after having been successfully held against the most persistent but futile assaults, and only yielded in obedience to the peremptory orders of Gen. McClellan.

On the evacuation of Ellerson's Mills, where for two days the 12th had had but little refreshment and sleep, it went into the battle of Gaines' Mills, repulsing under a terrific fire the attacks of the enemy upon the guns of Griffin's battery, and assisting in driving back an overwhelming force in the latter part of the day, against the right of the Union lines. The loss of the 12th in this battle was 6 killed and 25 wounded. "Two men of Co. C, Miles M. Cooper and Newton Ford, were killed by the explosion of a single shell, and a third lost his leg, while the colonel was knocked from his horse by the current of air as the missile passed him. Cooper never spoke after he was struck, but Ford said as he was raised up, 'It's no use, colonel, my time has come. Haven't I always done my duty?' These were his last words, and he expired almost immediately."

June 28, the regiment remained under arms at Trent's Hill, and that night, with the 3d Brigade, burned three bridges of the Chickahominy, and during the 29th performed one of the most exhausting and terrible marches in the history of the Army of the Potomac, under an intensely hot sun, and without water or food. At night the 12th was ordered on picket towards the James river, but mistaking the direction, was unable to find the position to be held, and returned to a green field at the forks of the New Market and Quaker roads, and, thoroughly worn out with fatigue, fell upon the ground and slept soundly.

Col. Taggart in his report thus depicts the miseries of his men in that dreadful march: "The White Oak creek, which we crossed about noon, was a complete quagmire, from the thousands of horses, teams, and artillery which were continually passing, and water to drink was not to be had. Some of the men became almost delirious from thirst, and once, when I halted for rest for a few minutes, I discovered them drinking from a stagnant puddle in which was the putrid carcass of a dead horse. Poor fellows! I pitied them, but I could not permit this, and I promised them good water at White Oak swamp (as I was informed there was by an engineer officer), but as we arrived there we found it utterly unfit to drink. The disappointment was intense, but we pushed on, and at evening, when we halted on the green, and Gen. McCall came up and told us there was plenty of good spring water in a rivulet near by, the joy of the men knew no bounds. Alas! little did they think that on that very spot, in less than twenty-four hours, many of them would pour out their life's blood, and the waters of that little brook would be reddened by the vital current. Yet so it was."

On June 30 the 12th partipated in the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, being posted "in line of battle facing the sun," by order of Gen. McCall himself, at one o'clock on the extreme left of the line. "Soon afterwards, when in position as directed, Gen. Seymour rode up and ordered it to be divided, and four companies to erect and occupy a stockade near a farm-house, with two companies in the rear for support, and the other four companies to support a battery which had that day been left under command of Gen. McCall, leaving a gap between the two wings of two hundred yards. This arrangement made the line almost perpendicular to the one pointed out by Gen. McCall, and brought the left out in the open field without support, Hooker being nearly half a mile in the rear. These dispositions were hardly made, when a shrieking rifled shell from the enemy on our left was the only admonition of his approach, followed almost instantly by the well-known rebel yell, and his line, closed in mass, without skirmishers, came pouring forth from the woods on the left, aiming to gain the rear of the unprotected flank of the 12th. The stockade afforded little protection, being not more than eighteen inches in height. The men behind it were posted in a single rank, and before they could do any execution they were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the rebels, who pressed forward in overwhelming numbers, the whole force of their attack

seeming to be concentrated on this one point. Col. Taggart ordered the six companies comprising the left wing to fall back across a little rivulet to a new line, which they obeyed, but with some confusion. The four companies with the battery held their ground for a time, but the artillerymen, instead of turning their guns upon the advancing rebels, immediately limbered up and dashed away to the rear, trampling in their mad haste the men of the 12th posted for their support. These companies, suffering from an enfilading fire, and in danger of being captured, fell back to the rear, where the regiment was rallied and brought into line on the right of a Massachusetts regiment belonging to Gen. Hooker's division, and continued in the action till it ceased.

"In this engagement, which is admitted on both sides to have been one of the most hotly-contested of the campaign, First Lieut. William W. Arnold, of Co. G, was killed, and Capt. Thomas D. Horn, of Co. D, and Capt. Franklin Daniels, of Co. A, were wounded, and First Lieut. Henry S. Lucas, of Co. C, was taken prisoner. The entire loss was 6 killed, 36 wounded, and 23 missing."

At midnight the 12th moved towards Malvern Hill, where it arrived at daybreak, and was, with the division, held in reserve during the bloody engagement, the regiment being posted in front of the Malvern mansion, at the highest point of the hill, commanding a magnificent view of the whole field; the battle commencing at six o'clock A.M., and lasting until nearly nine at night.

On the morning of July 2 the 12th arrived with the division at Harrison's Landing, where, in the midst of a drenching rain, the whole army was drawn up under arms, expecting another attack from the enemy. The entire loss of the regiment during the Peninsular campaign was 13 killed, 60 wounded, and 36 missing.

July 8, 1862, Col. Taggart resigned, and was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Martin D. Hardin.

The 12th participated in Gen. Pope's campaign in Virginia, seeing much severe service, losing several men killed, wounded, and missing. On July 30, Col. Hardin, in command of the 3d Brigade, held a difficult position, forced upon him by the retreat of the 9th, 5th, and 10th N. Y. Regts., under Col. Warren, from the skirmish-line, against an overwhelming force of the enemy, pouring in a deadly fire on the left flank. Just as reinforced, Col. Hardin was severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Kirk, of the 10th Reserves, who was also almost immediately wounded, and was succeeded by Col. Anderson, of the 9th. Gen. Reynolds says of the brigade, in his report of the battle, that it "sustained itself most gallantly, and, though severely pushed on both front and flank, maintained its position until overwhelmed by numbers, when it fell back, taking up new positions wherever the advantage of ground permitted."

Upon the fall of Col. Hardin the command of the 12th devolved upon Capt. Gustin. The loss of the regiment was 5 killed and 38 wounded.

Under Capt. Gustin the 12th occupied the centre of the line of the assault on South Mountain, in Maryland, made by the brigades of the Reserves in command of Gen. Meade, the regiment moving on the mountain with the most determined gallantry, and carrying the heights triumphantly, in connection with the rest of the division. Its loss was 6 killed, and 19 wounded.

At Antietam the 12th displayed its accustomed gallantry, losing in the two days of that sanguinary engagement 13 killed, 47 wounded, and 4 missing.

At Fredericksburg, in the attack on that stronghold by Burnside, the contest on the part of the 12th was brief, but the slaughter in its ranks was terrible, 13 being killed, 70 wounded, and 34 taken prisoners. In the attack the Reserves, about 4500 strong, under Gen. Meade, were selected to lead. The 3d Brigade was commanded by Col. C. Fager Jackson, and the 12th Regt. by Capt. Gustin. The 3d Brigade was formed on the left of the 1st, and in the early part of the action suffered severely from the enemy's artillery and his sharpshooters. "Silencing these, it advanced with intrepidity, flanked the enemy's battery and his intrenched line, reached and drove him from his strongholds on the heights. At this juncture Gen. Jackson fell, and many of his subordinate commanders being either killed or wounded, the brigade was forced to retire, having displayed in the advance the most undaunted courage, and for the time won a signal advantage."

In February, 1863, the division, now reduced to a mere skeleton, was ordered to the defenses of Washington, and attached to the 23d Army Corps, the 3d Brigade performing picket-duty, under command of Col. Hardin, who had recovered sufficiently from his wound, received at Bull Run, to resume command of his regiment soon after the battle of Fredericksburg. On Col. Hardin's assuming command of the brigade Capt. Gustin resumed command of the regiment, and on Feb. 15, on the discharge of Lieut.-Col. Baldy, Capt. Gustin was commissioned to succeed him. In April the brigade was ordered to Washington, where it remained six weeks, performing provost duty.

In the Gettysburg campaign, in June, the 12th, under Col. Hardin, joined the main body of the army at Frederick, Md., and reached the battle-field at ten A.M., July 2, participating in that desperately-contested field. Just after dark the 3d Brigade, with the 20th Maine, Col. Chamberlain, in advance, and the 12th on the right, advanced upon and took Round Top, and fortified the same, connecting it with Little Round Top by a stone wall. From its position on the summit of the mountain the 12th had a magnificent view of the headlong but unfortunate charge of Kilpatrick's cavalry on the left, and the grand assault of the enemy on the left centre. No heavy fighting occurred in its immediate front after the first day's battle, but sharpshooters killed one man and wounded several of the regiment.

In the campaign following the retreat of Lee across the river, the 12th, under Col. Gustin, Col. Hardin commanding the brigade, was engaged at Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, preventing the enemy from planting his artillery on the heights which it held, and the cutting off of the 2d Corps from its connection with the army; also at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 19, and at Mine Run, Nov. 26.

At the close of the campaign the regiment went into winter-quarters along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, with headquarters at Catlett's Station, the 5th and 12th being in command of Col. Hardin, with orders to guard the road from Catlett's to Broad run. The section of the coun-

try thus guarded was infested with guerrillas, who were so troublesome that block-houses were constructed for the protection of the pickets. On Dec. 13, Col. Hardin, Lieut.-Cols. Dare and Gustin, and an orderly were attacked by five mounted guerrillas, dressed in the uniform of the United States cavalry, who approached within a few feet of the unsuspecting party, and when accosted suddenly raised their pistols, which they had kept concealed, and poured in a rapid fire. Col. Hardin's left arm was shattered so badly as to require amputation, and his horse was killed, being pierced by several bullets; and Col. Gustin was severely wounded in the right hand. The rebels then turned into the woods and galloped away.

On May 4, 1864, the great campaign on Richmond opened, and the 12th, with ranks recruited, was in line under command of Lieut.-Col. Gustin. During the three days' fight in the Wilderness it was hotly engaged, but lost, fortunately, but few men. Col. Hardin, who since the loss of his arm had been assigned to light duty, was at his own request restored to his regiment, and on May 18 was placed in command of the 1st Brigade, in line of battle in front of Spottsylvania Court-House. In the battle the success of the Reserves was varying, the 12th participating in the checkered fortunes of the day.

On the 23d the Reserves received the onset of the enemy again at North Anna, repelling his fierce assaults, and holding their position until the lines were established and intrenched.

On the 30th the Reserves once more met the enemy at Bethesda Church. The 1st Brigade being pushed forward in advance of the division, encountered stout resistance from the enemy, who was supported by a heavy force, and withdrew to a favorable position on the Mechanicsville road, joining the 3d, and throwing up slight breastworks to meet the attack. The 12th occupied the right of the line. Upon this the enemy made repeated and desperate assaults in heavy force, but was bloodily repulsed, and finally yielded the ground, which was covered with his killed and wounded.

On this day the term of service of the 12th Regiment expired, and proceeding to Harrisburg, where it was enthusiastically received, on June 11 it was mustered out.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

John H. Taggart, col., July 25, 1861; resigned, July 8, 1862; recommissioned, Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out, Sept. 23, 1862.

Martin D. Hardin, col.; promoted to lieut.-col., April 1, 1862; to col., Aug. 1, 1862; to brig.-gen., July 2, 1864; mustered out, Jan. 15, 1866; appointed maj., 43d U. S. Inf., July 28, 1866.

Samuel N. Bailey, lieut.-col., July 25, 1861; discharged, March 4, 1862.

Peter Baldy, lieut.-col., July 25, 1861; promoted from maj. to lieut.-col., Aug. 1, 1862; discharged, Feb. 15, 1863.

Richard Gustin, lieut.-col., June 11, 1861; promoted from capt. Co. C, to lieut.-col., April 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Andrew J. Bolar, maj., July 14, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. H, to maj., July 8, 1862; discharged for wounds received in action, June 30, 1864.

Charles W. Diven, maj., June 25, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. G, to maj., April 19, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Theo. McMurtrie, adjt., Dec. 5, 1861; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 18, 1863.

Etinee D. Reed, quar.-mast., July 25, 1861; discharged and promoted to capt. and A. C. S. Vols.

James T. Woodall, quar.-mast., Sept. 22, 1862; promoted from priv. to quar.-mast. sergt., to capt.; absent on duty with provisional in field.

Wm. H. Thorne, surg., July 25, 1861; promoted to brig. surg., April 28, 1862; discharged, May 3, 1862.

Isaac J. Clark, surg., April 28, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., May 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Jno. B. Crawford, asst. surg., Feb. 18, 1862; discharged on surg. certificate, Sept. 18, 1862.

Wm. Taylor, asst. surg., July 26, 1862; resigned, Dec. 20, 1862.

James M. Shearer, asst. surg., April 11, 1863; discharged on surg. certificate, Aug. 18, 1863.

Henry A. Grim, asst. surg., Oct. 6, 1862; promoted to surg., 34th Regt., P. V., April 13, 1864.

David R. Beaver, asst. surg., April 13, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Obadiah H. Miller, chap., June 18, 1862; resigned, June 19, 1863.

Wm. Myers, sergt.-maj., July 24, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. I, April 21, 1863.

Joseph W. Eckley, sergt.-maj., June 25, 1861; transferred to Co. F, as sergt., Feb. 16, 1864.

James Loan, quar.-mast. sergt., June 13, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

C. W. Croasdale, quar.-mast. sergt., May 30, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. A, May 1, 1863.

Henry Kraft, com.-sergt., May 15, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. D, to com.-sergt.; mustered out with regiment.

John Evans, hos. stwd., July 24, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Jno. C. Eckert, prin. mus., June 15, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Company C.

Richard Gustin, capt., June 11, 1861; promoted to lieut.-col., April 6, 1863.

Henry S. Lucas, capt., June 11, 1861; promoted to capt., April 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Daniel R. Jewell, 1st lieut., June 11, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., May 14, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Oscar Templeton, 2d lieut., June 11, 1861; resigned Aug. 10, 1861.

Jacob B. Grantier, 2d lieut., June 11, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., Sept. 8, 1861; resigned Aug. 11, 1862.

John G. Rahm, 2d lieut., June 15, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., May 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

THE FIFTIETH REGIMENT, P. V.

The 50th Regt. was recruited in the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lancaster, and Luzerne, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin. Two companies from Bradford were in this regiment, Capt. William H. Telford's (G) and Capt. James B. Ingham's (K); the first recruited at Towanda and the other at Monroe. The regiment was organized Sept. 25, 1861, by the choice of Benjamin C. Christ, of Schuylkill Co., colonel; Thomas S. Brenholtz, of Berks Co., lieut.-colonel; Edward Overton, Jr., of Towanda, major.

The State colors were presented by Governor Curtin, Oct. 1.

From Harrisburg the regiment proceeded, Oct. 2, to Washington, where it encamped on Kalorama Heights until the 9th, and thence moved to Annapolis, where it was assigned to Stevens' Brigade of T. W. Sherman's Corps, about fitting out for an expedition to South Carolina. The brigade consisted of the 79th Regt., New York Vols., Col. Isaac I. Stevens; 100th Pennsylvania Vols., Col. Daniel Leasure; 8th Michigan Vols., Col. Wm. M. Fenton; and the 50th Pennsylvania Vols., Col. Christ.

The regiment embarked Oct. 19, upon the transports, the right wing companies, A to E inclusive, under command of

* The date in each case given after the rank is that of muster into service.

Col. Christ, on the "Winfield Scott," and the left wing on the "Ocean Queen." On the night of Nov. 1 a heavy gale was encountered off Cape Hatteras, and the "Scott," proving unseaworthy, was only saved by the superhuman efforts of the soldiers, after being deserted by a portion of her officers and crew.

After the capture of the forts at Hilton Head by Admiral Dupont, the regiment went into camp upon the island, and was employed in building fortifications. Dec. 6 it proceeded to Beaufort, and was the first regiment to occupy that place. The same night of its arrival it had its first experience in combat, in a skirmish in which the enemy were driven off the island to return no more. A few persons were wounded on both sides.

On January 1, 1862, the brigade crossed the Coosaw and captured a fort in process of construction at Port Royal Ferry, and two heavy guns, driving the enemy off and destroying the fort. This was the first engagement in force of the brigade, and was known as the battle of the Coosaw.

On May 29, Gen. Stevens was ordered to join Gen. Hunter in his demonstrations against Charleston, and Col. Christ, with his own regiment, two companies of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, and a section of artillery, was ordered to move upon the mainland and burn the railroad bridge near Pocotaligo. "Leaving Beaufort in the evening, the command crossed the ferry at daylight, and soon found the enemy well posted on the opposite side of the stream, near Old Pocotaligo. The approach to this place was by a narrow causeway, a fourth of a mile long, flanked on either side by a marsh through which a sluggish stream winds. The enemy had removed the planks from the bridge spanning it, and a crossing could only be effected by running the gauntlet of the causeway, and walking the stringers which still remained. For some time firing was kept up from the opposite side of the stream. but it soon became evident that the enemy could only be dislodged by crossing. At this juncture Capt. Charles Parker, of Co. H, volunteered to brave the danger of the causeway, risk the insecure footing upon the stringers of the bridge, and lead his men over. The feat was accomplished, and six companies passed successfully. Under command of Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz they drove the enemy, and the bridge was quickly re-planked. The cavalry under Maj. Higginson was immediately ordered in pursuit, but the enemy had taken refuge in a wood where cavalry could not operate, and the infantry was too much fatigued to follow. The delay had given time for the enemy to be reinforced, and the ammunition was nearly expended, and it was accordingly determined to return." The loss was four killed and nine wounded, among the former being Capt. Parker, who was pierced by three rifle-balls while cheering his men on the perilous passage of the bridge. A large force of the enemy followed the command on its return. The weather was intensely hot, and for one day and two nights the men marched with scarcely a halt, except while engaging the enemy.

The 50th remained at Beaufort until July 12, when it was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it was incorporated with the 9th Corps, under Gen. Burnside, who had just then returned from his highly-successful operations in North Carolina. In Pope's campaign, the regiment was under command of Lieut-Col. Brenholtz; Col. Christ being in command of the brigade. The brigade skirmished with the head of Lee's column at the fords of the Rapidan and Rappahannock. On the first day at Bull Run, Col. Christ's Brigade was attached to Schurz's Division of Sigel's Corps, and was engaged during the greater part of the day, occupying a position on the right wing of the army, and driving the enemy at several points, sustaining heavy loss. At night the brigade returned to Stevens' Division. Capt. Dimock says, "In the second day's fight we lost less but fought harder. Stevens' Brigade drove the whole line in front of it, and we supposed we had gained a victory. I heard Capt. Lusk, aid to Gen. Stevens, order Col. Christ to bring his men out of the woods. He did so, faced his men towards the enemy, and ordered rest, after giving three cheers for victory. We had scarcely laid down before Capt. Lusk returned in great excitement, exclaiming, 'For God's sake, Col. Christ, get your men away from here!' We now observed as it grew dark that the fighting to the right and left of us was terrific, that the two wings were driven far back of us, and that we were nearly inclosed as in a horseshoe. We made a hasty retreat, and were soon after joined by Gen. Stevens, who said that the 8th Michigan was still missing. In less than five minutes after his arrival a volley from the enemy forced us again to fall back."

The regiment did not leave the field until nine o'clock at night, and in every encounter with the enemy during the two days drove him back. The loss was 5 killed, 6 severely wounded, and a number taken prisoners. Lieut. Charles H. Kellogg, of Co. K, was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz was wounded.

At the battle of Chantilly, Aug. 1, the regiment was led by Maj. Overton, and its conduct was not excelled for gallantry. Its loss was 7 killed, and those, with its wounded and missing, were one-fourth of the entire number that entered the fight. The brigade was early in the fight, and drove the enemy, holding every advantage gained until relieved. Gen. Stevens was killed while carrying the colors of the 79th (Highlanders) Regt., after several color-bearers had been shot down.

At South Mountain the 50th, under command of Maj. Overton, with Ohio troops, charged the enemy and drove him from the field. On Aug. 16 the regiment arrived at Antietam, and Maj. Overton, with his own and the 28th Massachusetts, proceeded at night to the support of the "Ira Harris Cavalry," which was to connect Gen. Burnside's left with the troops of Gen. Franklin, and remained on duty during the night, rejoining the brigade on the 17th. On the advance of Burnside's Corps, it crossed the stone bridge and drove the enemy back. The brigade charged with great spirit and gallantry, and attained a position in advance of the Union lines, and though exposed to a terrible cross-fire of artillery, it maintained the position until the enemy was forced to retreat. In the midst of the fight Maj. Overton fell, severely wounded, and the command devolved on Capt. Diehl. The loss was 7 killed and as many severely wounded; Capt. James B. Ingham, of Co. K, being killed.

The regiment was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, but not actively engaged.

The 9th Corps was, after Burnside was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and participated in the Vicksburg campaign of Gen. Grant. During the progress of the siege the 50th was posted at Haine's Bluff, and after the fall of Vicksburg participated in Gen. Sherman's campaign to Jackson. In the battle ending in the occupancy of that place the regiment was deployed as skirmishers in a very exposed situation, and here its commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz, while gallantly leading his men before the enemy's works, was mortally wounded.

On Aug. 10 the regiment left Mississippi for Kentucky, and in September moved across the mountains *via* Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, having but 80 men present for duty. The rest were in hospitals, suffering from wounds received in battle or from malarious diseases contracted in Mississippi. Of the 80, nearly all had chills and fever.

While at Knoxville the sick men recovered, and those left in hospitals continually increased the numbers of the regiment by their return to duty. While at Knoxville, also, a force of the enemy entered East Tennessee from Virginia, which drove back to Blue Springs the 23d Corps, which had been sent to repel it. At this point the corps made an obstinate stand, and Christ's and Morrison's brigades were promptly sent to reinforce the Union columns. The regiment arrived on the field Oct. 10, and was immediately brought into position on the left of the front line. The enemy were charged, driven back in confusion, and pursued to a point near the Virginia line. It was estimated that the enemy's force was double that of the Union force. The loss of the regiment was inconsiderable.

When Longstreet advanced from Chattanooga with heavy force along the Tennessee railroad, the 50th was in winter quarters at Lenoir Station, and was heavily engaged with the enemy nearly all one day. The retreat was made as effective as possible in checking the advance of Longstreet until the Union forces were all drawn into Knoxville safely. The regiment made its last stand at Campbell's Station, but so close did the enemy follow in pursuit that all the baggage of the officers and the papers of the regiment were destroyed to lessen impediments to progress.

"The 50th reached Knoxville at daylight, Nov. 17, and immediately commenced fortifying. The labor was very severe; the men being constantly on duty, and obliged to subsist on quarter rations, consisting of fresh pork and corn-cob bread. The regiment occupied a central position on the left wing, in rifle-pits, a part of the time so near to the enemy that conversation with his men was not an uncommon occurrence. On Nov. 29, at early dawn, the enemy charged Fort Sanders. The 50th held a position just to the right of the fort, and two companies were sent to assist the garrison in repelling the charge. The attack was made with great impetuosity, and sustained with unflinching valor, but was repelled with terrible slaughter, and on Dec. 5 the siege was raised. Longstreet retreated in the direction of Virginia, and the regiment moved in pursuit, skirmishing with his rear-guard until it reached Blaine's Cross-Roads, where it went into camp."

On January 1, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, to the number of about 300 men, and was ordered to Nicholasville, Ky. "The men had drawn no clothing or shoes from September to January, and very few were supplied with blankets. Their suffering during December and January was intense, but they endured it heroically. On Christmas-day they had nothing to eat until evening, and then only a part of a ration. The march to Nicholasville, a distance of two hundred miles, was performed in ten days. Many of the men were barefoot, and the earth covered with snow. Before leaving camp they had drawn thirty raw hides, from which they made moccasins; but during the middle of the day, when the roads were soft, the green hide became pliable, and so stretched that they could not be kept on the feet. As they passed over the rough roads of the mountain regions, the chilling blasts of winter swept their shivering ranks, and to add to their distresses, they were nearly perishing with hunger." They drew clothing and rations at Nicholasville, and soon after departed for Pennsylvania, arriving at Harrisburg, Feb. 6, where they were given a veteran furlough, and departed for their homes.

March 29, the regiment rendezvoused at Annapolis, where it was recruited to the minimum standard, was fully reorganized and drilled, and assigned to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division of the 9th Corps. President Lincoln reviewed the regiment on its passage through Washington, on its way to the Rapidan and the campaign on Richmond, where it arrived May 5. On the following morning it was heavily engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, which continued all day, losing 17 killed and 53 wounded and missing. The 50th constituted the rear-guard to the corps in moving from the field, and was closely followed by the enemy's cavalry. On the 9th it was engaged at Ny River, near Spottsylvania Court-House, Christ's Brigade carrying the heights in front. The 50th, led by Lieut.-Col. Overton, with fixed bayonets, charged up the steep ascent, and routed a greatly superior force of the enemy, but gained the success at a most fearful cost, losing in killed, wounded, and missing, 120 men, among the killed being Capt. H. E. Cleveland, of Co. H. The regiment was much commended for its gallant conduct, and its credit of success justly awarded.

On the 12th, the regiment had a desperate encounter, hand to hand with the foe, its loss being considerable; Adjutant Henry T. Kendall, 3 sergeants, and 25 privates being taken prisoners.

From the Ny river to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, it was almost daily engaged, losing a few men killed and wounded. At the latter place, on June 2, the 50th was in front, and suffered severely, having 8 men killed. It crossed the Chickahominy on the 12th, and was soon in line before Petersburg. On the 18th Col. Christ was wounded, and Capt. Henry A. Lantz, of Co. E, and several men were killed. It performed picket duty before Petersburg from June 21 to July 25, when, being relieved by colored troops, it moved to the extreme left of the Union lines for the same duty. On the morning of June 30, it supported the troops led to the charge on the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, reaching the crater, but with the other troops was forced back, losing 3 killed and a number wounded. Remaining in works in front of the ruined fort until Aug. 19, it moved to the Weldon rail-

road, where at four P.M. it was attacked, Sergt. Charles Brown, of Co. C, capturing one of the enemy's colors in the engagement that ensued. On the following day it repulsed another attack, and from that time forward to the end of the month marching, fortifying, and fighting had little interruption. On August 30, Col. Christ, Lieut.-Col. Overton, and about 30 men were honorably discharged, their term of service having expired. Until October 12, the regiment remained on the front, actively engaged, at which date 147 new recruits were received, and the next two weeks were spent in camp, for drill and discipline. It moved to the front again on the 27th, and remained on duty till Nov. 29, and then went into winter-quarters at Fort McGilvry, in the immediate front of Petersburg.

Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, severely wounded at Cold Harbor, returned to the regiment February, 1865, and assumed command, having been promoted to be major. On the surprise and capture of Fort Steadman, March 25, Maj. Schwenk leaving a thin skirmish-line upon his front, hastened with his regiment to the scene of conflict, for which prompt action he was complimented by his superior officers.

On April 1, when the Union lines began to close in upon the rebel works, and during the 2d and 3d, the 50th was engaged, and among the first regiments to reach Petersburg upon its fall. It moved to City Point on the 15th, and thence by boat to Washington, where it remained till June 30. Upon the recommendation of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, the 50th Regt. was ordered to represent the infantry of the army in the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the national monument at Gettysburg on the 4th of July. From Gettysburg it went into camp near Georgetown, where, on July 31, it was mustered out of service. Capt. W. H. Telford, of Co. G, was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania with 16 men of his company, and marched to Gordonsville, and from thence he was taken to Macon, Ga. When near the latter place, he effected his escape from the car in which he was confined, while it was in motion, by sawing through the floor of the same, but was pursued with bloodhounds and retaken. He was moved from Macon to Charleston, S. C., and, with several hundred other Union officers, placed under fire from the Union batteries, as hostages for the exemption of the city from bombardment. An order coming for his removal to Columbia, S. C., he procured a rebel uniform, and while being marched through the streets to the railroad depot left the ranks and took refuge in the rooms of a daguerrean artist. From there he went to the room of a Union man in Charleston, by whom he was secreted eight weeks. Having procured a pass for Pocotaligo, he attempted to leave the city, but was recognized at the bridge and taken back to prison, and removed to Columbia, where he stayed but four days, and then made his escape. Dressed in citizen's clothes, he made the acquaintance of a drover, and traveled with him three days, stopping nights at the planters' houses, and finally reaching Charleston, where he was again secreted six weeks. He made several unsuccessful attempts to leave the city, and, finally, on the morning of Jan. 11, 1865, having previously procured a pass, he succeeded in reaching the rebel lines near Cooshatchie, where a Union man in the rebel army directed him where to find the Union pickets. Having passed the rebel pickets with four others, he reached the Union lines in Foster's command on the morning of the 12th.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Benjamin C. Christ, col., July 27, 1861; promoted to brev. brig.-gen., Aug. 1, 1864; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864.

Wm. H. Telford, col., Aug. 8, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. G., to lieut.-col., Feb. 8, 1865; to col., May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Thos. S. Brenholtz, lieut.-col., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. H, Sept. 30, 1861; died Aug. 19, 1863, of wounds received at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.

Edward Overton, Jr., lieut.-col., Sept. 30, 1861; promoted from maj. to lieut.-col., Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

Sam'l K. Schwenk, lieut.-col., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from maj. to lieut.-col., May 15, 1865; to brev. col. and brig.-gen., July 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Geo. W. Bramm, maj., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. F, May 19, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Henry T. Kendall, adj., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. H, May 3, 1864; captured May 12, 1864; commissioned capt., Co. H, Jan. 19, 1865; not mustered; discharged by special order, Feb. 11, 1865.

Lewis Crater, adj., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. F, April 16, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Alfred Jones, quar.-mast., Sept. 10, 1861; captured, July, 1864; discharged by special order, Mar. 22, 1865.

John S. Eckel, quar.-mast., April 1, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. C, Jan. 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

David J. McKibben, surg., Sept. 14, 1861; promoted to brig.-surg., U. S. vols., Oct. 21, 1861.

C. J. Siemans, surg., March 7, 1862; resigned, March 16, 1864.

John M. Kollock, surg., July 25, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., 118th Reg. P. V., Sept. 3, 1864; resigned, June 20, 1865.

Joseph P. Vickers, asst. surg., Aug. 30, 1861; resigned, July 10, 1861.

Wm. P. Book, asst. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864, expiration of service.

Frank P. Wilson, asst. surg., March 31, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John F. Meredith, chap., April 22, 1862; discharged, Jan. 13, 1863.

Halleck Armstrong, chap., Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Alexander P. Garrett, sergt.-maj., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. C, March 20, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Thomas F. Foster, sergt.-maj., Sept. 6, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. D, to sergt.-maj.; to 2d lieut., Co. D, April 8, 1864. Vet.

Frank H. Barnhart, sergt.-maj., Sept. 19, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. B, Nov. 26, 1864. Vet.

Alfred J. Stephens, sergt.-maj., Sept. 6, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Nov. 21, 1864; to 1st lieut., Co. B, March 21, 1865. Vet.

Henry A. Lantz, sergt.-maj., Sept. 30, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. E, Jan. 18, 1862.

Simon Clouser, quar.-mast.-sergt., Feb. 25, 1864; promoted from sergt., Co. K, May 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Frank H. Forbes, quar.-mast.-sergt., Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. E, May 10, 1865. Vet.

John S. Eckel, quar.-mast.-sergt., April 1, 1862; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. C, March 17, 1864.

Alfred W. Gift, com.-sergt., Sept. 13, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. E, March 21, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Jonas Faust, com.-sergt., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. A, Dec. 4, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May, 1865. Vet.

Lewis Crater, com.-sergt., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. H, May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Co. F, Dec. 5, 1864. Vet.

* The date immediately following the rank is that of muster into service.

Alex. Shaffer, hosp. stew., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. G, Sept., 1861; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Wm. K. Schuckert, prin. mus., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from mus., Co. A, Oct. 25, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Reed W. Dumfee, prin. mus., Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from mus., Co. K, April 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Henry Hoffman, prin. mus., Sept. 30, 1861; discharged by general order, Aug., 1862.

Company G.

Wm. H. Telford, capt., Aug. 8, 1861; promoted to lieut.-col., Feb. 8, 1865.

Chas. Forbes, capt., Sept., 1861; promoted from corp. to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; 2d lieut., April 29, 1865; to capt., May 12, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Michael McMahon, 1st lieut., Sept., 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 20, 1861.

Fred. R. Warner, 1st lieut., Sept. 6, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. D, to 1st lieut., Feb. 15, 1862; resigned, Oct. 31, 1863.

Henry J. Christ, 1st lieut., Feb. 29, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. K, to 1st lieut., Dec. 11, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Charles F. Cross,* 2d lieut., Aug. 8, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., U. S. Signal Corps, March 3, 1863.

Company K.

Jas. B. Ingham, capt., Sept. 9, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

A. J. Huntzinger, capt., Sept. 25, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut., Co. I, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864, expiration of service.

Geo. V. Meyer, capt., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut., May 1, 1864; to capt., May 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Chas. H. Kellogg, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; died Sept. 1, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.

Stephen R. Ormsby, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from corp. to 2d lieut., Aug. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out, Sept. 24, 1864, expiration of service.

Wm. K. Taylor, 1st lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 1st lieut., Dec. 4, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Joseph S. Ingham, 2d lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. B., Aug. 1, 1862; resigned, Nov. 4, 1862.

George N. Merrithew, 2d lieut., Sept. 9, 1861; promoted from priv. to sergt.; to 2d lieut., May 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The 52d was one of the sixteen regiments called for by the president in July, 1861. Authority to recruit it was granted by Governor Curtin to John C. Dodge, Jr., Aug. 1. Dodge had served in the 11th Regt., of the three months' service. The men were principally from the counties of Luzerne, Clinton, Wyoming, Union, Bradford, and Columbia, and rendezvoused by squads and companies at Camp Curtin, a regimental organization being effected thereat, October 7, as follows: John C. Dodge, Jr., of Lycoming county, colonel; Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne county, lieutenant-colonel; John B. Conyngham, of Luzerne county, major. Young men, well formed and hardy, and accustomed to the use of the rifle chiefly, were the rank and file of the regiment. The Wyoming cornet-band, of Wilkes-Barre, consisting of sixteen pieces, accompanied it.

One full company, Capt. Greenleaf P. Davis (E), and one partially recruited by Treat B. Camp and Ransom Luther (F), went into the 52d from Bradford County.

On Nov. 8 the regiment left Camp Curtin and proceeded to Washington, being handsomely entertained at Baltimore by the Union Relief Association of that city. It went into camp at Kalorama Heights, where it was most rigidly drilled and inducted into camp duty.

In January, 1862, the 52d went into winter quarters in commodious barracks on Meridian Hill, at Fourteenth street, in rear of Columbia college. The winter was passed in drill and camp duty, much sickness prevailing. Ten men were detailed for gunboat service (volunteers) in the western waters, the most of whom were lost by the explosion of the "Mound City," on which they were serving, in the action of White River, in June, 1862.

In the organization of the army for the field, the 52d was assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 4th Corps, Col. Davis in command, but on reaching the field, Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee commanded. The organization of the 1st Brigade was as follows: Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee, 3d Division, Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, 4th Corps, Maj.-Gen. E. D. Keyes. 52d Reg. Pennsylvania Vols., Col. John C. Dodge, Jr.; 104th Pennsylvania Vols., Col. W. H. H. Davis; 56th New York Vols., Col. Chas. H. Van Wyck; 11th Maine Vols., Col. John C. Caldwell; 100th New York Vols., Col. James M. Brown.

The regiment with the brigade left camp March 28, 1862, for the field, *via* Newport News, to Yorktown, the brigade numbering 4200 men and officers. Yorktown was evacuated about May 1, and on Sunday morning, May 4, the brigade entered the deserted works. A torpedo planted under the parapet of the fort exploded under Co. F, 52d Regt., killing 1 man and horribly mutilating 6 others. As the troops emerged from the valley of the Warwick upon the high plateau beyond, as far as the eye could reach were seen the national banners, borne by cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The brigade did not close in with the flying rebels, they being driven from the field before its arrival, though its marching was done at the double-quick to the support of Hancock.

On May 20, Keyes' Corps bivouacked on the left bank of the Chickahominy, opposite Bottom's bridge. One hundred picked men from the regiment were organized as a company of sharpshooters by Gen. Naglee, and placed under command of Capt. Davis, of Co. E. These men were from the lumber districts of Pennsylvania, and, being skilled marksmen, soon achieved distinction. They were immediately ordered forward on a reconnoissance to the Chickahominy, at the railroad and Bottom's bridges, and, supported by the brigade, crossed the river under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The foot-hold was maintained, and during the night a number of regiments crossed.

On the 23d, the 52d and 104th slashed the timber, and threw up a long line of intrenchments about the head of the bridge, facing towards Richmond, fourteen miles distant.

On the evening of the same day, Gen. McClellan ordered

* Lieut. Cross was first assigned to signal duty Jan. 6, 1862; was promoted to 1st lieutenant of U. S. Signal Corps Oct. 20, 1863, to rank from March 20, 1863, on recommendation of his superior officer, for services rendered during siege of Fort Wagner. He was distinguished at Dutch Gap by his maintenance of communication with the gunboats and water-battery, and was chief signal officer of the army of the Shenandoah from Feb. 27, 1865, till his discharge; was brevetted captain and major March 13, 1865, on the recommendation of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, who complimented him highly for efficiency and courage; mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

Gen. Naglee to make a reconnoissance towards Richmond, "as far as practicable without incurring too much danger," which order was obeyed and executed most successfully by the 52d and 104th Pennsylvania Regiments, Battery H, 1st New York Artillery, and Regan's 7th Independent New York Battery, the two latter under command of Col. Bailey, the whole force under the immediate command of Gen. Naglee himself. The column moved about nine A.M., and was joined by Gregg's Cavalry at one P.M. Ascertaining that the force in front was Hatton's Brigade of five regiments of Tennessee infantry, two batteries, and a portion of Stuart's Cavalry, all under command of Gen. Stuart, Gen. Naglee pressed forward his forces to a wood beyond Savage Station, where the enemy was prepared to resist his farther advance. He brought up the rest of his brigade, and, by a judicious handling of his troops, forced the rebels out of their covert in the timber, and was preparing to charge a second time with his cavalry, when an aid brought orders from Gen. Keyes that no further pursuit should be made, lest he "should bring on a general engagement." In this engagement the sharpshooters of the 52d did most excellent service.

The picket-line of Gen. Naglee, on the night following the engagement, was six miles long. The troops slept on the wet ground, rain having fallen all day. On the next day, the 25th, the reconnoissance was pushed forward about a mile, and found the enemy in force in front again, and beginning to assemble. At four P.M. Gen. Naglee ordered up his artillery, and advanced the 11th Maine and 104th Pennsylvania to the support of the 52d, and a few shells thrown over the wood, being fortunate in their range, dispersed the enemy. On the 26th, Gen. Naglee advanced his lines to within about five miles from Richmond, which was as far as he deemed it prudent to go, and on the next day strengthened his lines and held the position, far in advance of any other Union troops in that campaign, and for a time isolated from the main body of the army. Gen. Naglee, in his report of the four days' reconnoissance, paid a well-deserved compliment to the colonels of his command, and to Capt. Davis and his sharpshooters, who, he said, "contributed more than any others to the successful advance of our lines from Bottom's bridge, nine miles, to the most advanced line held before Richmond."

The regiment encamped on the right of the Nine-Mile road, a half-mile beyond Fair Oaks, as a support to the pickets along Garnett's field. Gen. Naglee's troops constructed a bridge across the river to open up his communications with the general-in-chief, completing it ready for passage on the day of the battle of Fair Oaks, May 30.

The position of the 52d, on the opening of this terribly sanguinary fight, was a half-mile to the right and front of the Seven Pines, which brought it into action on a different part of the field from that of the rest of the brigade, and at a later hour. Two companies were on the picket-line, and a heavy detail on the Chickahominy bridge. It moved from its camp in line of battle towards Seven Pines, and at first held the extreme right. By the time it had become engaged, the enemy had turned the left flank and had broken through on the Williamsburg road. Gen. Naglee, who had been on this part of the field, in his official report says,—

"Returning rapidly to my 56th New York, 11th Maine, and 52d Pennsylvania, my anticipations here were realized. Being successful in turning our left flank, the enemy had opened a most destructive cross-fire upon them from pieces near the redoubt, and this, with the fire from their immediate front, was no longer to be endured, and they were withdrawn, marched down the Nine-Mile road, and placed in position in rear of this road, about three hundred yards from Seven Pines, where soon their services were required. In the mean time, Col. Neill, of the 23d Pennsylvania, had come upon the ground occupied by Col. Dodge, and induced him to advance in front and to the right of the position that had been assigned to him, whilst he, Col. Neill, occupied that which the 52d Pennsylvania vacated. But these dispositions were scarcely made before the masses of the enemy broke through, and a few minutes sufficed to leave the half of Dodge's command on the ground, and to force Neill precipitately from his position. The remaining portion of the 52d—for it was now reduced to a little more than 100 men—was conducted along the Nine-Mile road to the Seven Pines, where, finding the rifle-pits occupied, they took possession of a fence and some out-houses, and did most effective service. Afterwards they crossed to the left of Couch's position, and advanced two hundred yards into and along the woods, to the left and front of the Seven Pines, where they remained actively employed until near dark, when the enemy, advancing rapidly in masses to the rear of the Nine-Mile road, inclined towards the Williamsburg road, sweeping everything from the field. Our forces made one general, simultaneous movement to the rear, which did not stop until all had arrived at the line of defense. The 52d, having their line of retreat cut off, escaped by passing through the woods to the left and rear of the saw-mill, at the White Oak swamp, and thence to the line above referred to, where they rejoined their companions of the 1st Brigade." The brigade was commended for its gallantry by Gen. McClellan.

Of the 249 officers and men who went into the conflict, 125 were killed or wounded; Capt. Davis, who lost an arm, and Capts. Lennard, Chamberlain, Weidensaul, and Carskaden, being among the latter. At the time of the battle Casey's division was much misrepresented, but was subsequently done full honor by the general-in-chief. In fact, the troops of Casey and Couch, numbering but 12,000 men, were fighting five divisions of the rebel army, led by Gen. Lee himself.

The 52d was engaged at the bridges of the Chickahominy on June 27, the day after the attack of the rebels on the right wing of the Union army at Mechanicsville. The sharpshooters of the 52d Pennsylvania and 11th Maine were posted on the banks of the river between the bridges and for a mile above and below them. The railroad bridge was under the especial charge of Col. Plaisted, with the remainder of his regiment, the 11th Maine. The remainder of the 52d, under Lieut.-Col. Hoyt, the 56th and 100th New York, were distributed in the redoubts and rifle-pits and on picket-duty. The orders to Gen. Naglee were to hold the bridges at all hazards, and if pressed to destroy them.

No enemy appeared during the 26th, his attention being

entirely occupied by the conflict going on at Mechaniesville, and on the 27th but small reconnoitering parties approached, who were taught that prudence was better than familiarity by the 52d Pennsylvania and 11th Maine, who were concealed in the swamp, waist-deep in water.

On the 28th an attack was menaced upon Gen. Naglee's position by a force of the enemy, consisting of a battery of artillery with cavalry, supported by two regiments of infantry, who, under cover of the wood, took an advantageous position on high ground, about one thousand yards from the bridges. The Union batteries of Miller, Brady, and Morgan, however, soon corrected their range so nicely, and held it so persistently, that the rebels were compelled to withdraw, and their battery was silenced.

The railroad bridge was destroyed at seven P.M. on the 29th, the enemy being occupied fully at Savage Station.

"The destruction," says Gen. Naglee, "was completed by running into the gap a locomotive and a train of cars filled with immense quantities of ammunition, which exploded with sublime and terrific power that shook the whole earth, and the white smoke ascended in a column so grand, so magnificent, that all stood spell-bound, impressed to that extent that it cannot be forgotten."

The trains of McClellan's army having passed, together with the army itself, two miles in the rear of the bridges, the position was abandoned at ten P.M., and on the morning of June 30 Gen. Naglee bivouacked with his command at White Oak swamp bridge, and at eleven A.M. the brigade was in line of battle again, protecting the rear of McClellan's retreating army. Gen. Naglee says, . . . "For seven days were the men of my brigade constantly on duty. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June the safety of the army depended on our holding the railroad and Bottom's bridges, and on the 30th upon holding the bridge at White Oak swamp. Many, day and night for four days, stood to their middle in the water of the Chickahominy swamp, and all, impressed with the responsible duty required of them, served their country in this hour of trial, enduring the most excessive labor, fatigue, and exhaustion with extraordinary endurance and cheerfulness. And well may they and all of their many friends in the future refer to those gallant deeds and trials with the conscious pride that they are deserving the thanks and remembrance of their country."

The brigade occupied the immense fortifications of Yorktown during Pope's campaign, where it was thoroughly trained as heavy artillerists, which proved of great value subsequently.

In December, the 52d, with its own and several other brigades, *en route* to Gen. Foster in North Carolina, encountered the fearful storm off Hatteras in which the famous "Monitor," the victor of the "Merrimac," foundered and was lost.

On Jan. 29, 1863, the 52d, in company with a large fleet, left Beaufort under sealed orders, which, when opened, showed its destination to be Port Royal, S. C., where, on its arrival, it found Dupont's fleet of iron-clads, monitors, frigates, consorts, and supply-ships covering the harbor. On March 9, Gen. Naglee was relieved of his command by Gen. Hunter, commanding the department of the South, much to the regret of his men, whose love and confidence he had won by his devotedness and gallantry.

The 52d participated in the futile attack of April 6 on the defenses of Charleston.

In the bombardment of Morris island by the forces then under the command of Gen. Gillmore, a diversion was made in favor of the attacking party by an expedition consisting of the 52d and 104th Pennsylvania, under command of Gen. Alfred Terry, who on the night of July 9 was sent up Stone river, preceded by the monitor "Nantucket," Commodore Beaumont of Wilkes-Barre, which covered the advance by throwing fifteen-inch shells right and left, as he proceeded. The troops floundered through the mud from the steamers to the solid ground of James island about midnight, and were ambuscaded, and halted until daylight on a causeway on which they were advancing. At daylight the march was resumed, and the rebels were driven into their strong lines at Secessionville, by which time the descent on Morris island was complete, under Gens. Strong and Seymour, who held the island as far as Fort Wagner. Terry's position on James island now becoming critical, he was reinforced by several regiments and a battery. Before daylight on the morning of the 16th, the enemy, with several pieces of light artillery, opened on the gunboat "Pawnee," the principal reliance of the command for safety. The camp was assaulted by a brigade of rebels, but Capt. Rockwell's Connecticut battery delivered so effective a fire that, being supplemented by a charge by the infantry, the enemy was sent back to his intrenchments, his flight being hastened by the shells of the "Pawnee." But it was evident that Gen. Terry could not hold his position, and accordingly it was evacuated the next night, the 52d, only 250 strong, being sent upon the picket-line in the afternoon to cover the withdrawal. The night was intensely dark and rainy, and towards morning, the evacuation being completed, the pickets were safely withdrawn, the enemy discovering the movement, but being helpless to frustrate it. The next night the 52d were at the head of Folly island, and witnessed the desperate and bloody assault on Fort Wagner, which left 1600 men in the front of its fatal trenches.

The siege of Wagner which followed, and lasted fifty days, was participated in by the 52d, all arms of the service being engaged in the work. "By turns, each was engineer, artillerist, and infantry," and the instruction the regiment received in the Yorktown intrenchments did not come amiss.

The final bombardment of Wagner lasted forty hours, one hundred guns opening on it from sea and land, and it was evacuated on the night of Sept. 6, when the second assault was about to be made upon it.

In December a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted, and received a veteran furlough. On its return it was recruited to 1000 strong, all armed with the improved Springfield musket and well equipped, and was, by some mischance, unknown to officers and men, kept in the department of the South.

In June, 1864, the capture of Charleston was planned, the department being in command of Maj.-Gen. Foster, but the execution of the plans failed miserably, at the expense and loss of the 52d wholly. The plan involved a move-

ment from John's island, James island, and Morris island, the first under Gen. Foster in person, the second under Gen. Schimmelfening, and the last under Col. Gurney, of the 127th New York Vols. The force from Morris island was composed of the 52d Pennsylvania, 127th New York, and a detachment of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, and was to embark in small boats in the creek running through the marshes between Morris and James islands, and as soon as the tide permitted, to pull across Charleston harbor. The route lay between Fort Sumter and Battery Simpkins, mounting heavy guns on James island. The 52d, in advance, was to pull directly for the beach, six hundred yards in front of Fort Johnson, land, and assault the fort, while the 127th New York was to land at Battery Simpkins, a half-mile nearer, and carry it. The artillery were to take possession of, and turn against the city, any guns found in the works. The success of the bold undertaking depended on the celerity of its execution, and by being a surprise to the enemy. Full preparations were made by the regiment for the perilous enterprise, and the night of July 3 was selected for the execution of the same. The bar in front of Battery Simpkins could only be crossed when the tide was at its flood, and when the boats reached the rendezvous at Paine's dock the tide was at its lowest, and many of the boats grounded.

"By 2 A.M., the fleet was together, and the tide turned. As it covered the shoals, the 52d in advance, they moved out in single file, and headed into the darkness for Fort Johnson. Either through ignorance or misconduct, the pilot, selected by Col. Gurney from the 127th New York, failed to find any passage over or around the bar. Daylight began to streak the east when the leading boat passed the bar, close under the slopes of Simpkins. Towering in the distance, at one thousand yards, frowned Fort Johnson. Steadily the boats pulled on. The lookout at Simpkins had, however, discovered the procession of blue coats. Discharging his piece, he, with the rest of the pickets on duty, fled up the beach. It was an even race now between the boats and the rebel sentinels. Soon the guns in Fort Johnson opened, sending their shells hissing over the heads of the men, now pulling for dear life. Discovery was no longer to be avoided. With a hearty cheer, 125 men of the 52d landed from the five leading boats at the designated points. Promptly forming, they charged a two-gun battery, mounting Brooks rifled guns, and carried it handsomely. Fort Johnson was still four hundred yards in advance. The fire from the batteries and muskets of the fort had now grown hot, but there was no halt. The parapet was reached and scaled, shots were exchanged, breast to breast, over the crest, and the men of the 52d jumped down into the works. The garrison was now fully aroused, and at their posts. The long distance traversed had somewhat destroyed the impetus of the assault, and the assailants had become separated in the steep ascent to the fort. The assaulting party, now outnumbered (there were supposed to be about 400 men in the garrison), found itself without support, and a glance back revealed the appalling fact that through some mischance none of the 127th New York had landed. The struggle was hopeless, and retreat impossible. The entire party were, therefore, made prisoners of war, although the fort was fairly in their grasp. It had proved a complete surprise, and its very boldness bewildered the enemy."

The casualties in the 52d were 7 killed and 16 wounded, Lieut. S. A. Bunyan, of Co. E, acting adjutant, and Lieut. George Scott, of Co. D, being of the former number. Of the men captured, more than 50 died amid the horrors of Andersonville and Columbia; the officers—Col. Hoyt, Lieut.-Col. Conyngham, Capt. Camp, and Lieuts. Stevens and Evans—being confined at Macon, and afterwards at Charleston, and placed under the fire of the batteries of Morris island.

The regiment remained on Morris island during the summer and autumn of 1864, the men becoming very expert in handling the heavy guns which all the works mounted, sending one hundred and two hundred pound shells into the city, through rifled Parrots, a distance of ten thousand yards in some instances.

During the winter the regiment performed picket-duty on the harbor as boat infantry,—a very difficult and arduous duty, involving great hardships and exposure. On Feb. 18, 1865, Maj. Hennessey, in command, conceived there was less vigilance manifest on the ruins of Sumter than usual, and taking Lieut. Burr, Co. B, and a picked boat-crew, and the old flag of the 52d, he pulled for the battered and ruined walls. No challenge came from its crumbled parapet as he cautiously scaled the still formidable remains; and with a shout of triumph, the first that had re-echoed in the old fortress for four weary, bloody years, the banner of the free floated again from the battlements. Though tons of metal had been hurled against the sides of the stronghold, and its walls were a shapeless ruin, yet was it still a safe and impregnable refuge for its garrison, who, sheltered in its bomb-proofs, defied the hurtling hail of our Parrots and Dahlgrens.

Maj. Hennessey struck promptly for the city of Charleston with his little detachment, re-possessing Pinckney, and entering the city before the rebel troops had fled from its environs. The demand for its surrender was but a matter of form, and the pestilent hot-bed of treason was humbled and a captive.

As Sherman's legions marched through South Carolina the 52d joined the victorious columns, the march terminating in April in Johnston's surrender near Raleigh. A few weeks' duty at Salisbury, N. C., and the glorious record of the 52d Pennsylvania Vols. was written, and the regiment was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, July 12, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

John C. Dodge, Jr., col., Aug. 1, 1861; resigned, Nov. 5, 1863.

Henry M. Hoyt, col., Aug. 14, 1861; promoted from lieut.-col. to col., Jan. 9, 1864; mustered out, Nov. 5, 1864; expiration of term.

John B. Conyngham, col., Sept. 28, 1861; promoted from maj. to lieut.-col., Jan. 9, 1864; to col., June 3, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John A. Hennessey, lieut.-col., Dec. 2, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. K., to maj., Jan. 5, 1865; to lieut.-col., June 3, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Thomas B. Jayne, maj., Oct. 11, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. B, to maj., Jan. 9, 1864; mustered out, Nov. 5, 1865; expiration of term.

* The date given after the rank, in each case, is the date of muster into service.

George R. Lennard, maj., Aug. 6, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., July 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Nathaniel Pierson, adj., Aug. 15, 1861; promoted to capt., Co. G, May 19, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of term, Jan. 7, 1865.

George H. Sterling, adj., Oct. 11, 1861; promoted from sergt.-maj. to adj., May 19, 1863; transferred to Co. K, Oct. 10, 1864; died at Wyoming, Pa., Jan. 25, 1865.

Henry A. Mott, adj., Oct. 2, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. K, to adj., Sept. 1, 1864; commissioned capt., Co. K, Dec. 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Charles F. Dodge, quar.-mast., Aug. 1, 1861; resigned July 4, 1863.

Charles P. Ross, quar.-mast., Aug. 15, 1861; promoted from com.-sergt. to 1st lieut., and reg. quar.-mast., Aug. 10, 1863; mustered out, Feb. 25, 1865.

John W. Gilchrist, quar.-mast., Aug 16, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. A, Feb. 21, 1865; commissioned capt., Co. A, March 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. S. Woods, surg., Sept. 7, 1861; resigned, April 20, 1863.

J. B. Crawford, surg., May 1, 1863; resigned, May 30, 1864.

John Flowers, surg., Dec. 15, 1863; promoted from asst. surg. to surg., March 23, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John G. McCandless, asst. surg., Oct. 15, 1861; resigned July 21, 1862.

Charles H. Dana, asst. surg., Aug. 4, 1862; resigned, Oct. 12, 1863.

Rufus Sargent, asst. surg., July 31, 1862; resigned, May 13, 1864.

Jonas Kauffman, asst. surg., May 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

John H. Drumm, chap., Sept. 28, 1861; resigned Aug. 1, 1862.

Wm. H. Gavitt, chap., Sept. 28, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Henry N. Sterling, sergt.-maj., Oct. 11, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. B, Nov. 5, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 11, 1862.

George H. Sterling, sergt.-maj., Oct. 11, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. B, Nov. 14, 1862, to 1st lieut. and adjt., March 19, 1863.

Edward W. Tracy, sergt.-maj., Aug. 15, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. A, Dec. 20, 1863; commissioned 2d lieut., Nov. 4, 1864; 1st lieut., March 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Frank C. Bunnel, quar.-mast. sergt., Sept. 20, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. B, March 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 2, 1863.

Smith B. Mott, quar.-mast. sergt., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. K, Nov. 6, 1864; commissioned quar.-mast., March 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Chas. P. Ross, com. sergt., Aug. 15, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. H, Nov. 5, 1861, to reg. quar.-mast., Aug. 10, 1863.

Linton T. Roberts, com. sergt., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. H, Aug. 10, 1863; mustered out, Nov. 5, 1864; exp. service.

Peter B. Walter, com. sergt., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. H, Nov. 5, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Peter Alldred, hosp. stew., Oct. 11, 1861; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Allen M. Haight, prin. mus., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from mus., Co. E, Aug. 26, 1864; mustered out, Nov. 5, 1864. Exp. of term.

Albert N. Barney, prin. mus., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted from mus., Co. F, July 4, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Peter J. Moreland, prin. mus., Nov. 4, 1863; drafted; promoted from Co. E, Nov. 5, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

The regimental band, Frederick Wagner, leader, was mustered out by general order, Aug. 16, 1862.

Company E.

Greenleaf P. Davis, capt., Oct. 3, 1861; resigned, Nov. 7, 1863.

Hannibal D. Weed, capt., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., May 21, 1862; to capt., Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out with company.

Wm. S. Lewis, 1st lieut., Oct. 3, 1861; discharged by special order, April 6, 1862.

Hiram A. Weed, 1st lieut., Oct. 4, 1861; promoted from 2d to 1st lieut., June 1, 1862; dismissed March 24, 1864.

Silas A. Bunyan, 1st lieut., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted to sergt., May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Dec. 21, 1863; died at Charleston, July 4, 1864, of wounds received at Fort Johnson, July 4, 1864.

Chas. R. Kenyon, 1st lieut., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., Oct. 1, 1864; commissioned capt., Co. G, June 1, 1865; mustered out with company. Vet.

Harrison Ross, 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from corp. to 2d lieut., Sept. 27, 1862; resigned, Nov. 11, 1863.

Edward J. Stratton, 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., Dec. 21, 1863; to 2d lieut., June 3, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 25, 1864. Vet.

Alvin Sayles, 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., June 3, 1864; mustered out with company. Vet.

Company F.

James Cook, capt., Sept. 5, 1861; resigned, Oct. 21, 1863.

Treat B. Camp, capt., Sept. 21, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut. to capt., Oct. 22, 1863; mustered out with company.

Burton K. Gustin, 1st lieut., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1865. Exp. of term.

Chas. E. Britton, 1st lieut., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., June 3, 1865; mustered out with company. Vet.

Ransom W. Luther, 2d lieut., Sept. 19, 1861; resigned, June 21, 1862.

Nelson Orchard, 2d lieut., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 2d lieut., Sept. 27, 1862; dismissed, Sept. 13, 1863.

Alson Secor, 2d lieut., Oct. 24, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., March 27, 1864; mustered out, Jan. 27, 1865.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The 57th Regt. of Pennsylvania Vols. was recruited in the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming. Two companies from Bradford, G, Capt. George S. Peck, and H, Capt. John Griffin, and a portion of Co. B, recruited by Jeremiah Culp, were constituents of the organization, which was effected at Camp Curtin by the election of the following officers: Wm. Maxwell, of Mercer county, Col.; Elhanan W. Woods, also of Mercer, lieutenant-colonel; and Jeremiah Culp, of Bradford County, major.

The recruiting of the regiment commenced early in September, and on December 14 the command proceeded to Washington and encamped on the Bladensburg pike, near the toll-gate. Sickness to a considerable degree of severity had prevailed before leaving Camp Curtin, which was intensified by the exposure of the men on the journey, they being confined in box-cars without stoves. The location of the camp, too, was an unhealthy one, and the inclemency of the weather while there added a still further increase to the sick list, and several died.

In February the regiment went into the line with the Army of the Potomac, encamping at Fort Lyon, below Alexandria. Here it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Jameson commanding, of Heintzelman's Division, the other regiments in the brigade being the 63d Pennsylvania, Col. Alexander Hays; 87th New York, Col. Stephen A. Dodge; and 105th Pennsylvania, Col. Amor A. McKnight. On March 1, Col. Maxwell resigned, and was succeeded in the command by Charles T. Campbell.

Upon the formation of army corps, Gen. Heintzelman was promoted to the command of the 3d Corps, and was succeeded in the command of the 1st Division by Gen. Hamilton, who was shortly afterward superseded by Gen. Philip Kearney.

On March 17 the regiment with the division embarked for Fortress Monroe, and on arriving there encamped near the village of Hampton, where it remained till April 4, drill being earnestly prosecuted. On the day last named, the regiment moved with the army to the siege of Yorktown, and after remaining a few days in the range of the

enemy's guns, the brigade was moved back to a wood or swamp in the rear, and the men kept at hard labor in the trenches for a month. Says Surg. Lyman, "Here for three weeks the men walked in mud, slept in mud, and drank water from holes scooped out of the mud. The combined remonstrances of the medical officers of the brigade, 'that a month's continuance in that place would deprive the government of the services of one-half of its numbers,' were met by the silencing reply, 'it is a military necessity.' The result showed that our fears were well founded. The malaria of the marshes and swamps of Yorktown, with the excessive labor performed in the trenches and on picket, debilitated our men for months, sent dozens of them to their graves, and rendered hundreds unfit for service; many for life. We had 1 man killed and 5 wounded while before Yorktown."

On April 11 the 57th moved on the double-quick to the support of the 63d, which had been attacked while on picket, formed in line of battle, and advanced over an open field in the face of a hot fire, and with the help of Weeden's Battery soon put the enemy to flight.

Yorktown being evacuated, on May 4 the enemy was brought to bay at Williamsburg. When the 57th was about four miles from the battle-field, it was ordered to throw off knapsacks, blankets, and overcoats, and march at double-quick to the front, which it did, but fighting had ceased on its arrival and it was not engaged. The men, however, remained under arms all night, without rations, fires, or blankets, wet to the skin by a drenching rain, and that, too, after being overheated by the rapid march. Says Col. Perkins, "It seemed, immediately after, as though the regiment had been struck with a pestilence. Nearly, or quite one-half of the men were taken sick; and the number of discharges from that night's exposure was greater, I think, than our casualties in any battle during the war."

At Fair Oaks, on the morning of the 31st, the regiment made a forced march to the field, and was soon hotly engaged, having been detached from Jameson's and ordered to Birney's Brigade.

Birney, from some cause of difficulty with Kearney and Heintzelman, had been left behind, and Col. Campbell, without waiting for orders from his brigadier, led his men promptly into action, and by desperate fighting Heintzelman's corps succeeded in staying the rout into which Casey's division had been thrown.

The engagement was short, but the loss of the regiment was severe, being 11 killed and 49 wounded. Maj. Culp was killed and Capt. Cornelius S. Chase, of Co. K, mortally wounded. Col. Campbell was severely wounded in wrist and groin. The command of the regiment now devolved on Lieut.-Col. Woods, and Capt. S. C. Simonton, of Co. B, was promoted to major.

After the battle the regiment again encamped amid swamps and marshes, and toiled in the trenches, and was again carried by details to the hospitals, and thence to the grave.

At the battle of Savage Station, June 29, the regiment, provided with one hundred and fifty rounds of cartridge per man, stood in line of battle but were not engaged. The officers of the division were designated by a red patch on the top of the cap, by order of Gen. Kearney,—the beginning of distinguishing badges.

At Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, the regiment was distinguished by its gallantry, Gen. Kearney, a most accomplished soldier, paying it the highest encomiums. The contest was severe and lasted until long after dark, and though attacked by vastly superior numbers, the Union lines repulsed every assault with great slaughter. The regiment held the extreme left of Kearney's division, and joined the line of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The loss was 7 killed and 56 wounded, the most of whom fell into the hands of the enemy. Maj. Simonton and Lieut. Morse were among the wounded.

The regiment remained on the ground, watchful for surprise, the enemy being in heavy force in its front, until two o'clock the next morning, when it silently withdrew and moved to Malvern Hill, where it was ordered to the front, and at three P.M. was engaged in fierce and bloody combat, short but severe, the enemy retiring. The regiment was exposed to a heavy artillery fire throughout the day, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded, Lieut. Charles O. Etz being among the former. Remaining on picket-duty until nine o'clock the next morning, it marched through a drenching rain to Harrison's Landing. Lieut.-Col. Woods here left the regiment on account of sickness, and was soon after honorably discharged. "Without a field-officer, and with but few line-officers fit for duty, reduced by battle, by sickness, and severe duty in the trenches and on the march to 56 effective men, the regiment presented a striking contrast to the thousand strong that scarcely three months before marched forth to battle."

Capt. Maxwell for a time commanded the regiment, but was subsequently succeeded by Maj. William Birney, of the 4th New Jersey, an excellent officer, a brother of Gen. Birney, commanding the brigade. The sick rapidly returned to duty, recruits were received, discipline enforced, drill regularly held, and the regiment was soon restored to its original efficiency. The brigade of Birney was now composed of the 57th and 99th Pennsylvania, 38th, 40th, and 101st New York, and 3d and 4th Maine Regiments.

On August 29 the regiment was in line and under fire at Bull Run, and on the 30th became engaged, losing 3 wounded, two of whom died. The enemy was deterred from pushing his advantage on that ill-fated field by the admirable manœuvring of Kearney, who made a great show of strength, and kept his command well in hand for a final stand.

At Chantilly, Sept. 1, it arrived at dark, when the fight had ceased, but the gallant Kearney had met his death while personally reconnoitering within the enemy's lines. A squad of the enemy into which he rode demanded his surrender. "Phil. Kearney never surrenders to rebels!" hissed out the intrepid soldier, and wheeling his horse, set spurs to him, but it was too late; the bullets of the carbines of the rebels found his heart, and he died, as he oft had wished, in the crash and clamor of battle. On the day following four companies of the 57th were sent as an escort, under a flag of truce, to receive his body and bring it to our lines. At Alexandria, where the regiment arrived on the 3d, his death was announced in general orders, and

each enlisted man of his division was directed to wear the Kearney badge—a red patch one inch square—on the right side of the cap.

Gen. Stoneman succeeded to the command of the division, and was ordered Sept. 15 to protect the left wing of the Union army, moving to meet the enemy at South Mountain, Md. The 57th was stationed at Conrad's Ferry for two months, Col. Campbell, having recovered from his wounds, rejoining his command Oct. 10. During the march to Warrenton, 6 men of Co. K were captured while foraging.

On Gen. Burnside's assumption of the chief command, a reorganization of the army was made, Gen. Stoneman being assigned to the command of the corps, Gen. Birney of the division, and Gen. Ward of the brigade.

At Fredericksburg, the 57th, on Dec. 13, after being under a hot fire for an hour and a half, was ordered to advance and relieve the 40th New York. Says Capt. Strouse, "We marched by the flank until we cleared a battery of ours in front, when Col. Campbell gave the commands, 'By company into line,' and 'Forward into line on first company,' which was executed in beautiful order under a murderous fire of the enemy, who had by this time driven some of our troops from the woods, and were coming upon us, yelling, as they advanced, like savages. Our men soon got into position in a ditch, but we could not return his fire for fear of shooting our own men. As soon as our front was cleared we opened with telling effect, and held him in check for some time. In the midst of the engagement Col. Campbell received several severe wounds, and was borne from the field, the command devolving upon Capt. Maxwell, of Co. F. The regiments on our right and left had been posted beyond our reach, or had now been driven back, and, seeing that resistance by our regiment alone was useless, Capt. Maxwell gave the order to retreat. As soon as we had cleared Randolph's Battery, which was posted about ten rods in our rear, Randolph opened on the masses of the enemy rushing forward, checking their impetuosity and causing fearful slaughter."

On the 14th the regiment was employed as provost-guard to bring up stragglers, and in the evening, with the 141st Pennsylvania, occupied the extreme front, where it remained until the night of the 15th. During a truce of an hour and a half that afternoon, the 57th brought off the field all of its dead and wounded; but receiving orders to retire, was unable to bury the former. On recrossing the river, the regiment went into its old camp at Falmouth. It went into the engagement with 316 men, and lost 21 killed, 76 wounded, and 78 missing. Among the wounded were Col. Campbell, Capt. Stroheeker, and Surg. Kennedy. Col. Campbell had, a few days previous to the battle, received his commission as brigadier-general, but chose to lead his old regiment once more into action before leaving it.

On returning to camp the work of recuperation from its heavy losses began with the regiment. Capt. Peter A. Sides, of Co. A, who had been promoted to the lieutenant-coloneley after the discharge of Col. Woods, assumed command on the fall of Col. Campbell. Under Gen. Hooker, about March 1, the army was reorganized, the 57th being reassigned to the first brigade, commanded by Col. C. H. T. Collis, and subsequently by Gen. Charles K. Graham,—the brigade comprising the 57th, 63d, 68th, 105th, 114th, and 141st Pennsylvania Regts. Gen. Birney commanded the division, and Gen. Sickles the corps.

At the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3, the 57th suffered grievous slaughter in a charge made upon the enemy near the Chancellor house. The charge was successful in driving the foe, but being rallied he made a counter-charge, and the brigade in turn fell back, fighting steadily as it went for a mile, when a new line was formed and held till the morning of the 6th, when the army recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to its old camp. Its loss in this battle was 2 officers and 11 men killed, 3 officers and 45 men wounded, and 23 missing; Capt. Edson J. Rice and Lieut. Joseph Brady being the officers killed.

On June 11 the regiment broke camp and marched on the Gettysburg campaign, arriving at Emmettsburg, Md., on July 1, and moved to the front the next morning. "Considerable time elapsed before the line was formed. Graham's brigade was posted in the field facing the Emmettsburg pike. At 4 P.M. the enemy opened with artillery, and for an hour and a half the solid earth was shaken by his unceasing fire, the regiment being much exposed, and many of its men being wounded by his bursting shells. As the fire ceased the brigade moved forward and attacked the enemy's infantry, which was just then advancing from the woods beyond Sherfy's. It was soon hotly engaged, and for a time checked his advance. The right of the 57th rested on Sherfy's house in an admirable position, where the men could fire deliberately, and with excellent effect. But the regiments farther to the left failing to get into position in time, the enemy broke through, and flanking the position, caused Graham to fall back. A considerable number of men had taken cover in an old cellar, and amidst the noise and confusion did not receive the order to retire, nor notice the withdrawal of the rest of the regiment, but still kept up a rapid and most destructive fire. When too late they discovered their isolated position, and were nearly all taken prisoners. A portion of the 6th Corps came timely to the assistance of the 3d, and the advance of the enemy was stayed. The regiment was reformed by Capt. A. H. Nelson, and marched three-quarters of a mile to the rear, where it rested for the night. In the afternoon of the 3d it moved half a mile to the right, and went to the front, where it was exposed to a severe shelling, but did not again become engaged. On the night of the 3d it picketed the front of the 2d Corps, on the ground where the enemy had made his desperate charge, and the dead and wounded commingled were thickly strewn on all the field."

The regiment lost 12 killed, 45 wounded, and 47 missing. Gen. Graham was taken prisoner, Lieuts. Henry Mitchell and John F. Cox were killed, Col. Sides was wounded, and Major Neeper and Lieuts. Burns, Crossley, and Hines were among the captured.

In the pursuit of Lee to Williamsport, and the subsequent campaigns of the army in the valley of Virginia, the 57th was a participant, engaging the enemy at Auburn, Oct. 13, at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, and at Locust Grove,

Nov. 26, suffering loss in each affair. On Dec. 2 it returned to the vicinity of Culpepper and went into winter quarters. Here, on the 24th of December, more than two-thirds of the regiment, as then constituted, re-enlisted, and on the 8th of January, 1864, departed on veteran furlough, and returned to camp after forty-nine days, bringing with it a large number of new recruits.

In March the 1st and 3d Corps were broken up and the troops distributed among the other corps, the 57th being assigned to the 2d Brigade, Gen. Alexander Hays, 3d division, Gen. Birney, 2d Corps, Gen. Hancock. The brigade comprised the 57th, 63d, 105th, 141st Pa., the 93d N. Y., the 17th Maine regiments, and an independent regiment of Berdan's sharpshooters.

On May 4 it entered its first engagement in the Wilderness campaign, meeting the enemy about half a mile from the crossing of the Brock and plank-roads, where a most furious battle ensued, lasting from about 6 P.M. until dark. The fighting was at short range, and the slaughter was terrific. The regiment lost in the engagement 22 killed, 128 wounded, and 3 missing. Col. Sides being among the latter, Capt. Nelson, of Co. K, assumed command. The regiment rested for the night near the Brock road, and the next day was in line a mile beyond the point of its battle the day before. Capt. Strouse, who was severely wounded during the day, says, "The density of the woods rendered it impossible to maintain a regular line of battle, so we commenced bush-whacking with the enemy on a grand scale, driving him, and in turn being driven back." Longstreet having reinforced the enemy, he delivered a vigorous and determined assault, carrying everything before him in the woods, but failing in a desperate effort to drive the Union line from its breast-work along the narrow Brock road, which ended offensive operations on his part.

On the 12th, at dawn, the corps was formed for an assault, and advanced in two columns. Though fatigued excessively, yet at the word to advance the troops moved forward with alacrity, nor did they stop until the enemy's line was surprised and taken, and Gen. Johnson and his division captured. All day long the enemy repeatedly assaulted the works to recapture them, but in vain, exhausted and worn out by constant marching and fighting though the Union troops were. The loss of the regiment was 7 killed, 20 wounded, and three missing; Lieut. J. C. Green being among the killed.

From this time till June 14 the regiment was constantly engaged in marching, fighting, or intrenching. At Spottsylvania, at the North Anna, and Cold Harbor it pushed with the brigade to the front of the rebel lines, and against their works. At the latter place the flag-staff was struck by a shell and broken, and the flag, which was wound around it, torn to tatters.

In these and minor engagements up to the date last given the loss of the regiment was considerable. Capt. Edgar Williams and Lieuts. John Bowers and Henry M. Adams were among the killed. Lieut.-Col. William B. Neeper, for a long time prisoner, returned and assumed command.

On the afternoon of the 16th, the brigade, having relieved the colored troops before Petersburg, prepared to assault the rebel lines, which was done, the enemy being driven into his strong works, which, being too strong for the brigade to scale, it threw up intrenchments and sank down behind them. The loss of the regiment was inconsiderable, having the old huts of the rebel camp for protection.

During the summer and autumn the regiment was almost constantly at the front, engaging the enemy, establishing new lines, and erecting fortifications. At the South Side railroad, on Oct. 25, the corps was attacked by Mahone's Division of the rebel army, but after a brief engagement he was repulsed, and the corps returned to its former position in the front line of works before Petersburg. The regiment sustained some loss in wounded. On Nov. 4, Lieut.-Col. Neeper was honorably discharged, and Capt. S. D. Bumpus promoted to the vacancy, who assumed command of the regiment in the absence of Col. Sides, who was wounded at the Wilderness, and who, on Nov. 28, was also honorably discharged.

On Jan. 11, 1865, the regiment, having been greatly reduced in strength by the severity of the summer campaign, was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and on the 16th of the same month the 84th Pennsylvania was consolidated with the battalion, which restored the 57th to something like its former strength. George Zinn, lieutenant-colonel of the 84th, was commissioned colonel; George W. Perkins, captain of Co. K, lieutenant-colonel; and Samuel Bryan, captain in the 84th, major. Col. Bumpus at the expiration of his term was mustered out of service.

At Hatcher's Run, on Feb. 5, the 57th was engaged, but without loss, and encamped at its close near the run. In the assault on Fort Steadman, March 25, demonstrations were made along the whole line. The brigade carried a portion of the enemy's picket-line near the Watkins House, but was driven out. It again assaulted, carried the work, and held it. In the final assault, the 57th fought with conspicuous gallantry, and captured over one hundred prisoners.

The engagement of the 25th inaugurated the movement resulting in the capture of Petersburg, Richmond, and Lee's army.

On April 3 the pursuit of Lee's army commenced. At Sailor's creek the 2d Corps came up with his wagon-train, and, after a spirited engagement, captured the entire train of 250 wagons. The regiment was here engaged warmly, Lieut.-Col. Perkins and 12 men being wounded. The corps was within a mile of Appomattox Court-House when the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the Confederacy was announced.

The regiment remained in camp at Burkesville till the beginning of May, when it marched to Richmond with the mass of the army, and thence to Alexandria, where, on June 22, it was mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

William Maxwell, col., Aug. 24, 1861; resigned March 1, 1862.

Charles F. Campbell, col., March 4, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, and at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862; promoted to brig.-gen., Nov. 29, 1862.

Peter Sides, col., Sept. 4, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. A, to lieut.-

* The date given in each case after the rank, is that of muster into service.

col., Sept. 15, 1862; to col., Mareh 12, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; diseharged on surgeon's certificate, Nov. 28, 1864.

George Zinn, col., Oct. 1, 1861; transferred from 84th P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; promoted from lieut.-col. to col., March 19, 1865; to brevet brig.-gen., April 6, 1865; mustered with regiment.

Elhanan W. Woods, lieut.-col., Aug. 24, 1861; resigued, Sept. 14, 1862.

T. S. Strohecker, lieut.-col., Sept. 13, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. I, to lieut.-col., Mareh 12, 1863; resigned, Mareh 31, 1863.

Wm. B. Neeper, lieut.-col., Aug. 24, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. C, to maj., Mareh 1, 1863; to lieut.-col., June 19, 1864; wounded in aetion, July 1, 1864; diseharged on surgeon's eertifieate, Nov. 4, 1864.

S. D. Bumpus, lieut.-col., Sept. 3, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. D, to lieut.-col., Dec. 17, 1864; mustered out, Jan. 13, 1865; expiration of term.

Geo. W. Perkins, lieut.-col., Nov. 23, 1861; wounded in aetion, April 6, 1865; promoted from eapt., Co. B, to lieut.-col., Mareh 19, 1865; to brevet col., April 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Jeremiah Culp, maj, Aug. 24, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Samuel C. Simonton, maj., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted from eapt., Co. B, to maj., June 1, 1862; diseharged, Jan. 17, 1863, for wounds reeeived in aetion.

Samuel Bryan, maj., Sept. 18, 1861; transferred from Co. B, 84th P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; promoted to maj., April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Clark M. Lyons, adjt., Dec. 31, 1863; promoted to 1st lieut. and adjt., May 2, 1864; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received in aetion. Vet.

James D. Moore, adj., Sept. 3, 1861; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt. to 1st lieut. and adjt., July 22, 1864; to eapt., Co. I, Dec. 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Thomas E. Merchant, adjt., June 25, 1862; transferred from Co. F, 84th Reg., P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; promoted to adjt., June 8, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Horace Williston, quar.-mast., Aug. 14, 1861; resigned, Aug. 7, 1862.

Israel Garretson, quar.-mast., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. B, to regiment quar.-mast., Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out, Dec. 12, 1864; expiration of term.

John W. Parks, quar.-mast., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. E, to quar.-mast., Mareh 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John W. Lyman, surg., Oct. 14, 1861; promoted to lieut.-col., 203d P. V., Sept. 16, 1864.

H. G. Chritzman, surg., Oct. 24, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

A. W. Fisher, asst. surg., Oct. 15, 1861; resigned, Aug. 8, 1862.

David D. Kennedy, asst. surg., Aug. 1, 1862; promoted surg., 133d P. V., Jan. 31, 1863.

J. Elliott Miller, asst. surg., Aug. 19, 1862; resigned, Dec. 20, 1862.

Fred. R. H. Leet, asst. surg., Jan. 13, 1863; resigned, 1863.

J. K. Cassell, asst. surg., Sept. 23, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. Jack, asst. surg., Jan. 7, 1864; transferred from 84th P. V., Jan. 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. T. McAdam, chapl., Aug. 24, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. McCaslin, sergt.-maj., Dec. 31, 1863; promoted from Co. C to sergt.-maj., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

E. C. Thompson, sergt.-maj., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from Co. C to sergt.-maj., April 1, 1864; discharged on surgeon's eertifieate, Oct. 29, 1864.

Alex. B. McCartney, sergt.-maj., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut., Co. C, Feb. 25, 1863; mustered out, Dec., 1864; expiration of term.

James W. Thompson, sergt.-maj., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. C, Feb. 28, 1863; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

John H. Rodgers, quar.-mast. sergt., Oct. 31, 1861; promoted from com. sergt. to quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

James D. Moore, quar.-mast. sergt., Sept. 3, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut. and adj., July 22, 1864.

Chas. Coburn, com.-sergt., Dec. 31, 1863; promoted from Co. C to com.-sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Cary A. Slayton, hosp. stew., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from Co. K, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

J. V. Collamore, hosp. stew., Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out, expiration of term.

Daniel W. Fisher, prin. mus., Oct. 30, 1861; promoted to prin. mus., Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Jos. N. McDonald, prin. mus., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted to prin. mus., Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Company B.

Samuel C. Simonton, capt., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to maj., June 1, 1862.

John W. Gillespie, capt., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut. to capt., Oct. 1, 1862; diseharged, Oct. 23, 1863.

George W. Perkins, capt., Nov. 23, 1861; promoted from adjt. to capt., May 2, 1864; to lieut.-col., Mareh 19, 1865.

Israel Garretson, 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to quar.-mast., Aug. 15, 1862.

Thos. O. Collamore, 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., Oct. 1, 1862; resigned, May 31, 1863.

Daniel C. Comstock, 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to corp., Feb. 1, 1863; to sergt., Sept. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut., Nov. 25, 1864; mustered out with company. Vet.

James Burns, 2d lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., Dec. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut., Jan. 7, 1863; discharged March 17, 1865.

Wm. H. Bell, 2d lieut., Sept. 16, 1861; promoted to eorp., March 1, 1864; to 1st sergt., Dec. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut., June 7, 1865; mustered out with eompany. Vet.

Company G.

George S. Peek, capt., Sept. 4, 1861; resigned, Sept. 22, 1862.

Samuel Bryan, capt., Sept. 18, 1861; promoted to maj., April 1, 1865.

Chas. W. Forrester, capt., Oct. 1, 1862; promoted to capt. and A. A. G., 3d Div., 2d Corps; mustered out with company.

Daniel Mehan, 1st lieut., Sept. 4, 1861; promoted to capt., Co. H, May 20, 1862.

James M. Darling, 1st lieut., Sept. 15, 1861; promoted to eapt., Co. H, Jan. 24, 1863.

David Larrish, 1st lieut., Oct. 17, 1864; mustered out with eompany.

Mort. B. Owen, 2d lieut., Sept. 4, 1861; resigned, Oct. 16, 1862.

Joseph H. Moore, 2d lieut., Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out with company.

Company H.

John Griffin, capt., Sept. 17, 1861; resigned May 17, 1862.

Daniel Mehan, capt., Sept. 4, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. G, to eapt., May 20, 1862; resigned, Dec. 31, 1862.

James M. Darling, eapt., Sept. 15, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. G, to capt., Jan. 24, 1863; transferred to Co. A.

Daniel W. Gore, capt., Oct. 22, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., July 11, 1864; to capt., Dec. 3, 1864; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with eompany.

Clarence G. Jackson, eapt., Aug. 2, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut. to 1st lieut., Jan. 18, 1863; to capt., May 4, 1863; transferred from Co. H, 84th P. V.; diseharged by S. O., March 10, 1865.

Daniel Minier, 1st lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; discharged, May 9, 1862.

Joseph Brady, 1st lieut., Oct. 22, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Franklin V. Shaw, 1st lieut., Dec. 4, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut., Sept. 1, 1863; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company. Vet.

David Larrish, 1st lieut., Oct. 17, 1864; transferred to Co. G; mustered out with eompany.

James S. Mitchell, 1st lieut., March 17, 1862; transferred from Co. H, 84th P. V.; mustered out, April 8, 1865; expiration of term.

R. C. Sinsabaugh, 2d lieut., Sept. 17, 1861; resigned, Aug. 8, 1862.

Geo. W. Perkins, 2d lieut., Nov. 23, 1861; promoted from sergt. to 2d lieut., Aug. 13, 1862; to 1st lieut. and adjt., Sept. 27, 1862; mustered out as lieut.-col.

Robt. S. Edminston, 2d lieut., Oct. 22, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., Sept. 27, 1862; discharged, June 23, 1863.

Wm. A. Wilson, 2d lieut., May 28, 1862; transferred from Co. H, 84th P. V.; mustered out, June 1, 1865; expiration of term.

Jacob Wiedensall, 2d lieut., Jan. 1, 1864; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., June 8, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY—EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The authority to raise the 7th Cavalry was given, Aug. 27, 1861, to William B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, by the Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war. Cos. A and F were recruited in Schuylkill county, B in Lycoming and Tioga counties, C in Tioga and Bradford counties, D in Northumberland and Montour counties, E in Clinton and Centre counties, G in Chester, and H in Montour and Luzerne counties, I in Dauphin county, K in Cumberland county, L in Berks county, and M in Allegheny county. Some of the men had served as three-months' troops. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, and effected a regimental organization, the following field-officers being commissioned: George W. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, colonel; William B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel; James J. Seibert, of Philadelphia, James Given, of West Chester, and John E. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, majors.

The regiment was first armed with the Belgian rifles, but these were soon condemned, and replaced by the Smith and Burnside carbines.

The State colors were presented by Governor Curtin, Dec. 18, 1861, from the steps of the capitol, and on the following day, in pursuance of orders from the secretary of war, the regiment started for Louisville, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Buell, in command of the department of the Cumberland, and was placed in camp of instruction at Jeffersonville, Ind. Towards the close of January, 1862, the regiment broke camp, and reported at Nashville, Tenn., riding through Kentucky. Here the three battalions were separated, the first, under Maj. Wynkoop, being assigned to Gen. Negley's brigade, and sent with him to Columbia, the second, under Col. Wynkoop, to the command of Gen. Dumont, garrisoning Nashville, and the third, under Maj. Given, to Col. Duffield's command, two companies being stationed at Murfreesboro', and two at Lebanon.

The duty imposed at this time consisted in scouting in western and middle Tennessee, and as far east as the Cumberland mountains.

On May 5, the second and third battalions, with some Kentucky Cavalry, surprised the rebel chief Morgan at Lebanon, who, throwing his men into the court-house, academy, and other buildings surrounding the square, maintained a stubborn contest for nearly two hours, during which repeated sabre charges were made. Morgan finally drew off a remnant of his command, and retreated rapidly to Carthage, pursued by the 7th. One hundred and seventy-three prisoners were taken by the Union troops, the losses in the 7th being 3 killed, 13 wounded, and 3 taken prisoners. Maj. Given was among the prisoners, and Adjt. R. F. Mason among the wounded.

On June 6 the third battalion was sent out from Murfreesboro', encountered Forrest near McMinnville, and drove him and his command into the Cumberland mountains. Forrest returned the compliment two weeks later, and drove them and two companies of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry from Readyville back in the direction of Murfreesboro', with a loss of 6 prisoners.

Forrest made a sudden dash upon Murfreesboro', July 13, surprised the garrison, consisting of Cos. B, G, L, and M, under Maj. Seibert, the 9th Michigan Infantry, 2d Minnesota Infantry, and the 4th Kentucky Battery, all under Gen. Crittenden, and after a hard contest, lasting eight hours, compelled its surrender. He gained his information from some captured Union scouts.

A court of inquiry, appointed by orders from the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, reported "that the 7th Pennsylvania was immediately overpowered; officers and men who were able to reach the infantry joined and fought in the ranks."

When Gen. Richard Johnson was defeated by Morgan and Forrest, and compelled to surrender, Col. Wynkoop, in command of the second battalion, gathered together such men as he could mount and, with the colonel of the 3d Indiana, assumed a bold front, and cut their way out and reached Nashville. Lieut. Nicholas A. Wynkoop, son of the colonel, battalion adjutant, and at the time acting aid-de-camp to Gen. Johnson, was killed.

The first battalion, under Maj. Wynkoop, participated in the battle of Perryville, losing 4 men wounded and 3 taken prisoners. The second and third battalions were then at Nashville, attached to Gen. Negley's command.

In November, 1862, on Gen. Rosecrans superseding Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland, he made a complete reorganization of the same. The cavalry heretofore scattered over Tennessee, Kentucky, and a portion of Alabama, doing very hard work and accomplishing but little, was formed into brigades and divisions. The 7th was assigned to the 1st Brigade, Col. R. H. G. Minty commanding, 2d Division, Gen. D. S. Stanley. The other regiments in the brigade were the 4th United States Cavalry, Capt. McIntyre; 4th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Minty; and 3d Indiana, Col. Cline.

On Dec. 26 the army advanced on the enemy at Murfreesboro', the 1st Brigade leading the centre on the Nashville and Murfreesboro' road, the regiments alternating daily, the 7th having the head of the column on the 27th. The entire march from Nashville to Stone river was a continuous battle between the cavalry of the two armies. Upon the arrival of the division at Stone river, finding the resistance too strong for the cavalry to move, it was withdrawn to the right flank and rear. The rebel Wheeler captured the train of the 28th Brigade, and Col. Minty, taking a battalion of the 7th and the 4th Michigan, moved to its relief. When he met them he found them clothed in the United States uniforms. The 7th drove them till after dark. On the 31st the brigade, reduced to 950, were attacked in their position, near the Murfreesboro' and Nashville pike, by a force of 2500 cavalry, mounted and dismounted, under command of Gens. Wheeler, Wharton, and Buford, and after a most stubborn resistance on the part of the brigade, it was compelled to retreat. After the battle of Stone River was over, and the rebels were making the best of their way from the field, the cavalry was sent in pursuit. "About six miles out," says Col. Minty, "we met the enemy in force, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The 4th Cavalry, the 1st Tennessee Infantry, and the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry had to bear the brunt of it on our side. The enemy was driven from the field with heavy loss, and we returned to within a mile and a half of Murfreesboro' and went into

camp." The loss of the regiment in this entire battle was 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 50 missing.

On Jan. 31, the 7th by a sabre charge broke the rebel line at Rover, routed the entire command, and pursued it ten miles, with a loss of half of the rebel force. Shortly afterwards, the rebels reoccupied the post with a heavier force, and strengthened it by an intrenched infantry and artillery camp at Unionville, a town five miles from Rover and sixteen miles from Shelbyville, where a large part of the rebel army was in camp. Gen. Sheridan with his division made a diversion three miles east of Rover, and under cover of that movement, the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, under Col. Minty, at sunrise on March 4 attacked the enemy at Rover, completely surprising him. The pickets were driven in after a short skirmish, and the 7th Pennsylvania drew sabres, and charged in column, half-platoon front, receiving the concentrated fire of over 2000 rifles. Without faltering, being supported by the 4th United States on the right, and the 4th Michigan on the left, as carbineers, it dashed forward, broke the rebel centre, and drove it in confusion towards Unionville. Then throwing the flanking regiments into columns, on parallel roads to the pike on which the 7th moved, Col. Minty, sounding the charge along the whole line, burst upon the astonished rebels at Unionville, entering their camp on the very heels of the fugitives from Rover, capturing the place without serious resistance, one regiment of infantry only attempting to form line, the artillery having been withdrawn the day before to resist Sheridan's threatened advance. The rebel cavalry fled towards Shelbyville, closely followed for a time by the victorious 7th, whose loss in the whole affair was 12 killed and 7 wounded.

The command joined Sheridan the same day at Eagleville, and with him proceeded to Franklin, then to Columbia, skirmishing with Van Dorn and Forrest at Spring Hill and Rutherford, and returned to Murfreesboro' *via* Franklin, reaching camp March 15.

The command was engaged with Morgan at Snow Hill, near Liberty, April 3, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded; fought Duke's Brigade on the 20th; assisted in the capture of McMinnville, May 6; repelled a rebel demonstration on Murfreesboro' on the 14th; and fought Morgan at Alexandria on June 3; the Union arms being victorious in every instance save the last.

A little later Col. Wynkoop was honorably discharged, and Lieut.-Col. Sipes succeeded him.

But the most gallant exploit of the 7th, one in which it covered itself with undying glory, and achieved imperishable fame, was its daring gallantry at the capture of Shelbyville, where an intrenched foe, with infantry, cavalry, and powerful batteries, surrendered to the headlong charge of cavalry. The official records thus recount the proud story:

"On the 24th of June, Gen. Rosecrans commenced his advance on Tullahoma and Shelbyville. The cavalry, under Gen. Stanley, moved on the right flank of the army. On the morning of the 27th, Col. Minty was ordered to charge and carry Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesboro' pike. With the 4th Michigan cavalry leading the advance, and the 1st Division supporting the flanks, he moved rapidly on through the gap, driving the rebels towards Shelbyville, and making captures on every hand. Arrived within five miles of the town, the enemy opened with artillery from his intrenchments. Col. Minty promptly deployed the 4th Michigan and 4th United States as skirmishers, mounted, and held the 7th in column. The advance was sounded, when from some cause the men commenced cheering, the skirmish-line charged, and Col. Minty, taking advantage of the favorable moment, ordered the 7th to charge also. Dashing forward with wild shouts, the intrenchments were stormed and taken, with many prisoners, and nerved by their success the charging columns pushed on after the flying foe. A mile from town a rebel regiment was hemmed in in an open field and captured, offering but little resistance. As the troops advanced towards the town, they were suddenly checked by the rapid fire from a battery of six pieces posted in the public square. Col. Minty at once brought up two pieces of artillery, and directing the 4th United States and the 4th Michigan to take a parallel street to the right, Col. Jordan with the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry of the 1st Division the first street to the left, and three companies of the 7th, under Capt. Davis, to take the centre, the signal to charge was given. The 7th was obliged to move in the face of the rebel guns, which were trained full upon it, and were served with great rapidity, at first dealing shot and shell and double-shotted canister. But, unmindful of the storm, Davis dashed up the narrow street, filling it from curb to curb, the shouts of the men ringing above the noise of the battle. As they came near they were saluted by a shower of bullets from the rifles and pistols of the enemy. A short run brought the column hand to hand with the hostile force, and a brief struggle ensued over the guns, but the slash of the sabre and the rapid rounds from pistols and carbines proved too much for rebel valor. He was driven in confusion, and the powerful battery was captured, as few have been, by a direct charge of cavalry. After the loss of his artillery a panic seemed to seize the enemy, and he fled in consternation to the bank of Duck river, a mile away, where he attempted to form a line to cover the passage of his trains. But it was a vain attempt. Charge after charge was delivered with an impetuosity inspired of success; and finally, a wagon having been overturned on the bridge, in wild affright the rebels broke and threw themselves by hundreds into the river, where large numbers were drowned. Shelbyville, with all its military stores, fell into the Union hands, and a powerful impetus was given to the retreat of the entire rebel army. Wheeler's boasted cavalry was broken, and never afterwards recovered from the blow. Lieuts. Amos B. Rhoades and Francis W. Reed were among the killed in this engagement."

In the battle of Chickamauga, and the preliminary operations thereto, the regiment performed important services, being constantly in motion. In the pursuit of Wheeler, beginning Aug. 1, it marched eighteen consecutive days and nights, with little rest and frequent running fights, passing through east and middle Tennessee into Alabama.

Early in 1864 the regiment largely re-enlisted while stationed at Huntsville, Ala., and on its return from its veteran furlough it was swelled by recruits to nearly 1800, rank and file. It was stationed at Columbia, and drilled and prepared for the spring campaign. While on furlough

Col. Sipes drew Spencer carbines, improved sabres, and horse equipments for the entire regiment, and when freshly mounted, as it was at Nashville, it was well prepared for the active service still before it.

It participated in Gen. Sherman's Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Rome on May 15; at Dallas and Villa Rica road on the 27th, losing at the latter place 3 killed, 6 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner; at Big Shanty on June 9, with 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 2 prisoners; at McAfee Cross-Roads on the 11th, with 2 killed and 4 prisoners; at Monday Creek on the 20th, with 1 killed, 10 wounded, and 6 prisoners; at Kenesaw Mountain on the 27th; in a raid on the Augusta and Atlanta railroad July 18; in a raid on Covington, and the destruction of the railroad on the 21st; at Port Rock on the 28th; and entered the trenches in front of Atlanta Aug. 1.

It was with Kilpatrick on his famous raid around Atlanta, skirmishing at Fairburn and Jonesboro' on Aug. 19, and engaging sharply with the enemy at Lovejoy Station on the 20th, in which Capt. James G. Taylor and Lieut. Chauncey C. Hemans were killed; the loss in the raid being 5 killed, 24 wounded, and 15 missing.

It was engaged in the battle at Rome, Oct. 12, and made a sabre charge on infantry the next day, routing them and capturing two pieces of artillery, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. Two weeks later it was in the closing battle of the campaign at Leeds' Cross-Roads.

The regiment being rendered unfit for duty in the field by reason of its severe losses in men, horses, and equipments in the campaign just ended, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was remounted, equipped, and prepared again for active service. While here a reorganization of the regiment was effected, by the reason of the mustering out of many of the old officers, whose three years' term had expired. Promotions were made accordingly; the field-officers being Charles C. McCormick, colonel; James F. Andress, lieutenant-colonel: Benjamin S. Dartt, Charles L. Greeno, and Uriah C. Hartranft, majors.

It was stationed at Gravelly Springs, Ala., after the battle of Nashville, where Gen. Thomas defeated and put to rout Hood's rebel army. Here it prepared for the spring campaign of 1865, and completed its organization and drill.

It accompanied Gen. James H. Wilson in his expedition from Eastport, Miss., across the Gulf States, and was engaged April 1 at the battle of Plantersburg, and on the following day led the assault upon the enemy's works before Selma, under Gen. Long. The troops dismounted, and in fifteen minutes from the time of giving the signal to advance had swept over the works and driven the rebels towards the city. The distance which the troops charged, exposed to a fire of musketry and artillery, was six hundred yards. Gen. Long, in describing the assault, says his force actually engaged in the charge was 1550, officers and men, and that the portion of the line assaulted was manned by Armstrong's brigade, regarded as the best in Forrest's corps, and reported by him at more than 1500 men. The loss in Long's division was 40 killed, 260 wounded, and 7 missing. Gen. Long was wounded in the head, Cols. Miller and McCormick in the leg, and Col. Briggs in the breast. Gen. Wilson said, "I doubt if the history of this or any other war will show another instance in which a line of works, so strongly constructed and as well defended as this by musketry and artillery, has been stormed and carried by a single line of men without support."

The regiment, from its fearful exposure, lost heavily in killed and wounded, Lieut. Jacob Sigmond being among the former. Col. McCormick fell severely wounded at the foot of the works, as the regiment, in advance of all others, was about entering the fortifications. He was succeeded in the command by Lieut.-Col. Andress, and under him the 7th participated in the engagement near Columbus, April 16, which was its last battle. On the 20th it arrived at Macon, Ga., where it remained until Aug. 13, when it was mustered out of service. The list of engagements of the 7th foot up forty-three.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

George C. Wynkoop, col., Aug. 21, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 25, 1863.

Wm. B. Sipes, col., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from lieut.-col., July 26, 1863; resigned, Nov. 30, 1864.

Chas. C. McCormick, col., Oct. 9, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. L, to col., Jan. 10, 1865; to bvt. brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

James J. Seibert, lt.-col., Nov. 14, 1861; captured at Murfreesboro', July 13, 1862; promoted from maj., July 26, 1863; mustered out, Jan. 13, 1865. Exp. of term.

James F. Andress, lieut.-col., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. G, to maj., March 11, 1864; to lieut.-col., Feb. 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John E. Wynkoop, maj., Nov. 9, 1861; promoted to col., 181st P. V., July 7, 1863.

James Given, maj., Dec. 20, 1861; captured at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862; resigned, March 31, 1863.

Charles C. Davis, maj., Sept. 1, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. I, to maj., July 1, 1863; resigned, Sept. 16, 1864.

Wm. H. Jennings, maj., Sept. 28, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., July 26, 1863; mustered out, Dec. 16, 1864. Exp. of term.

Benjamin S. Dartt, maj., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. C, to maj., Feb. 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Charles L. Greeno, maj., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. H., to maj., Feb. 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Uriah C. Hartranft, maj., Oct. 9, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. D, to maj., Feb. 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Richard F. Mason, adj., Nov. 5, 1861; wounded at Lebanon, May 5, 1862; commissioned captain, Co. D, May 2, 1862; resigned, Jan. 21, 1863.

George F. Steahlin, adj., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. F, Feb. 20, 1863; commissioned capt., Co. E; resigned, Oct. 31, 1864.

Wm. M. Watts, adj., March 7, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. I, May 15, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Nicholas A. Wynkoop, bvt. adj., Oct. 15, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. L, Jan. 1, 1862; killed at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1862.

Wm. J. Allen, bvt. adj., Sept. 28, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. A, Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, Sept. 9, 1862.

James H. B. Warfield, bvt. adj., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. F, Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, Sept. 3, 1862; recommissioned 2d lieut., Co. L, Dec. 26, 1862.

Thomas H. Rickert, quar.-mast., Sept. 28, 1861; mustered out, Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.

Geo. B. F. Kitchen, quar.-mas., Sept. 2, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. A, Dec. 7, 1864, to capt., Co. A, Aug. 10, 1865. Vet.

John D. Burge, brig. quar.-mast., Oct. 22, 1861; promoted from private, Co. F, Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, May 12, 1862.

Richard H. Fisk, bvt. quar.-mast., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from

* The date given after the rank, in each case, is that of muster into service.

eorp., Co. F, Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, May 8, 1862; re-commissioned 2d lieut., Co. L, March 1, 1864.

Wm. J. McQuade, bvt. quar.-mast., Sept. 23, 1861; promoted from private, Co. H, Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, May 23, 1862.

John B. Read, com.-sergt, Sept. 28, 1861; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt. to batt. quar.-mast., Jan. 1, 1862; discharged, Sept. 1, 1862; promoted to com.-sergt., Oct. 15, 1862; dismissed, Nov. 1, 1863.

George T. Frazier, com.-sergt., Oct. 12, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. K, to com.-sergt., Nov. 1, 1863; to com. sub., Feb. 15, 1865; discharged, May 21, 1865. Vet.

Michael Breckbill, com.-sergt., Oct. 9, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut., Co. D, Aug. 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Alex. M. Speer, surg., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted to surg., U. S. V., June 1, 1863.

John L. Sherk, surg., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from asst. surg., June 23, 1863; killed by guerrillas at Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 29, 1864.

Wm. B. Hezlep, surg., June 27, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Reuben S. Shimer, asst. surg., Aug. 4, 1862; discharged, March 20, 1863.

Theodore J. Jung, asst. surg., Jan. 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

George F. Harris, asst. surg., March 29, 1864; resigned, Sept. 20, 1864.

George B. Bretz, asst. surg., July 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Reuben Drake, chap., Nov. 1, 1861; resigned, Dec. 16, 1862.

C. A. Rittenhouse, chap., March 4, 1864; resigned, May 1, 1865.

George F. Parry, vet. surg., June 27, 1863; not on muster-roll.

D. Webster Rank, sergt.-maj., Oct. 9, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Nov. 18, 1861, to 1st lieut., Co. M, May 1, 1863.

Charles Brandt, sergt.-maj., Dec. 21, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. M, July 1, 1863, to 2d lieut., Co. M, March 9, 1864.

Coleman H. Watts, sergt.-maj., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. M, Apr. 7, 1864, to 1st lieut., Co. B, 60th P. V., Apr. 13, 1865. Vet.

George Utz, sergt.-maj.; promoted to sergt.-major, May 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Hugh B. Mooney, quar.-mast. sergt., Nov. 4, 1861; promoted from Co. G, Jan. 1, 1862, to 2d lieut., Co. G, March 25, 1862.

Jesse B. Rank, quar.-mast. sergt., Oct. 31, 1861; promoted from Co. D, to 2d lieut., Co. D, Jan. 11, 1864.

Charles T. Trego, quar.-mast. sergt., Nov. 14, 1861; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt., Co. B, Dec. 7, 1864; commissioned 1st lieut. and quar.-mast., July 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

E. W. Rosenerans, com.-sergt., Feb. 6, 1863; promoted from eorp., Co. K, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. M. Irvine, hosp. stew., Oct. 31, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. K, Oct. 16, 1861; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Francis W. Keys, hosp. stew., Dec. 28, 1863; promoted from priv., Co. K, Jan. 12, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Jeremiah L. Eick, saddler, Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from saddler, Co. C, March 13, 1862; transferred as priv. to Co. C. Vet.

Oliver P. Barr, saddler, Oct. 31, 1861; promoted from saddler, Co. D, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Joseph Ashman, chief bugler, Sept. 28, 1861; promoted from Co. A, Jan. 1, 1862; deserted, date unknown.

John S. Cole, chief bugler, Sept. 3, 1861; promoted from bugler, Co. I, May 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Company C.

Benjamin S. Dartt, capt., Nov. 1, 1861; wounded at Shelbyville, Tenn., June 27, 1863; promoted to maj., Feb. 13, 1865.

Samuel C. Dixon, capt, Nov. 1, 1861; mustered out with company.

John E. Hillier, 1st lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; resigned, Feb. 18, 1863.

Chauncey C. Hemans, 1st lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., July 1, 1863; killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.

Albert J. B. Dartt, 1st lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Charles L. Greeno, 2d lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted to capt., Co. H, March 1, 1863; to maj., Feb. 13, 1865.

Henry D. Calkins, 2d lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt., June 24, 1863; resigned, July 24, 1864.

Wm. R. Sims, 2d lieut., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from sergt., Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company. Vet.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in the city of Philadelphia, being recruited in different parts of the State. With the exception of Co. K, which was transferred to it Feb. 28, 1862, from the 67th Regt., the 106th was filled up during the period from Aug. 14 to Oct. 31, 1861. A large number of the officers and men had served in the 22d Regt., and previously in the Philadelphia Light Guard, a militia organization of long standing. Capt. Samuel H. Newman's company, from Bradford County, was assigned to this regiment as Co. D, and was mustered into the service Aug. 27. Cos. C, H, and I also had Bradford County men in their ranks. The first field-officers were Turner G. Morehead, colonel; William L. Curry, lieutenant-colonel; John H. Stover, of Centre county, major.

The 106th, soon after moving to the front, was brigaded with the 71st Pennsylvania Vols., commonly known as the "California Regiment," commanded by Col. E. D. Baker; 72d (Fire Zouaves) Pennsylvania Vols., Col. De Witt C. Baxter, and 69th Pennsylvania Vols., Col. Joshua T. Owen. The brigade was commanded by Col. Baker, and was attached to the division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Stone, army of Gen. Banks. The 106th was first ordered to duty near Poolesville, Md., where it was thoroughly drilled and instructed, and guard and picket duty performed. On Oct. 21 the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff was fought by Col. Baker and his regiment, where that gallant officer was killed, and a large proportion of his regiment. The 106th, early in the day, marched to the support of the 71st, but for lack of means of transportation was unable to cross the river, and was obliged to stand upon the opposite shore and listen impatiently to the battle, where the gallant sons of Pennsylvania were bravely fighting against fearful odds while the men of the 106th, eager for the fray, were unable to render any assistance.

During the winter the regiment, with the brigade, lay at Poolesville, engaged in perfecting its drill and efficiency, and in the duties of the camp and picket. Gen. William W. Burns succeeded Col. Baker in the command of the brigade, and Feb. 24 the whole force broke camp and moved to Harper's Ferry. Two companies were left in command of Maj. Stover to garrison the place, while the army moved on to Winchester; but at Berryville the brigade returned to Harper's Ferry, and taking the two companies again proceeded to Fortress Monroe *via* Washington and the Potomac.

The regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, its principal service being rendered on the picket-line and in the trenches. On the evacuation of that stronghold it moved forward, and stood ten hours in line of battle in a drenching rain, while the battle of Williamsburg was in progress, vainly waiting for orders to advance to the battle front, the sounds from which were distinctly heard. On Wednesday, May 7, the troops embarked on transports and moved up to West Point, and after a delay of two days marched to Brick House Landing. The Peninsula campaign was now opened. The weather was unusually warm, and suitable water for drinking purposes was obtained with great difficulty. By digging from three to five feet almost

anywhere water could be had, but it was surface water only, and its evil effects were soon apparent in prevailing fevers, the sick list throughout the army becoming very large. The regiment suffered severely from this cause.

The battle of Fair Oaks opened on May 31. Sumner's Corps was resting at the time on the left bank of the Chickahominy, but that intrepid leader "snuffed the battle from afar," and at once put his columns in motion for the bridge, and was already on his march when the orders came for him to move. The river being swollen by recent rains, it was with great difficulty that the artillery could be got across. Kirby's Battery, by the most persistent efforts, was taken through the swamps, and finally posted where its iron hail dealt death and destruction on the hitherto triumphant foe. Gorman's Brigade and the 71st and 106th Pennsylvania were its support, and held the ground against the most determined efforts of the enemy to capture the guns,—the support exhibiting great gallantry and steadiness in the defense of their position.

Moore's "Rebellion Record"* says, "Prisoners captured during the fight assert that Jeff. Davis was in the rear urging forward his myrmidons, and Magruder, who was with him, swore a fearful oath, 'That's my old battery, and I am going to have it!' alluding to Kirby's, which he, Magruder, formerly commanded."

Capt. Martyn Frost was killed Sunday, June 9, while gallantly leading his company in repelling an attack by a superior force of the enemy, while advancing the picket-line of the brigade. On the following day, Lieut.-Col. Curry was taken prisoner while visiting the picket-post at early dawn, the pickets having fallen back during the night unknown to him. He experienced the "tender mercies" of the rebel jailers at Richmond and Salisbury, at the latter prison-pen having the company of Gen. Michael Corcoran and Col. John K. Murphy. He was exchanged at the end of three months.

Says an officer of the regiment, "On Saturday, the 28th of June, we received orders to strike tents as soon as darkness should hide our encampment from the view of the enemy. Our wing had not participated in the disastrous battles of the preceding days. An order was read announcing victory on the day before. Our troops were buoyant in spirit, thinking we were breaking camp to move forward on the enemy. By eight o'clock the wagons were loaded and sent to the rear. The men, with knapsacks packed and haversacks well filled, were ordered to stack arms and rest in line. An hour passed,—two hours,—and yet no orders to march. At length, a little after dawn, orders came,—but to move to the rear."

At Peach Orchard dispositions were made to meet the enemy, as though expected to pursue. Kirby's Battery was supported by the 106th, but the enemy made a feint only, while he moved his principal force past the front with the design of coming in upon the right flank. But Sumner was not to be caught with chaff, and moved his force on the double-quick to Savage Station, and was ready for his antagonist, who approached on the Williamsburg road, and formed his line in the dense forest on either side.

"Maj. Stover was ordered to advance with two companies of the 106th and two of the 72d to the edge of the woods, and uncover the rebel front. Moving at double-quick, Stover soon struck the timber and drew the fire of the skirmishers, driving them back to the main line. In the mean time Gen. Burns, forming his line with the 72d on his right, the 106th in the centre, and the 1st Minnesota on the left, stretching from the forest and railroad to the Williamsburg road, pushed forward upon the heels of the skirmishers, taking position at a fence at the edge of the woods, which he stubbornly held, though exposed to a severe fire of musketry and artillery, and gallantly repulsed most desperate charges of the enemy. The action opened at five o'clock, P.M., and lasted for two hours and a half, the enemy charging with desperation, and the right of the 106th and the left of the 72d engaging at one time in a hot hand-to-hand struggle with his charging columns. At length the 1st Brigade charged over the line of the 2d, cleared the woods of the enemy, and the battle ended."†

Moore's "Rebellion Record," before quoted, has the following incident of the battle from an eye-witness of the fight: "I found Gen. Burns stretched under a lofty pine, and his warriors were slumbering painfully around him. His eyes were hollow and bloodshot, his handsome features pale and thin, his beard and clothing were clotted with blood, his face was bandaged, concealing a ragged and painful wound in his nether jaw. Grasping my hand, he said, 'My friend, many of my poor fellows lie in those forests. It is terrible to leave them there. Blakeney is wounded, McGonigle is gone, and many will see us no more. We are hungry and exhausted, and the enemy—the forest is full of them—are thundering at our heels. It is an awful affliction. We will fight, feeble as we are,—but with what hope?'"

The brigade held its position, however, and when the rest of the corps moved on across White Oak Swamp it brought up the rear.

At the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, on the day following, the 106th was first ordered to the support of the 69th, but just as about to move Gen. Hooker in person ordered it to the extreme left, where it acted with the Excelsior Brigade during the entire engagement, assisting materially in achieving whatever honors were won on that part of the line. The ground was held until the commands of Sumner and Kearney had retired over the Quaker road, and until after daylight, when Hooker followed them. The regiment participated in the bloody battle of Malvern Hill, the brigade being employed chiefly in supporting batteries and reinforcing menaced lines.

After the return of the army from the Peninsula, Gen. Howard was assigned to the command of the brigade. It marched to the battle-field of Bull Run, but did not arrive in time to participate in the decisive part of the engagement, but made a reconnoissance, which was followed by the retreat of the army to Centreville.

In the battle of Antietam, on Sept. 17, the regiment fought gallantly and with most desperate bravery, and lost fearfully.

Gen. Sumner moved his corps to the support of Hooker

* Vol. v. page 91, Docs.

† Bates' History Pennsylvania Vols.

soon after sunrise on the 17th, the latter being hotly engaged on the north bank of the creek. "In the advance the 106th held a position on the right of the 69th, and pushed steadily forward until its course was arrested at the crest, where the enemy was intrenched, and where he was at the moment receiving heavy reinforcements. Soon after the troops on the left gave way, and the brigade was forced to fall back. Maj. Stover, who was in command, rallied the regiment at a fence skirting a narrow meadow near the Dunker church, and by a well-directed fire succeeded in checking the enemy. At this fence, in less than ten minutes' time, one-third of the entire regiment was stricken down, and at the conclusion of the engagement the dead lay in line as they had stood in the fight." Capt. Timothy Clark and Lieut. William Bryan were among the killed.

In the battle of Fredericksburg the division entered the fight as early as Dec. 11, crossing the pontoons which were laid that day, though the main battle was not fought till the 13th. On this last date, the 106th, with the 69th on the right and 127th on the left, charged upon the rebel works, under a terrific fire from their artillery, and advanced to a position within seventy-five yards of the rebel guns. Under a ceaseless fire from two lines of battle, from mid-day till darkness closed the scene, these three regiments held their position, with a coolness and determination rarely paralleled, though losing heavily in killed and wounded.

After this battle the regiment returned to its camp occupied previous to its movement on Fredericksburg, where it remained for the most part of the time until nearly the close of April, 1863.

The 106th, with the brigade, participated also in the Chancellorsville campaign, but was in no noted engagement. It held the bridge near Salem church, May 3, until Sedgwick's 6th Corps, retiring before overwhelming odds, had crossed, when the brigade returned to camp.

In the battle of Gettysburg, which opened July 1, 1863, the 106th bore itself most gallantly. It arrived with its corps on the battle-field shortly after midnight of the 1st, and took position on the extreme left of the brigade, behind a low stone wall on the right centre of the line, in front of and to the left of Gen. Meade's headquarters.

The battle opened, on the afternoon of the 2d, on the extreme left, where Sickles stood, but ere long swept round, enveloping the whole left wing of the army. Sickles' men fought with valor unsurpassed, but without defensive works. In an open field it was unavailing, and they were forced back, line after line being crushed. "While the conflict was thus raging on the left, the brigade was lying upon the ground in the rear of the crest of the little hill which overlooked the field; but, as the wave of battle rolled on towards the right, recognizing the danger to which the left wing was exposed, and seeing that there was a gap in the line to the left, Gen. Webb, in command of the brigade, ordered it to march by the left flank, then by the right, and, as it reached the crest, it beheld the enemy, not sixty yards in front, marching on, elated by success, as to assured victory. 'Fire! charge bayonets!' rang out from the lips of the commander. A crash as from a single piece was the response, and, in the twinkling of an eye, bayonets were fixed, and, with a cheer that betokened the determination which fired each breast, the line went forward, striking the enemy upon his extreme left flank, and hurling him back in dismay." He retreated as far as the Emmettsburg road, pursued closely by the 106th and two companies of the 2d New York.

Lieut.-Col. Curry, who was then in command of the regiment, in a letter, written on the field, to a friend, says, "Our regiment opened fire and charged so determinedly, along with the others, that we drove the enemy to their original lines, and would have spiked a six-gun battery, had we not been ordered back. The carnage was terrible, the ground being covered with the dead and wounded. It was in this charge that Adj. Pleiss fell, being struck in the thigh by a piece of shell. I have fully made up for my capture (in June, 1862), as the regiment took a colonel, 2 majors, a number of captains and lieutenants, and at least 200 privates prisoners. We had more swords than we could use. I have one in place of the one taken from me at Richmond, and also a silver-mounted pistol."

The regiment returned to its place in the line, and was immediately ordered to the extreme right, where the 12th Corps was engaged, arriving there, however, after the fighting had ceased at that point. It was then ordered to the support of the 11th Corps at Cemetery Hill, and went into position at ten P.M. on the right of the Baltimore pike, near Rickett's Battery, where it remained until the close of the battle, under the terrific cannonade of the next day. It was among the first regiments to enter the town on the following day, the 4th, and after advancing as skirmishers and reconnoitering, Gen. Ames being in command, the enemy being found still in force on the ridge beyond the town, it returned to its position on Cemetery Hill. Lieut. Wm. H. Smith was killed and Adj. Pleiss mortally wounded during the battle.

In the campaign that followed in the valley of Virginia, the 106th shared with the brigade the long marches and unceasing vigilance that characterized that campaign on the part of the Union army, and which were called forth by the wary and constant manœuvring of the enemy for an advantage. In the action at Robertson's tavern, the 106th was actively engaged, and endured great suffering from cold in attaining the position at Mine Run, and fortifying the proposed line of battle. On the abandonment of offensive operations the regiment withdrew with the army, and went into winter quarters near Stoneboro'.

During the winter a portion of the regiment re-enlisted. Col. Morehead resigned April 4, 1864, Maj. Stover was promoted to the command of the 184th Pennsylvania as colonel, and Capt. John J. Sperry, of Co. A, was commissioned major of the 106th.

On the memorable campaign of Gen. Grant against Richmond, in 1864, the 106th bore an honorable and conspicuous part. On May 3 it broke camp, and after a severe march crossed the Rapidan, and arrived on the 5th on the Wilderness battle-ground. For three days that terrible struggle was maintained in the tangled recesses of the woods, the fighting being at close quarters, and bloodily sustained. From this battle-field the 106th marched towards Spottsylvania Court-House, but encountered the en-

emy before reaching that point, and renewed the contest. On the afternoon of the 11th the brigade withdrew from the breastworks in front of the Court-House, and with the corps marched to the left of the line, where, on the morning of the 12th, as the day dawned, Hancock's columns charged the enemy's works, and carried them, capturing numerous prisoners and guns. The 106th suffered severely in this encounter. Lieut.-Col. Curry, in command, was mortally wounded, and Lieuts. Charles S. Schwartz and Joshua Gage were among the killed.

The regiment was constantly skirmishing on the front until the 18th, when another attempt was made to rout the enemy, but unsuccessfully. Again moving by the left flank, the corps were brought to bay by the enemy at the North Anna, and again at Cold Harbor. At the latter place the brigade charged the enemy in his intrenchments,—a most gallant attempt, but unsuccessful in driving him out,—the line advancing without faltering up the open ground in front of the fortifications under a galling fire. Finding the works too strong to be carried, the men dropped on the ground, and remained in their advanced position until night, and then, throwing up a breastwork, held the same. In this charge, Lieut. S. R. Townsend was killed.

The regiment crossed the James on July 14, and participated in the action before Petersburg, and a week later in a movement on the Jerusalem plank-road, losing considerably in both. On July 27, the veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion of three companies, and for field service united to the 69th Pennsylvania; the remainder of the regiment being mustered out of service at the expiration of its term, at Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1864. The battalion remaining in the field was engaged at Reams' Station and Boydton plank-road, and in the closing campaign of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1865. It was mustered out of service, June 30, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

T. G. Morehead, col., Aug. 28, 1861; discharged by special order, April 5, 1864.

Wm. L. Curry, lieut.-col., Nov. 16, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., July 7, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 11, 1864; buried at South Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

John H. Stover, maj., Dec. 11, 1861: promoted to col. 184th P. V., April 13, 1864.

John J. Sperry, maj., Aug. 17, 1861; commissioned maj., April 5, 1864; lieut.-col., July 8, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out with Co. A as capt.

Ferdinand M. Pleiss, adjt., Aug. 28, 1861; died Aug. 2, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

John A. Steel, adjt., Aug. 13, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. B, Aug. 29, 1863; discharged, Sept. 10, 1864. Exp. of term.

Ralph B. Clark, adjt., Feb. 16, 1864; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. K, Jan. 24, 1865; commissioned maj., June 23, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out with bat. Vet.

Henry S. Camblos, quar.-mast., Aug. 28, 1861; resigned, June 30, 1862.

Wm. H. Stokes, quar.-mast., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. E, June 30, 1862; mustered out with regiment, Sept. 10, 1864.

Ellis Coder, quar.-mast., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. F, Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with bat. Vet.

Justin Dwinelle, surg., Sept. 11, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Philip Leidy, asst. surg., Nov. 1, 1861; discharged by general order, Sept. 6, 1862.

Hugh Alexander, asst. surg., Aug. 6, 1862; discharged by special order, Oct. 21, 1862.

Erasmus D. Gates, asst. surg., Sept. 13, 1862; discharged by general order, June 15, 1865.

Hugh D. McLean, asst. surg., Nov. 5, 1862; discharged by special order, Dec. 6, 1863.

Wm. C. Harris, chap., Nov. 1, 1861; resigned, Oct. 31, 1862.

Theodore Wharton, sergt.-maj., Sept. 28, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. I, May 1, 1862.

James C. Riggs, sergt.-maj., Oct. 31, 1861; promoted to sergt.-maj., May 1, 1862; to 1st lieut., Co. F, Sept 19, 1862.

Wm. A. Hagy, sergt.-maj., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. I, Sept. 19, 1862; 2d lieut., Co. G, May 1, 1863.

James D. Tyler, sergt.-maj., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. D, May 1, 1863; transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

Wm. H. Neiler, sergt.-maj., Sept. 2, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. C, May 1, 1864; discharged, Sept. 2, 1864. Exp. of term.

Edward J. Lathrop, sergt.-maj., Aug. 14, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. F, Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st lieut., Co. K, Jan. 24, 1865. Vet.

James C. Reynolds, serg.-maj., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. H, Jan. 24, 1865; commissioned 1st lieut., Co. H, June 8, 1865; capt., June 23, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out with bat. Vet.

Samuel L. Hibbs, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted to 2d lieut., Co. I, Oct. 23, 1862.

Wm. M. Casey, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 17, 1861; promoted to quar.-mast. sergt., Sept. 6, 1862; 2d lieut., Co. A, March 1, 1865.

Wm. M. Mehl, quar.-mast. sergt., April 3, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. E, March 1, 1863; discharged, April 16, 1865. Exp. of term.

Charles Rettew, quar.-mast. sergt., March 7, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. K, April 16, 1865; commissioned 1st lieut., Co. K, June 8, 1865; mustered out with bat.

Jacob Roop, com.-sergt., Aug. 28, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

Fred. Weinderman, com.-sergt., Oct. 31, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. H, Nov. 1, 1864; commissioned 2d lieut., Co. H, June 8, 1865; mustered out with bat. Vet.

Giles M. Coons, com.-sergt., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. K, Oct. 1, 1864; discharged, Nov. 1, 1864. Exp. of term.

Charles H. Weinert, com.-sergt., Sept. 23, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. F, Oct. 10, 1864; commissioned 2d lieut., Co. F, June 8, 1865; mustered out with bat. Vet.

Lewis Grantier, prin. mus., Feb. 28, 1862; promoted to prin. mus., Nov. 1, 1863; discharged, Feb. 28, 1865. Exp. of term.

Hiram W. Landon, prin. mus., March 11, 1862; died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Sept. 24, 1862.

Charles Sims, prin. mus., Feb. 16, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. H, June 13, 1864; mustered out with bat., June 30, 1865.

Charles T. Whitcomb, prin. mus., Aug. 11, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. K, March 1, 1865; discharged by general order, June 13, 1865.

Company D.

Samuel H. Newman, capt., Aug. 27, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 19, 1862.

William N. Jones, capt., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., July 26, 1862; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.

John Irwin, 1st lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut., July 26, 1862; commissioned capt., Co. B, June 22, 1864; transferred to Co. K; discharged, Oct. 6, 1864. Exp. of term.

Joshua A. Gage, 2d lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from sergt., July 26, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864.

THE ELEVENTH CAVALRY (ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT).

This regiment, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised as an independent regiment during the months of August and September, 1861, by Col. Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the secretary of war. Companies from different States

* The date following the rank in each case is that of muster into service.

were included in its ranks,—Co. A being from Iowa, portions of E and F from New York, a part of I from New Jersey, M from Ohio, the balance being from Pennsylvania. Co. F was Captain Calkins' company, from Bradford County. The organization of the regiment was completed Oct. 5, the following field-officers being chosen: Josiah Harlan, colonel; Samuel P. Spear, lieutenant-colonel; Geo. Stetzel, Samuel Wetherill, and Noah M. Runyan, majors. Its strength was 41 officers, and 1089 enlisted men. It was assigned to Gen. Innis M. Palmer's Brigade, and marched Oct. 16 from Camp Harlan, in Washington, to Camp Palmer, near Ball's Cross-Roads, Va., where it went into camp for instruction and drill. The name was changed to the 11th Cavalry Nov. 13, and attached to the Pennsylvania State troops. In the distribution of the companies of the regiment into battalions, in May, 1862, Co. F remained under the command of Col. Harlan, and so continued until that officer was mustered out of service, Aug. 19, 1862. The service of the regiment for the year 1862 was principally in scouting and picket and patrol duty in and about the operations of the Army of the Potomac. On the muster-out of Col. Harlan, Lieut.-Col. Spear was commissioned colonel, Maj. Stetzel lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Frank A. Stratton major.

Frequent skirmishes and engagements took place with the enemy on the frequent reconnoissances made to the Blackwater. On Dec. 2 a battalion under Maj. Stratton made a sabre charge at Beaver Dam church against a superior force of the enemy's cavalry, completely routing it, capturing 25 prisoners and a section of the celebrated rocket battery taken from McClellan on the Peninsula. The regiment was armed at this time with sabres and revolvers, and a few of Sharp's carbines to each company. From this time forward to the close of the campaign of 1864 the numerous victories of the regiment were won with the sabre principally, in the use of which the 11th became extremely expert and efficient. The sabre charges of the 11th never failed to promptly clear the roads of the enemy's pickets or advance.

On Jan. 30, 1863, the regiment made several charges, and prominently aided in the defeat of the rebel Gen. Pryor, at Deserted House. In an attack on the enemy's works at Franklin, March 17, two battalions under Majs. Stratton and Cornog attempted to carry the works by a mounted charge, in which Lieut. Mowday fell. During the siege of Suffolk by Longstreet the regiment was prominent in the operations of defense, and captured many prisoners during the pursuit that followed the raising of the siege. During the year 1863 the 11th scouted over the whole country on the left bank of the Blackwater and Chowan rivers, from the James river to Albemarle sound, in North Carolina, keeping the country clear of the enemy, capturing many prisoners and considerable property. It is estimated that each company traveled an average of 300 miles per month during that period. The horses were well cared for when not in use, and the regiment attained a high state of discipline and efficiency.

On June 26, 1863, the enemy's works at the Virginia Central railroad bridge, over the South Anna river, near Hanover Court-House, were carried by the regiment with trifling loss, by a mounted and dismounted charge, and 125 prisoners taken. The rebel Gen. W. Fitz Hugh Lee was captured during the expedition, and the bridge destroyed, when the regiment returned to the White House with a long train of spoils from the rebel commissariat. An expedition under Brig.-Gen. Getty, consisting of 7000 infantry and artillery, with the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, destined to destroy the bridge on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, and so complete the severance of railroad communication between Richmond and Lee's army, then near Gettysburg, failed in its main object, but Cos. G and M, under Maj. Stratton, destroyed, on the night of July 4, the railroad bridge, station, and public property at Ashland.

On Sept. 16, Col. Spear was placed in command of the brigade, and Maj. Wetherill succeeded to the command of the regiment. He was succeeded, Aug. 22, by Lieut.-Col. Stetzel, who remained in command until July, 1864.

From July 25 to Aug. 2, the 11th, with the 1st New York mounted rifles, was engaged in a raid into North Carolina, *via* Winton, for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge at Weldon. Finding the enemy in heavy force at Jackson, an attack was made, which, failing to dislodge him, the command retired after a short engagement, bringing off 40 prisoners and 100 horses, taken from the foe.

From this time to January, 1864, the regiment was engaged in unimportant expeditions, clearing the country of guerrillas, and destroying contraband traffic; while in camp, drill was resumed. In October the order of the War Department for the re-enlistment of veterans was published, and during the next six months 400 of the regiment enrolled themselves for three years' additional service.

The 11th was stationed at Williamsburg from Jan. 24 to April 8, when it returned to its former post, Portsmouth, where active preparations were made for the spring campaign. Brig.-Gen. August V. Kautz took command of the cavalry division, composed of the 11th and 5th Pennsylvania, 1st District of Columbia, and 31st New York, whose effective strength was about 3000 men. The first march of the campaign began May 5, and on the 8th the 11th, assisted by the 1st District of Columbia, charged and drove back a regiment of rebel infantry guarding the Weldon railroad bridge over the Nottoway, burned the bridge, and on the same day defeated the enemy at Jarret's Station, and thence the command proceeded direct to City Point, where it arrived on the 10th, having marched 300 miles in six days. The loss of the regiment during the raid was 1 man killed, and Lieut. Purdhomme and 10 men wounded. Another raid was begun on the 11th, on the Danville road and South Side railroad, the command returning to City Point the 17th, and destroying in its march a large amount of track on the two roads named and the Weldon road, besides a vast amount of rebel government property, station buildings, locomotives, cars, and warehouses filled with stores. The losses of the command were 1 officer, Lieut. Shriver, and 5 men killed, and 8 men wounded.

In the operations before Petersburg, and in its rear, from May 28 to June 20, the 11th bore a conspicuous share. From June 21 to 30 the regiment was engaged in the raid

of Kautz's and Wilson's divisions, having for its object the destruction of the Danville railroad, the command being about 10,000 strong. In the demonstration on the 25th by Kautz's division, at the bridge over Staunton river, the regiment lost one of its best officers, Capt. Reynolds, who fell in the beginning of the engagement. Maj. Ackerly was also severely wounded. The command commenced its return march from this point, the enemy being too strongly posted to dislodge, or to risk a general attack. Much property and track had been destroyed on the South Side railroad, and for thirty miles on the Danville road there was nothing left but the earthwork. The destruction of every thing else was complete.

On its return, the command encountered the enemy in strong force of infantry and cavalry at Stony Creek, on the night of the 28th, and at Ream's Station on the 29th, where engagements were had, both divisions suffering severely. The battle of the 29th lasted from early morning until two o'clock P.M., the command being obliged to retreat by a circuitous route, abandoning the most of its artillery and material. The 11th lost many brave and gallant officers and men in a charge made that day. The loss of the regiment in this raid was 130 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed were Capts. Bailey, Loomis, and Reynolds, and Lieut. Tears and Capt. Roberts, mortally, and Maj. Ackerly, severely wounded. Surg. Harlan was captured, and Lieut. Barclay wounded and captured. For rapidity of march and endurance of men, this raid, it is said, has not been excelled, nearly five hundred miles having been compassed in ten days, including the time engaged in fighting.

During July the regiment refitted at their camp at Jones' Neck, on James river. Lieut.-Col. Stetzel was assigned to the dismounted portion of the division on the 16th, and Maj. Stratton assumed command of the regiment, which he retained, principally, until its muster out of service. The division was attached to Sheridan's forces, constituting a part of the 15,000 cavalry with which he successfully engaged the enemy on the 29th.

On the 31st the regiment moved across the Appomattox, and was placed on picket-duty at Lee's Mills on the extreme left of the army, and on Aug. 4, at Mount Sinai Church. From the 18th to the 25th it was engaged in all of the hard-fought and important actions which resulted in the final occupation of the Weldon railroad by the Union forces. On the 19th and 21st it was engaged in skirmishing, and on the evening of the 21st and on the 22d was heavily engaged, and on the 23d, in an engagement at Ream's Station, the regiment suffered some loss. On the 25th it was engaged all day on the extreme left in the bloody battle at Ream's Station, our forces under Hancock, after being driven out of the works, retaking and holding them. Lieut. Neilson was among this day's killed. The regiment returned to Mount Sinai, and picketed the rear of our army till Sept. 28, when it returned to Jones' Neck. The next day the carbines with which the regiment had been armed, Merrill's, Sharp's, Burnside's, and Spencer's, were exchanged for the new Spencer repeating carbines, and on that day started on an important expedition across the James. The object of the expedition, the capture of Richmond, failed, the cavalry losing their way in the darkness on the night of the concerted attack, Sept. 29. For seven days following constant skirmishing was going on, and some considerable engagements took place. The division, at this time reduced to 1000 effective men, was pushed out to the extreme right flank of the army, three miles from the infantry support. On Oct. 7 the position was turned and surrounded by a force of the enemy 5000 to 7000 strong, and, after a contest of several hours, the division was driven back with the loss of its artillery. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and prisoners was considerable. Maj. Titus and Lieut. Barber were wounded, and Capt. Bacon and Lieut. Beers taken prisoners.

During the remainder of October the regiment was engaged in picket duty, having several skirmishes with the enemy, in one of which Lieut. Banks was severely wounded. It was actively engaged on the 13th and 27th, under Gen. Butler, in his attempt to turn the enemy's left, with slight loss.

The regiment went into winter-quarters in November, in the rear of the lines, two miles north of the James, and was occupied in reorganizing, refitting, and drilling. During the fall about 400 of the officers and men were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service. On December 10, the enemy attacked the right of the Union lines, with a heavy force, in which the 11th held the right of the line at New Market Heights, and lost several men killed and wounded; among the latter, Capt. Tripp.

On March 28, the division, now under command of Brig.-Gen. Ronald S. MacKenzie, crossed the James and Appomattox, and reached the left wing of the army at Ream's Station on the evening of the 29th, and entered upon the brief but brilliant campaign of Sheridan's command, filled with splendid victories, and terminating in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

At the battle of Five Forks, on April 1, the 11th made a mounted and dismounted charge, and drove the enemy from his position along the White Oak road. It suffered, however, a heavy loss in its triumph, Maj. Munroe and Capt. Lancaster being killed, Lieut. Matthews mortally wounded, Lieut. Wolfe captured, and several men killed and wounded. The division followed this flank attack, and closing into the left and moving on the right of the 5th Corps, swept round with it to the enemy's rear, capturing 10,000 prisoners. The 11th bore its full share in this movement, and captured a large number of the enemy.

From this time to the 9th the movements and engagements, more or less severe, of the regiment were continuous. On the 7th the division, having become much reduced in numbers, was reorganized as a brigade, Brig.-Gen. MacKenzie retaining command, and the brigade changed to the extreme left of Sheridan's army. On the 8th the march was pushed to Appomattox Station, two miles from the court-house.

On the morning of the 9th MacKenzie's Brigade moved forward to the Lynchburg turnpike to engage the enemy and develop his position. This was about one mile west of Appomattox Court-house, near which Lee's army lay, and which movement placed the brigade directly across the rebel chieftain's line of escape. Two divisions of the 21st

Corps were but two hours behind, following the same route, and other troops were rapidly coming up. Lieut.-Col. Stratton, with the 11th, held the advance of the brigade, and thus had the honor of opening the final battle of the glorious campaign, the rest of the brigade coming in on the right.

"The enemy, supposing he had only cavalry to oppose him, determined to force his way through in the direction of Lynchburg, and for that purpose moved forward heavy lines of infantry to meet the attack, sending a large cavalry force from his right to gain the rear of the attacking force. Soon after the brigade became well engaged, and was beginning to be pressed by the strong flanking forces of the enemy, orders were received to fall back slowly to meet the supporting lines of the 24th Corps. The command was therefore gradually withdrawn westerly along the main road. The enemy, anticipating an easy victory over the retiring force, advanced confidently, although once repelled by the cavalry, now strengthened by Davies' Brigade. This movement to the rear had continued but a few hundred yards, when Foster's Division of the 24th Corps emerged from the woods in the rear in solid line of battle, and moving rapidly forward swept back the enemy nearly a mile to the slope of the hill overlooking the rebel main position, and there halted. Other bodies of troops came rapidly into line, 40 pieces of artillery were placed in position, and the cavalry was thrown out well on the left. In the valley below, only half a mile distant, lay the shattered and demoralized remnant of the main army of the rebellion,—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and trains, crowded together in confusion, surrounded on all sides, commanded by the guns, and completely at the mercy of the victorious army of the Union. While in this position hostilities were suspended, the terms agreed upon, and the surrender took place."

Fifty-four pieces of field-artillery, with carriages and caissons, buried by the rebels at Red Oak Church, and not included in the property surrendered, were found the next day by a squadron of the 11th. The brigade marched on the 12th to Lynchburg, which had been evacuated by the enemy, the 11th taking possession of the place, and a large amount of ordnance and other rebel property, including 56 field-pieces, 41 mortars, and 6 heavy guns. Leaving Lynchburg on the 10th, it marched *via* Burkesville to Richmond, where it arrived on the 24th.

The regiment bore a conspicuous part in this brief campaign, and an immense amount of rebel property fell into its possession. Including that at Red Oak Church and Lynchburg, it captured, took possession of, and delivered to the proper authority, 110 field-pieces, 41 mortars, 6 heavy guns, 120 carriages and caissons, 7 forges, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. Its losses were 3 officers killed, 1 captured, but recaptured again on the 9th, and 25 enlisted men killed and wounded.

This final battle ended the important military duties of the regiment, and after remaining in southeastern Virginia until about the close of July it was ordered to Richmond, where it was mustered out of service Aug. 13. On the 17th it reached Philadelphia, and moved to Camp Cadwallader, where it was disbanded and paid.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Josiah Harlan, col., Oct. 5, 1861; discharged by special order, Aug. 20, 1862.

Samuel P. Spear, col., Sept. 25, 1861; promoted from lieut.-col., Aug. 25, 1862; brev. brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; resigned, May 9, 1865.

Frank A. Stratton, col., Sept. 30, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., Sept. 1, 1862; lieut.-col., Oct. 1, 1864; col., May 25, 1865; brev. brig.-gen., March 13, 1865; wounded, March 17, 1863, and Oct. 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

George Stetzel, lieut.-col., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from maj., Aug. 20, 1862; resigned Sept. 18, 1864.

James A. Shelby, lieut.-col, Sept. 6, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. G, to maj., Oct. 1, 1864; lieut.-col., May 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel Wetherill, maj., Sept. 25, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. H, Oct. 10, 1861; discharged, Oct. 10, 1864; exp. of term.

Noah M. Runyan, maj., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. M, Oct. 5, 1861; resigned, Sept. 15, 1862.

George T. Cornog, maj., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. B, Oct. 7, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 8, 1864.

Albert J. Ackerly, maj., Aug. 31, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. K, May 4, 1864; discharged Sept. 25, for wounds received at Staunton River Bridge, Va., June 25, 1864.

John Cassells, maj., Nov. 8, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. C, Oct. 28, 1864; resigned, April 1, 1865.

James E. McFarlan, maj., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. B, to maj., April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

John S. Nimmon, maj., Aug. 31, 1861; promoted from capt., Co. D, May 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Nathan H. Robbins, adj., Oct. 5, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. H, Dec. 27, 1861; resigned, Oct. 26, 1862.

Arch. A. Menzies, adj., Aug. 28, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. H, to sergt.-maj., May 1, 1862; to adj., Oct. 26, 1862; to capt., Co. G, Nov. 6, 1864.

John C. Sample, adj., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. D, Dec. 1, 1864; to capt., Co. L, Feb. 19, 1865.

Samuel R. Stratton, adj., Jan. 1, 1864; promoted from sergt., Co. L, to sergt.-maj., Feb. 3, 1865; to adj., Feb. 9, 1865; com. capt., Co. A, June 9, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel H. Jacobs, quar.-mast., Nov. 2, 1861; deserted Oct. 8, 1862.

Charles A. Sherman, quar.-mast., Sept. 21, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. A, April 4, 1862; discharged, April 3, 1865; exp. term.

Turman Gulic, quar.-mast., Aug. 31, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. K, April 3, 1865; mustered out with regt. Vet.

Edward A. Minnich, com.-sergt., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Nov. 14, 1862; 2d lieut., Co. I, Jan. 12, 1863.

John L. Roper, com.-sergt., Sept. 25, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut., Co. I, Jan 20, 1863; to capt. and com. sub. U. S. Vols., April 29, 1864; resigned, Feb. 5, 1865.

Thomas C. Wilson, com.-sergt., Sept. 25, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. M, to com.-sergt., Sept. 23, 1868; to com. sub., June 1, 1864; discharged, Feb. 3, 1865. Vet.

James H. Clover, com.-sergt., Aug. 27, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. L, to com.-serg., May 1, 1864; to com. sub., Feb. 9, 1865; mustered out with regt.

George C. Harlan, surg., Sept. 14, 1861; captured at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged Sept. 26, 1864. Exp. of term.

Heister M. Nagle, surg., Aug. 6, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., Dec. 17, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. M. Weidman, asst. surg., Sept. 14, 1861; discharged by special order, Jan. 18, 1862.

James W. Applegate, asst. surg., May 3, 1862; resigned, Aug. 14, 1862.

Wm. J. Doner, asst. surg., March 22, 1863; resigned, Feb. 17, 1864.

Aug. R. Nebinger, asst. surg., July 8, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. H. N. Stewart, chap., Oct. 5, 1861; resigned, Jan. 15, 1862.

J. Addison Whittaker, chap., March 29, 1862; resigned, April 9, 1862.

* The date given after the rank in each case is that of muster into service.

Joseph F. Flattery, sergt.-maj., Jan. 21, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. L, March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Sylvestor A. Weldy, sergt.-maj., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. D, July 10, 1864, to 2d lieut, Co. D, Nov. 28, 1864. Vet.

Thornton J. Elliott, sergt.-maj., Aug. 26, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. M, July 17, 1863; transferred as 1st sergt. to Co. M, July 10, 1864. Vet.

Richard M. Morrell, sergt.-maj., Oct. 5, 1861; transferred to Co. A, April 21, 1862.

Michael H. Stoner, sergt.-maj., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Oct. 24, 1862; transferred to Co. D, July 16, 1863.

Russell J. Ross, quar.-mast. sergt., Feb. 26, 1865; promoted from sergt., Co. F, Oct. 15, 1864; commissioned 2d lieut., Co. A, April 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Amintor Davidson, quar.-mast. sergt., Oct. 5, 1861; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt., Co. E, Oct. 5, 1861, to capt., Co. E, Jan. 18, 1862.

N. P. Aspinwall, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. F, July 10, 1862, to capt. and asst. quar.-mast., U. S. V., March 11, 1863; resigned, Nov. 28, 1864.

James T. Baldwin, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from corp., Co. E, Feb. 13, 1862; transferred to Co. E, Sept. 25, 1862.

John B. Farr, com.-sergt., February 29, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. D, Feb. 23, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Alex. C. Runyan, com.-sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from sergt., Co. M, Dec. 10, 1861; transferred to Co. M, June 6, 1862.

Francis Meyers, sad.-sergt., Sept. 22, 1861; promoted from sad., Co. H, March 29, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

George B. Quinn, sad.-sergt., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from sad., Co. B, May 4, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, March 28, 1864.

George Thomas, vet. surg., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from farrier, Co. B, May 4, 1863; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

James T. Harnett, hosp. stew., Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. M, Sept. 14, 1862; captured at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864; discharged by general order, June 21, 1865. Vet.

Seth S. Emery, hosp. stew., Sept. 20, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. A, Sept. 6, 1862; discharged by general order, Aug. 4, 1865. Vet.

Henry C. Archibald, hosp. stew., Oct. 9, 1861; discharged by special order, Aug. 4, 1862.

Webb Vincent, hosp. stew., Aug. 21, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. A, Aug. 10, 1864; discharged, Sept. 20, 1864; expiration of term.

Peter Happle, chief bugler, Nov. 18, 1863; promoted from bugler, Co. M, March 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Henry Billbrough, chief bugler, Aug. 20, 1861; promoted from bugler, Co. C, Nov. 1, 1861; transferred to Co. C, March 5, 1864.

George H. Bishop, chief bugler, Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from bugler, Co. B, March 1, 1862; transferred to Co. B, Sept. 16, 1862.

John Jones, chief bugler, Sept. 1, 1862; not accounted for.

Wm. R. Wilcox, chief bugler, Aug. 19, 1861; promoted from priv., Co. M; transferred to Co. M, Aug. 3, 1863.

Henry Young, chief bugler, Sept. 10, 1861; promoted from bugler, Co. I, Feb. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I; date unknown.

Company F.

Newberry E. Calkins, capt., Aug. 27, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 4, 1862.

Benj. B. Mitchell, capt., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., March 13, 1862; discharged, Sept. 24, 1864. Expiration of term.

Thornton J. Elliott, capt., Aug. 26, 1861; promoted from 1st lieut., Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with company. Vet.

David O. Tears, 1st lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from 2d lieut., March 13, 1862; killed at Reams' Station, June 29, 1864.

Wm. S. Spalding, 1st lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted to corp., July 1, 1864; to sergt., July 22, 1864; to 1st sergt., July 24, 1864; to 1st lieut., Nov. 6, 1864; mustered out with regiment. Vet.

Philip A. Palmer, 2d lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., March 13, 1865; commissioned 1st lieut., June 30, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 24, 1864.

John V. Pickering, 2d lieut., Aug. 27, 1861; promoted to corp., June 11, 1862; sergt., Dec. 22, 1863; 1st sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; 2d lieut., Nov. 4, 1864; mustered out with company. Vet.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.*

The regiment was recruited for nine months in the months of July and August, 1862, and was from the northern part of the State. Company A was recruited in Montour county, principally from the employees of the Danville iron-works, B in Wyoming county, C and D in Bradford county, E and H in Columbia county, F and G in Carbon county, and I and K in Luzerne county. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and were mustered into the service from Aug. 11 to 18. On the 15th the regimental organization was effected and the field-officers appointed, viz.: Richard A. Oakford, of Luzerne county, colonel; Vincent M. Wilcox, of Luzerne county, lieutenant-colonel; Charles Albright, of Carbon county, major. Col. Oakford had served as colonel of the 15th Regt. in the three months' service.

On the 19th the regiment moved for the front, *via* Washington, and encamped near Fort Corcoran, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite the capitol. Here instruction in the art of war was received, and practiced to the music of the guns at Bull Run and Chantilly. On Sept. 2 it marched to Brockville, Md., twenty-two miles, in seven hours. Here it was assigned to Kimball's Brigade, French's Division of Sumner's Corps, the other regiments of the brigade being the 14th Indiana, 8th Ohio, and 7th Virginia. On Sept. 13 the regiment made a forced march of thirty-three miles, reaching the battle-field of South Mountain just as the fighting for the day closed. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy across Antietam creek on the 16th, and at nine o'clock on the following morning met the enemy at close quarters, in an exposed position on the centre of the line of battle, which was especially trying to new troops for the first time under fire. Here the men of the 132d received a baptism in blood, but resolutely, without wavering, the regiment held its position for four hours, when, with ammunition exhausted and ranks shattered, it was relieved by the Irish Brigade, and retired in good order. Col. Kimball says, in his official report, "Every man in my command behaved in the most exemplary manner, and as men who had determined to save their country or die. A glance at the position held by the rebels tells how terrible was the punishment inflicted on them. The corn-fields on the front are strewn with their dead and wounded, and in the ditch first occupied by them the bodies are so numerous that they seem to have fallen dead in line of battle."

The regiment lost 30 killed, 114 wounded, and 8 missing, Col. Oakford and Lieut. Anson C. Cranmer being among the killed.

After the battle the 2d Corps moved to Harper's Ferry, and the regiment encamped on Bolivar Heights. Lieut.-Col. Wilcox was promoted to colonel, Maj. Albright to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Joseph E. Shreve to major.

The 132d distinguished itself at the battle of Fredericksburg, winning a name for gallant deeds that the future can never dim. It was in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps, and was led by Lieut.-Col. Albright. "In the

* Nine months' service.

charge on Marye's Heights, on Dec. 13, it occupied a position in the second line with veteran troops, and showed a heroism in the assault not excelled by the bravest. Sickness and casualties had reduced the command to 340 effective men, and of this number it lost 150. Five men and 2 commissioned officers, Lieuts. Charles McDougal and Henry H. Hoagland, were stricken down while bearing the colors. The latter was killed while in the act of receiving the flag from the hands of its dying bearer, and waving it on to the conflict. An incident which occurred in this battle well illustrates the valor and determination which fired the hearts of the citizen soldiery in this war. John Kestler, a private in Co. F, had his arm blown off at the elbow by a cannon-ball as the regiment entered the fight. With his arm bandaged, he still kept the field; and, as the shattered ranks came back from the bloody assault, he rushed up to the colonel, saying, 'We shall whip them yet!'"

When the regiment was returning to town, the color-bearer, severely wounded and weak from the loss of blood, but clinging to his trust, the colors, entered a hospital, and becoming insensible, died shortly afterwards. In the darkness the colors were not missed for the moment, though it was known that they were with the command when it entered the town. They were found and carried away by the officers of another regiment.

A court of inquiry afterwards held on the loss of the colors reported as follows: "The last color-bearer, badly wounded, left his regiment after dark, and in the town entered a church used as a hospital, taking his colors with him. He was carried away from this place, and the colors left behind. The very fidelity of the color-bearer, holding to his colors as long as he was conscious, was the occasion of their loss to the regiment. Not only no fault should be found with the regiment, but it should receive unqualified commendation."

Gen. French commended the gallantry of the 132d in unqualified terms.

From the return of the regiment from the battle of Fredericksburg to near the close of April, 1863, it was engaged only in ordinary camp and picket duty near Falmouth. In January Col. Wilcox was honorably discharged, and Lieut.-Col. Albright promoted to succeed him; Maj. Shreve to be lieutenant-colonel, and Adj. Fred L. Hitchcock to be major.

Though the term of enlistment of a portion of its men had expired when the movement to Chancellorsville began, yet the 132d fell into line without a murmur, and marched with alacrity to the field. It was first led to the support of the first line of attack, but was withdrawn before a determined engagement had taken place, and was with the division held in reserve during May 1 and 2. On the 3d, in the morning, it was moved rapidly to the front, where the Union arms had met with disaster the evening before.

"On entering the woods near the Chancellor House, and between that and the Fredericksburg plank-road, it received a severe fire from the enemy in his well-chosen position, which was briskly returned, and a charge delivered with the bayonet, in which a number of prisoners were taken. In the new line of works the regiment held an advanced position, and held it until the close of the battle, when the division was withdrawn and the retreat commenced."

The loss of the regiment in this engagement was about 50 killed and wounded.

It was relieved from duty May 12, its term of service having fully expired, and returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 24th.

In his farewell order, Gen. French expressed the hope that, "after a brief sojourn at home, the brave men of this regiment, who had passed unscathed through the thickest of the fight in three pitched battles, would again rally round the flag which they had so nobly defended." The hope thus expressed was realized, for about two-thirds of the command re-entered the service, and remained till the close of the war. Col. Albright and many of his old officers and men went out again in the 202d Regiment.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Richard A. Oakford, col., Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Vincent M. Wilcox, col., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from lieut.-col., Sept. 10, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 24, 1863.

Charles Albright, col., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from maj. to lieut.-col., Sept. 18, 1862; to col., Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Joseph E. Shreve, lieut.-col., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., Sept. 18, 1862; to lieut.-col., Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Fred. L. Hitchcock, maj., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from adjt., Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Austin F. Clapp, adjt., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted from sergt.-maj., Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Clinton W. Neal, quar.-mast., Aug. 13, 1862; promoted from corp., Co. E, Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Levi Oberholtzer, surg., Aug. 30, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., 139th Regt., P. V., Dec. 22, 1862; discharged, Jan. 6, 1863.

James W. Anawalt, surg., Sept. 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

George K. Thompson, asst. surg., August, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

George W. Hoover, asst. surg., Sept. 3, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

A. H. Schoonmaeker, chap., Aug. 16, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Frank I. Deemer, sergt.-maj., Aug. 15, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. K, Jan. 24, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Thomas Maxwell, sergt.-maj., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. A, Aug. 15, 1862; to 1st lieut., Co. A, Nov. 1, 1862.

Brooks A. Bass, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 15, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. I, Jan. 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Elmore H. Wells, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; transferred to Co. B, Jan. 1, 1863.

Alonzo B. Case, com.-sergt., Aug. 11, 1862; promoted from sergt., Co. C, Dec. 25, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

W. W. Coolbaugh, com.-sergt., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted from corp., Co. K, Oct. 10, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Dec. 25, 1862.

John F. Solomon, com.-sergt., Aug. 13, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. G, Aug. 15, 1863; died at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 16, 1862.

Moses Y. Corwin, hosp. stew., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. K, April 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Horace A. Deans, hosp. stew., Aug. 15, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. I, Oct. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I, April 6, 1863.

Company C.

Herman Townsend, capt., Aug. 13, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 10, 1863.

Chas. M. McDougall, capt., Aug. 13, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Jan. 10, 1863; mustered out with company.

* The date following the rank, in each case, is that of muster into service.

James A. Rogers, 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., Sept. 18, 1862; to 1st lieut., Jan. 10, 1863; mustered out with company.

Anson C. Cranmer, 2d lieut., Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Levi D. Landon, 2d lieut., Aug. 11, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Sept. 18, 1862; mustered out with company.

Company D.

Chas. H. Chase, capt., Aug. 14, 1862; resigned, Dec. 6, 1862.

W. H. Carnochan, capt., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., Nov. 29, 1862; mustered out with company.

Chas. E. Gladding, 1st lieut., Aug. 14, 1862; mustered out with company.

J. W. Brown, 2d lieut., Aug. 14, 1862; discharged, Aug. 11, 1862, to date Aug. 14, 1862.

F. Marion Wells, 2d lieut., Aug. 12, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Dec. 6, 1862; wounded, with loss of leg, at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent in hospital when company mustered out.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.*

One company recruited in Bradford County was assigned to the 137th Regt. of nine months' men, the same being commanded by Capt. Thomas McFarland, and known in the regimental organization as Co. I. Co. A was recruited chiefly in Wayne county, B in Crawford county, C, E, and H in Clinton county, D, F, and G in Butler county, and K in Schuylkill county. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and effected a regimental organization Aug. 25, 1862, by electing the following-named field-officers: Henry M. Bossert, of Clinton county, colonel; Joseph B. Kiddoo, of Allegheny county, lieutenant-colonel; and Charles W. Wingard, of Clinton county, major. A few only of its officers and men had any military experience.

The regiment proceeded to Washington soon after its organization, and reported to Gen. Casey. It encamped near the city, and during its stay there was drilled by officers from the forts. It was assigned to Gen. Hancock's Brigade, Smith's Division, 6th Corps, on Aug. 31, as that corps was marching through Washington after the Bull Run defeat, and about to enter on the Maryland campaign. At Crampton's Gap, in South Mountain, the 137th was first under fire, though it did not assist in carrying the pass.

At the battle of Antietam, Col. Bossert, with Co. I, supported the brigade battery, and, by his coolness under fire, won the thanks of the brigade commander. The main body of the regiment was held in reserve, and after the battle assisted in burying the dead.

At Dam No. 4 of the Potomac it engaged in guard duty and battalion drill. With the brigade, it joined the pursuit after Stuart in his raid into Pennsylvania, commencing its march at midnight and making no halt until it was far into its own State. The pursuit was fruitless, and the command went into camp a few miles from Hagerstown, near the State line. From this point it was moved, near the close of October, into the defenses at Washington, and was encamped to the south of the East Branch of the Potomac, with other new regiments. Here it was thoroughly drilled and disciplined.

When the army reached Fredericksburg, under command of Gen. Burnside, the regiment again took the field, and was posted with four regiments of New Jersey and one of New York troops, all under command of Col. Bossert, at Acquia creek, and charged with guarding the landing and the railroad leading to Fredericksburg. It was ordered to the front from this point, Jan. 20, 1863, to participate in Burnside's second campaign, but on the abandonment of the same the regiment went into camp at Belle Plain. On March 14 Col. Bossert was honorably discharged, and Lieut.-Col. Kiddoo promoted to the vacancy, Maj. Wingard to be lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Delos Walker to be major.

The 137th participated in the Chancellorsville movement, being under a heavy artillery fire from April 27 to the night of May 1, in temporary earthworks erected by itself on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Franklin's crossing. It was on the front on May 2, but no serious fighting transpired before its position, and three days afterwards it returned to camp. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, June 1, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.†

Henry M. Bossert, col., Aug. 25, 1862; resigned, March 14, 1863.

Joseph B. Kiddoo, col., Nov. 1, 1861; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. F, 63d P. V., to lieut.-col., Aug. 25, 1862; to col., March 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Chas. W. Wingard, lieut.-col., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted from maj., March 15, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Delos Walker, maj., Aug. 15, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. B, May 8, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. T. Crispen, adj., Aug. 16, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. C, Aug. 31, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Geo. H. Graham, quar.-mast., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. G, Aug. 28, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Philip R. Palm, surg., Sept. 16, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., 110th P. V., Dec. 19, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Marsh G. Whitney, asst. surg., Aug. 30, 1862; resigned April 1, 1863.

Wm. McPherson, asst. surg., Sept. 12, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Alfred H. Taylor, chap., Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Addison J. Brinker, sergt.-maj., Sept. 7, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. G, Nov. 18, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Adolphus Baker, sergt.-maj., Aug. 25, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Nov. 27, 1862.

Geo. M. Fleming, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 23, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. E, Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

John G. Harrison, com.-sergt., Sept. 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

A. A. Wheelock, hos. stew., Aug. 12, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. C, Aug. 26, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Company I.

Thomas McFarland, capt., Aug. 26, 1862; resigned, Jan. 10, 1863.

Wm. F. Johnson, capt., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

Joseph G. Isenberg, 1st lieut., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

John L. May, 2d lieut., Aug. 20, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The 141st was known as the Bradford regiment; its principal officers were Bradford men, and seven full companies of its roster were recruited in this county, viz., Co. A, Capt. George W. Jackson; B, Capt. Guy H. Watkins; C, Capt. Abram J. Swart; D, Capt. Isaac A. Park; E, Capt. Joseph B. Reeve; I, Capt. Israel P. Spaulding;

* Nine months' service.

† The date following the rank, in each case, is that of muster into service.

K, Capt. Jason Wright. Co. F, Capt. Henry F. Beardsley, was from Susquehanna, as was also Co. G, Capt. James L. Mumford, and Co. H was from Wayne, and commanded by Capt. Tyler.

The regiment was organized Aug. 29, 1862, with the following field-officers: Henry J. Madill, colonel; Guy H. Watkins, lieutenant-colonel; Israel P. Spaulding, major.

On its arrival at Washington, Aug. 30, the booming of the guns in the fight then going on at Bull Run was distinctly heard at the capital. For two days the regiment marched and countermarched among the defenses of Washington, ready to repel an attack of the enemy hourly anticipated. For more than a week after its arrival at Washington the command had no tents, and the days were intensely hot and the nights cool. Rations, too, were scarce, and irregularly issued. These privations and exposures soon told upon the health of the men seriously, nearly 300 being carried to the hospital, and 500 reported unfit for duty. About the middle of September the 141st was assigned to the 1st Brigade, Gen. Robinson commanding, in Birney's (formerly Kearney's) division of the 3d Corps; but the regiment remained in the defenses of Washington until after the conclusion of the Maryland campaign, and made rapid progress in drill and discipline in the mean time.

The regiment endeavored to intercept the rebel Stuart on his raid to Chambersburg, but arrived at White's ford just in time to see his rear-guard disappearing over the opposite hills, Oct. 10. The regiment then encamped near Poolesville, and remained engaged in picket-duty until the movement of the army to Warrenton, in which it joined.

It advanced with Burnside towards Fredericksburg, arriving at Falmouth Nov. 25, where it was ordered to construct permanent winter-quarters. On Dec. 13, Birney's division, after being held in reserve near the head of Franklin's pontoon bridge, at the lower crossing of the Rappahannock, all the early part of the day, at two o'clock, crossed and hastened forward to the relief of the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose fierce fighting was then nearly over. The advance of the enemy was checked, and the 141st and other regiments of the brigade were posted in support of Randolph's battery. The losses of the 141st in this, its first, engagement were 1 killed and 4 wounded. From the evening of the 14th to that of the 15th it occupied, with the 57th Pa., the front, being engaged, under a flag of truce, in burying the dead, and bearing off the wounded from the field, where they had lain exposed to the blasts of winter, with wounds undressed, since the morning of the 13th, suffering intensely. It reoccupied its former camp during the night of the 15th.

Burnside's second campaign opened Feb. 20, 1863, and the 14th moved with its brigade to the river for laying the pontoons, but the rain beginning to fall and the frost to yield, the roads became impassable by reason of the mud, and the campaign was abandoned and the army returned to its winter-quarters.

In the Chancellorsville campaign, which opened on April 28, the brigade, composed of the 57th, 63d, 68th, 105th, 114th, and 141st Pennsylvania Regiments, was commanded by Gen. Charles K. Graham, the corps being under Gen. Sickles. On May 1 the corps moved to the field, taking position near the Chancellor House. During the afternoon, Graham's brigade was ordered to the support of the 12th Corps, then receiving the attack of the enemy. The enemy opened with his artillery on the brigade as it approached his position, killing 1 and wounding 3 in the 141st. Maj. Spaulding received a slight wound, and Lieut.-Col. Watkins' horse was killed just as he was putting his foot in the stirrup to mount him. Early on the morning of May 2, the corps moved to the front, the brigade holding the extreme right of the line and joining the left of the 12th Corps. Birney and Whipple's divisions advanced in the afternoon and drove back the enemy's skirmishers and took some prisoners, but just before dark a terrible musketry fire opened to the right and rear of the advancing divisions. Jackson had borne down upon the 11th Corps unexpectedly, and rolled it up like a scroll, crushing it wherever the most feeble resistance was offered. The two divisions of Birney and Whipple were in a critical position, but darkness favoring, they brushed quietly past the enemy undiscovered. The regiment was finally halted in an open field and detailed for picket-duty. Capt. Tyler gives the following account of that night's experience in a letter: "We picketed on low ground between the two armies, which were within musket range of each other. Suddenly the air was rent with cheers as Ward's brigade charged down the Gordonsville plank-road, driving the enemy from a portion of his line. The crash of musketry and the screech of flying shot and shells made the night hideous. We were between two fires. Shells with their burning fuses streamed in every direction over our heads. Occasionally one would burst in its fiery course, and the sharp whiz and thud of the pieces as they struck the ground in our midst reminded us of our mortality, and gave us a foretaste of the struggle to begin with the dawn of the morrow."

The brigade was attacked at daylight of the 3d, when in column of regiments and unprepared for the shock, and retired somewhat confusedly. It was, however, rapidly reformed in the rear of the Chancellor House, and delivered a counter-charge upon the enemy, who was following closely, as he was crossing an open field towards a wood, and a fierce struggle ensued. The regiment's conduct here was most heroic; it drove the enemy from its front and held him in check until nearly surrounded, when it retired in good order, repeatedly rallying, and pouring destructive volleys into the faces of the sharply-pursuing foe. The entire 3d Corps fought with great persistence and bravery, and suffered severely. The most determined assaults were repelled by it as it slowly retired behind a second line against which the enemy threw his heavy columns in vain, being repulsed with awful slaughter. The line was held until the 6th, when the whole army recrossed the river and the regiment returned to its former camp. Out of 419 officers and men of the regiment who entered the battle, 234 were either killed or wounded, the chief loss being sustained in the desperate charge of the 3d. Capts. Swart and Mumford and Lieut. Logan O. Tyler were among the killed. Lieut.-Col. Watkins was severely wounded and taken prisoner, and Capt. Tyler and Lieuts. Ball, Atkinson, and Hurst were wounded. Gens. Birney and Graham complimented the regiment warmly for its behavior on the 3d.

In Col. Madill's report of this battle he says, "Twelve officers out of 24 were killed or wounded. The officers of the regiment behaved splendidly throughout the whole time, in fact each one vied with the other to see who could best do his duty; and how well they did it the large list of killed and wounded but too clearly tells. Scarcely an officer in the regiment but has a bullet-mark on his person. It is useless to try to particularize any of them, as all behaved with much spirit and bravery during the five days we were under fire. Of the bearing of the men I need scarcely speak, for I saw no disposition in any man while under fire to shrink or avoid duty."

The most fearful baptism of fire and blood through which the 141st passed in its whole history, and in which the laurels it gained by brave and persistent endeavor for the cause of the Union can never fade, was at the battle of Gettysburg. The regiment started on that campaign June 11, and, with its corps, was greeted with enthusiasm by the people along its march. It reached Emmettsburg July 1, and was summoned at once to Gettysburg, where the battle had already opened, the 1st Corps being engaged. It arrived on the field soon after dark, but could light no fires for needed refreshment after a long and fatiguing march. Bates says, "At dawn the regiment was aroused and the brigade formed in line of battle, in column of regiments, doubled on the centre. The 63d was deployed, and moved to the front, where it soon commenced skirmishing. The rest of the brigade maintained its position until afternoon, when it moved out to take position on the Emmettsburg pike, to the right of the peach-orchard. Just as the brigade was deploying the enemy opened with artillery, raking this position of the field with a converging fire. The 141st was temporarily detached from the main line of the brigade, which faced to the west, and was placed in support of batteries occupying the peach-orchard, and facing south. The angle formed in Sickles' line at this point was the most exposed part of the whole field, and as the enemy was preparing to make his grand assault of the day, to break and crush the Union lines, he concentrated upon it the most terrific artillery fire. Fortunately, the regiment occupied a cut in the road leading out to Round Top, and was in a measure shielded from this fire, or it would have been completely annihilated. For two hours it held this exposed situation, while shot and shell screamed and whistled about it. At length the enemy's infantry charged in heavy force along his whole line. Already had his lines reached the fence which skirted the orchard on the south, counting on the capture of the Union guns, when the regiment, which had lain concealed from view, leaped the wall and dashed forward upon the foe. Bewildered by its sudden appearance and firm front, his forces gave ground, and the regiment held its advanced position until the guns could be dragged away by hand to a place of safety, the horses having all been killed. By this time the whole division had become engaged, and the guns being out of the way, the regiment moved to the right and front in order to join the brigade line, and soon connected with the 105th. The enemy's attack was now renewed with overwhelming force, and the Union lines were forced to give way. Though fearfully torn, the regiment preserved a bold front, and again and again rallied and turned upon the enemy, and when met by the 5th Corps, sent to its relief, was still defiant."

Col. Madill in his report says, "I took 200 men and 9 officers into the fight, and lost 145 men and 6 commissioned officers killed and wounded; the largest proportionate loss in the corps in the fight, and, I think, in the army, in this or any other battle. The officers and men are entitled to great credit for their conduct, not one of them failing me under the most trying circumstances. To my officers I am under great obligations for their coolness and efficiency." Capt. Horton says, "It was at the peach-orchard, while fearlessly exposing himself, that we lost the brave Maj. Spaulding, beloved by the whole regiment." "Capts. Tyler, Clark, and Mercur, and Lieut. Brown were all wounded," says Col. Madill. "They behaved with great gallantry, exposing themselves wherever duty called. Capt. Horton, though severely stunned by the concussion of a shell, remained on the field, and I am greatly indebted to him, as he was the only captain left with the regiment." It was held in reserve during the 3d, but suffered some loss during the terrific artillery fire which preceded the last grand charge of the enemy.

The regiment was engaged at Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, and Mine Run in the fall campaign, and lost a number of men in the latter fight, Lieut. James Van Auken being killed. Its winter quarters were near Brandy Station, and during the winter a large number of the sick and wounded returned to duty. Capt. Caspar W. Tyler was promoted to major. Lieut.-Col. Watkins was still disabled by wounds received at Chancellorsville, and was appointed by the president a paymaster in the army and his appointment promptly confirmed by the senate, but he preferred to remain with his regiment, and therefore declined the honorable appointment, and afterwards died, amid the roar and tumult of battle, at the head of his command.

The ranks of the regiment were also strengthened during the winter by the transfer thereto of men from the 105th, 99th, and 110th Pennsylvania Regiments.

The regiment entered the spring campaign of 1864 against Richmond, on May 3, as part of the 4th Division of the 2d Corps, the 3d Corps having been broken up and its men assigned to other corps. It crossed the Rapidan at six o'clock on May 4, and bivouacked for the night on its old battle-ground at Chancellorsville. It skirmished slightly with the enemy's cavalry at Todd's Tavern, the next morning, and at four o'clock P.M. of the same day countermarched hastily along the Brock road to its intersection with the plank road, where it immediately formed line of battle and engaged the enemy, who was striving to get possession of these roads. The battle raged till dark, but the advance of the enemy was checked. At daylight the brigade advanced, and, with the regiment, in turn charged, and carried a line of the enemy's breastworks which he had thrown up during the previous nights. The regiment took in this charge about 50 prisoners and the colors of the 13th North Carolina Regt. The Union line was, however, finally forced back to the Brock road, where it repulsed, with great slaughter, a desperate assault of the enemy.

A more desperate struggle was renewed at Po river with

the enemy, and on the 12th the 2d Corps carried a part of the enemy's works reaching out to the Ny river, making large captures of men and material. The desperate efforts of the enemy to regain his lost ground were most bloodily repulsed. In front of the position occupied by the 141st the large tree stood which was entirely cut off by bullets, which is preserved, as a memorial of the war, at Washington. The enemy were slain by hundreds around this tree. The regiment lost from the 5th to the 18th 9 killed, 98 wounded, and 29 missing.

On May 23, in the afternoon, at the North Anna, the regiment deployed as skirmishers before a redan on the north bank of the river, and charged close up to the works, and just before dark the entire brigade charged and carried the rifle-pits on either flank of the redan, and the colors of the 141st were the first to be planted on the hostile works. The fighting was renewed at Cold Harbor, and at close quarters, a short interval only separating the hostile lines. Grant again moved to the left, leaving the direct road to Richmond, and the regiment crossed the James on the 14th of June, and with the corps moved up towards Petersburg. It participated in the general movement on the rebel works June 18, and in the heat of the charge Lieut.-Col. Watkins, while leading his men, sank to the earth killed by the bullets of the enemy. Lieut. Jones, serving on the brigade staff, was wounded in the breast, his life being fortunately and somewhat singularly preserved by a small memorandum-book which he carried in his breast-pocket. A Minie-ball was found completely buried in the book. Besides these officers, there were also nine men wounded.

Maj. Tyler took command of the regiment, and was soon after promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Capt. Horton as major. The regiment, on July 1, numbered but 170, and but 7 officers were left of the original 39. One of its officers wrote, about this time, "The old division is now principally in heaven and in hospitals;" and he might have added, truthfully, "the balance is on its way there."

At Deep Bottom the regiment was engaged on July 26, but returned to be present at the springing of the mine. From this time up to the middle of December the 141st was actively engaged in the various movements about the lines of Petersburg and the railroads leading therefrom, and shared fully in the hardships and severe fighting entailed thereby. During the winter it was posted at the front, near Fort Hell, and was engaged in fatigue and picket duty.

After the engagement at Yellow House, Lieut.-Col. Tyler, in a letter to the Towanda *Reporter*, gave a history of the regiment, in which he summarized the engagements and losses of the same up to that time. There had been sixteen engagements, counting the three days at Chancellorsville and the continued battles at Spottsylvania and before Petersburg one,—whereas they would more justly be counted as a dozen different engagements. They were Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Morris Farm, Mine Run, Battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Yellow House. In these engagements 600 men had been killed, wounded, and found missing; 5 commissioned officers were killed, 21 wounded, and 1, missing, was then a prisoner in Richmond; 79 enlisted men were killed, 448 wounded, and 46 were reported missing. Beside the killed, 50 men had died of wounds received in action. At the date of the letter, the regiment had present, fit for duty, 14 commissioned officers and 184 enlisted men; its total strength, present and absent, being 413.

On February 29, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Tyler was honorably discharged, and Major Horton succeeded to the command, Captain Charles Mercur being promoted to major. The spring campaign opened on March 27, the regiment going into action with the division, and driving the enemy's skirmishers into his main works. It was again at the fore April 6, winning new laurels at the hotly-contested battle of Sailor's Creek. When the rebel army surrendered on the 9th, the 141st lay across its line of retreat, ready to strike again, if need be. It retired to Clover Hill at night, rested there till the 11th, and then commenced its march for Washington, where it went into camp. On the 28th of May, the recruits whose term of service had not expired were transferred to the 57th Regiment, and the remainder of the 141st were mustered out of service, "covered with glory as with a garment."

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Henry J. Madill, col., Sept. 5, 1862; brev. brig.-gen., Dec. 2, 1864; brev. maj.-gen., March 13, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; discharged, June 11, 1869, to date May 28, 1865.

Guy H. Watkins, lieut.-col., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. B, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Casper W. Tyler, lieut.-col., Aug. 27, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. H, to maj., June 22, 1864; to lieut.-col., July 4, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 1, 1865.

Joseph H. Horton, lieut.-col., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. A, March 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Israel P. Spaulding, maj., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. I, Dec. 10, 1862; died, July 28, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Charles Mercur, maj., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. K, Feb. 28, 1865; not mustered.

Daniel W. Searle, adjt., Aug. 27, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. H, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged, June 2, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Elisha Brainard, adjt., Aug. 27, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. F, July 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Robert N. Torrey, quar.-mast., Sept. 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Oct. 24, 1864.

Charles D. Cash, quar.-mast., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt.-maj., June 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. Church, surg., Dec. 4, 1861; promoted from asst. surg., 110th P. V., Sept. 10, 1862; discharged by special order, Sept. 22, 1864.

Fred. C. Dennison, surg., March 4, 1863; promoted from asst. surg., Dec. 13, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Ezra P. Allen, asst. surg., Sept. 4, 1862; promoted to surg., 83d P. V., Dec. 13, 1862.

Jno. W. Thompson, asst. surg., Sept. 12, 1862; died, July 4, 1864.

Wellington G. Beyerle, asst. surg., Dec. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

David Craft, chap., Aug. 24, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 11, 1863.

Andrew Barr, chap., Feb. 1, 1864; died at Coatesville, Pa., April 11, 1864.

Lilbum J. Robbins, sergt.-maj., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. B, Jan. 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Henry U. Jones, sergt.-maj., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt., Co. B, Aug. 31, 1863; to 1st lieut., Co. B, Dec. 5, 1863.

* The date following the rank in each case is that of muster into service.

Joseph G. Fell, sergt.-maj., Aug. 19, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. C, Aug. 29, 1862; died, July 17, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National cemetery, sec. B, grave 46.

Martin O. Codding, quar.-mast. sergt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. B, to sergt.-maj., Dec. 17, 1863; to quar.-mast. sergt., Jan. 25, 1865; com. 2d lieut., Co. C, April 19, 1865; not mustered out with regiment.

C. J. Eastabrook, com.-sergt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Dec. 31, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Chas. M. Morey, com.-sergt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. D, Oct. 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 28, 1862.

Isaac S. Clark, hos. stwd., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. D, Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Michael G. Hill, prin. mus., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. H, Dec. 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Gilbert B. Stewart, prin. mus., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted from mus., Co. G, Dec. 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Company A.

George W. Jackson, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; resigned, Oct. 31, 1862.

Joseph H. Horton, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; promoted from 1st lieut., Dec. 18, 1862; to lieut.-col., March 18, 1865.

Joseph H. Hurst, capt., Aug. 18, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 1st lieut., Feb. 16, 1863; to capt., April 1, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent on detached service at muster-out.

James W. Anderson, 1st lieut., Aug. 10, 1862; promoted from cor. to sergt., Feb. 20, 1863; to 1st sergt., Nov. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut., April 22, 1865; mustered out with company.

Wm. T. Horton, 2d lieut., Aug. 21, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 22, 1862.

James Van Auken, 2d lieut., Aug. 18, 1862; promoted from sergt., Feb. 16, 1862; killed at Morris Farm, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.

Company B.

Guy H. Watkins, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted to lieut.-col., Sept. 1, 1862.

Wm. T. Davies, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Sept. 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 23, 1863.

Benjamin M. Peck, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut., Dec. 10, 1862; to capt., Dec. 5, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; mustered out with company.

Henry Keeler, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., Dec. 10, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Feb. 9, 1863.

Henry U. Jones, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt.-major, Dec. 5, 1863; mustered out with company.

Company C.

Abram J. Swart, capt., Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Wm. J. Cole, capt., Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; promoted from 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 27, 1864.

George W. Kilmer, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., Aug. 23, 1862; to 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; to capt., Aug. 8, 1864; wounded at Morris Farm, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 27, 1864, to April 14, 1865; mustered out with company.

Harry G. Goff, 2d lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; discharged, Nov. 16, 1862.

Company D.

Isaac A. Park, capt., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged by special order, April 22, 1863.

Thomas Ryon, capt., Aug. 23, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Dec. 26, 1863; discharged by special order, Aug. 6, 1864.

Marcus E. Warner, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; to capt., Dec. 20, 1864; mustered out with company.

Henry J. Hudson, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 1st sergt., Dec. 5, 1863; to 1st lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out with company.

Morgan Lewis, 2d lieut., Aug. 23, 1862; discharged by special order, Feb. 10, 1863.

Company E.

Joseph B. Reeve, capt., Aug. 26, 1862; resigned, Dec. 10, 1862.

John F. Clark, capt., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Jan. 1, 1863; resigned, June 16, 1864.

Mason Long, capt., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 2d lieut., Feb. 16, 1863; to 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; to capt., Dec. 20, 1864; mustered out with company.

Stephen Evans, 1st lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Feb. 16, 1863; resigned, Nov. 3, 1863.

John M. Jackson, 1st lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; promoted to sergt., Feb. 19, 1863; to 1st sergt., June 1, 1863; 1st lieut., Jan. 24, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; mustered out with company.

George C. Page, 2d lieut., Aug. 25, 1862; resigned, Dec. 29, 1862.

Company I.

Israel P. Spaulding, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted to maj., Dec. 10, 1862.

Edwin A. Spaulding, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted to 1st lieut., Dec. 10, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; discharged, Dec. 16, 1864.

John G. Brown, capt., Aug. 21, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 2d lieut., Dec. 10, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; capt., Jan. 24, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; mustered out with company.

Charles Mercur, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., Dec. 10, 1862; transferred to Co. K, Jan. 5, 1863.

John S. Frink, 1st lieut., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from sergt. to 2d lieut., Dec. 26, 1864; 1st lieut., Jan. 24, 1865; mustered out with company.

Company K.

Jason K. Wright, capt., Aug. 20, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 2, 1862.

Charles Mercur, capt., Aug. 22, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., March 2, 1863; commissioned major, Feb. 28, 1865,—not mustered; brevet major, April 9, 1865; mustered out with company.

Henry R. Dunham, 1st lieut., Aug. 20, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 9, 1862.

Beebe Gerould, 1st lieut., Aug. 26, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Dec. 5, 1863; mustered out with company.

John S. Diefenbach, 2d lieut., Aug. 20, 1862; died, Oct. 11, 1862.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GUY H. WATKINS.

In an obituary notice of Col. Watkins, written by the chaplain of the 141st Regiment, it is said:

"He was among the most honorable of men in civil life, and of the most patriotic in the service of his country. Always a zealous advocate of liberty to all men, to the cause of which he brought the support of no ordinary talent, bold and fearless in the defense of his principles, apparently entirely without personal political ambition, he had so endeared himself to the people of his county that his own reticence could not have stayed his preferment. In the practice of the law (a partner of Hon. David Wilmot), no man of his age was ever more admired and respected by the bar and bench of Bradford County, none ever more completely held the entire confidence of the people. While thus ascending rapidly the ladder of professional fame, in the full enjoyment of a very lucrative practice, his term of office as district attorney unexpired, he yielded to his high sense of a man's duty to his country, and engaged in raising troops to fill his regiment. At one of his meetings for recruiting he said, 'I never had the conscience to ask any man to go to the war until I was prepared to go myself. *Boys, I am going!* A man has to die but once, and I had as lief die on the battle-field for my country, in a just cause, as to die at home in my bed.' . . . During the fight at Fredericksburg he languished in his bed with fever, from which he had barely recovered in time to share in the perils of Chancellorsville, where he received a ball through the right lung (in most cases fatal). He rejoined his command long before his full recovery from that wound, and so fully convinced were the officers and men of the regiment that he would never again be able to endure the exposures and privations of active field duty, they joined in urging him to accept the commission of paymaster tendered him by the president. He declined to do so, alleging he would soon be able to serve his country

better in the field. His health so far improved that the opening campaign of 1864 found him in command of his regiment, and from May 5, the opening battle of the Wilderness, until his death, he fought and marched with it day and night. . . . Although he lived two hours after receiving the fatal shot, he expired in the line of battle, under the very guns of his country's foes, surrounded by his command, veterans of many a hard-fought field, so accustomed to the ravages of death as to become indifferent to its scenes, but who now wept bitterly as they beheld the expiring struggle of their noble leader, who refused to be taken to the rear, preferring to die among his comrades. . . . Time can never efface the memory of Lieut.-Col. Guy H. Watkins from the hearts of those who knew him. The pen of the historian will inscribe his name high on the roll of honor, the halo of glory which emblazoned his rude dying pillow will be effulgent forever. The tenement of clay, the marble spire which marks his last resting-place, will perish and pass away, but the memory and fame of the noble dead are imperishable—immortal."

THE SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Pennsylvania was required to furnish three regiments of cavalry by the call of the president of July 2, 1862. The 17th was one of these regiments, and was recruited as follows: Co. A, in Beaver county; B, in Susquehanna county; C, in Lancaster county; D, in Bradford and Susquehanna counties; E, in Lebanon county; F, in Cumberland county; G, in Franklin county; H, in Schuylkill county; I, in Perry county and the city of Philadelphia; K, in Luzerne county; L, in Montgomery and Chester counties; and M, in Wayne county. The regiment was organized Oct. 18, at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, and the following officers were elected: Josiah H. Kellogg, colonel; John B. McAllister, lieutenant-colonel; David B. Hartranft, Coe Durland, and Reuben R. Reinhold, majors. Col. Kellogg was a captain in the 1st United States Cavalry, and a few of the officers and men had served in the Mexican war, but the greater portion of the regiment were inexperienced in military duty, being mostly farmers, lumbermen, and mechanics, but a great number were excellent horsemen. A few days subsequent to its organization the regiment moved to Camp McClellan, a little way north of Harrisburg, where sabres and pistols were issued, and, a few days later, horses and equipments, and Col. Kellogg at once put forth the most strenuous efforts to perfect the drill and discipline of his command.

The regiment moved to Washington, Nov. 25, and for several days was encamped on East Capitol Hill, and then was ordered to the front. It was first under fire at Occoquan, Va., where, on Dec. 22, it encountered Hampton's Cavalry Legion, and, after a sharp skirmish, was driven and pursued some distance across the Occoquan creek. Here three companies, C, D, and I, under Maj. Reinhold, were detailed to picket the creek from Occoquan to Wolf Run shoals. Roving parties of rangers harassed them, and the right of the line was attacked by a superior force on the 25th and 26th, but which was repulsed, and some prisoners taken.

On the 27th the enemy attempted to cross the creek, at the telegraph road to Occoquan, with cavalry and artillery, but Maj. Reinhold, with his three companies, successfully frustrated their attempts.

Having been reinforced by a detachment of the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. Reinhold crossed the next morning to reconnoitre, and fell in with Stuart's rebel cavalry, which at once attacked, and, being overpowered, the command was forced to retire and recross the creek. The detachment rejoined the regiment Jan. 5, 1863, near Stafford Court-House. Here the 17th was assigned to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division, where it was associated with the 6th New York, 6th United States, and 8th Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Thomas C. Devin, in which it served throughout its term of three years. Cos. C and I, under Capt. Spera, performed escort duty for Gen. Meade, of the 5th Corps, from Feb. 18 till after the battle of Chancellorsville, and during that engagement were kept busy in the transmission of orders.

The 17th was one of the only three cavalry regiments accompanying Hooker on the Chancellorsville campaign, Stoneman and Averill having the major part of that arm of the service with them on their raid in the rear of the enemy.

Under Gen. Pleasonton the 17th aided materially in checking the rout of the 11th Corps on the evening of May 2, when outflanked and crushed by Jackson, and turning back the victorious enemy from his advantage and attempt to sever the Union army and gain its only line of retreat. But few troops were in position to stay Jackson's course, when Pleasonton, who had been supporting Sickles in his demonstration on the flank and rear of Jackson, was returning with the 8th and 17th towards the centre. He reached the breastworks just as the hordes of Jackson were approaching that part of the field. Pleasonton, divining the condition of affairs by the disorder in the Union lines, ordered Maj. Keenan, of the 8th, to charge with all his force, and with impetuosity, full upon the head of the advancing rebel column, though he knew the execution of the order would involve the sacrifice of that gallant regiment. But it would check for the moment the rebel onslaught, thereby giving him time to bring up his artillery and thus interpose a more effectual barrier. Gen. Pleasonton says of this movement, "I immediately ran up this battery of mine at a gallop, put it into position, ordered it unlimbered, and double-shotted with canister, and directed the men to aim at the ground-line of the parapet that the 11th Corps had thrown up, about two hundred yards off. Our artillery, as a general-rule, over-shoot, and I ordered them to fire low, because the shot would ricochet. I then set to work with two squadrons of the remaining regiment (the 17th Pennsylvania) to clear this field of fugitives, and to stop what cannon and ammunition we could and put them in position, and I managed to get twenty-two guns loaded, double-shotted, and aiming on the space in front of us for about a quarter or a half a mile, where the whole woods appeared to be alive with large bodies of men. This was just at dusk. I had ordered those pieces not to fire unless I gave the word, because I wanted the effect of an immense shock. There was an immense body of men, and I wanted the whole weight of metal to check them. I was about to give the word 'fire' when one of the soldiers at a piece said, 'General, that is our flag.' I said to one of my aids, 'Mr. Thompson, ride forward there at once, and let me know what flag that is.' He then went to within about one hundred yards, and those people cried out, 'Come on! We are

friends.' He started to move on, when the whole line of woods blazed with musketry, and they commenced leaping over the parapet and charged on the guns; and about the same time I saw from eight to ten rebel battle-flags run up along the whole line. I immediately gave the order to fire, and the fire actually swept the men away; it seemed to blow those men in front clear over the parapet. We had this fight between musketry and artillery there for nearly an hour. At one time they got within fifty yards of the guns. The two squadrons of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry were left, and were all raw men, new troops, and all I could do with them was to make a show. I formed them in a single line, with sabres drawn, with orders to charge in case the enemy came to the guns. They sat in the rear of the guns, and I have no doubt the rebels took them for the head of a heavy column, as the country sloped back behind them, and they could not see what was back of them." And so artillery, supported by a single line of raw cavalry, checked and held the onset of Stonewall Jackson's trained troops, inspired by success. It was a severe ordeal for the 17th, but the steady front it presented saved the day, and Hooker was enabled to reform his torn columns and present once more an unbroken front. Sickles' troops came up early in the evening and took a position in support of the guns, and relieved the regiment. Gen. Pleasonton, in a general order, complimented the 17th for its coolness, and said it had "excited the highest admiration."

The cavalry under Buford and Gregg, on June 9, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly and Kelley's fords, and attacked the enemy's cavalry, supported by his infantry, the 17th participating in the engagement, which lasted the greater part of the day. The rebels moved up a heavy force, and the Union cavalry retired, the 17th being the rear-guard and under a heavy artillery fire. The regiment picketed the line of the river from Beverly Ford to Sulphur Springs, while the main body of the army marched northward, rejoining its division on the 15th. It met the enemy again half a mile west of Middleburg early on the morning of the 21st, repelled his attack, and drove him in the direction of Upperville, and near that town charged his left flank under a heavy artillery fire, and finally drove him in confusion.

At Gettysburg Buford met the enemy on the morning of July 1, and opened that terrible series of bloody battles. Gen. Pleasonton says, "Buford, with his 4000 cavalry, attacked Hill, and for four hours splendidly resisted his advance, until Reynolds and Howard were able to hurry to the front and give their assistance. To the intrepidity, courage, and fidelity of Gen. Buford and his brave division the country and the army owe the field of Gettysburg."

The cavalry, during the remainder of the battles of the 2d and 3d, was active in preventing flanking movements of the enemy and protecting the lines of communication with the base of supply. On the 6th the enemy was encountered west of Boonsboro', and driven from his position, after a sharp fight, and on the following day he renewed the attack, but was again driven, the 17th Pennsylvania and 9th New York having a severe fight on the skirmish-line with him.

The cavalry was exceedingly active in the fall campaign. Capt. Theodore W. Bean, in his manual of the 17th, thus summarizes the action of the regiment therein: "At Raccoon Ford you left your horses under shelter, and rushed to the support of your brothers in arms (4th New York), who were gallantly struggling against fearful odds, and, under a murderous fire of grape and canister from the enemy, saved them from capture, re-established the line, and held it until relieved by the 12th Army Corps; for which you received the special commendation of the division commander. In the subsequent movements of the same year, when the wily rebel chief proposed to flank the Army of the Potomac, and thus gain possession of the capital, history will accord to the regiment an honorable association with the commands that beat back his advance at Morton's Ford, Stevensburg, Brandy Station, and Oak Hill, where, holding the extreme left of the line, you skillfully changed front as a distinctive organization, by direction of your immediate commander, anticipating a well-intended surprise, and repulsing, with heavy loss, a reckless charge of cavalry, for which the enemy at that time were notorious. In the counter-movements of the campaign, closing with the battle of Bealton Station and Rickeysville, the occupation of the line on the Rapidan, and the indecisive engagement at Mine Run, the regiment was present, bearing its share of the toils, and sustained its proportion of the losses, and, with the command, went into winter-quarters on the battle-beaten plains of Culpepper."

A detachment of 200 of the regiment, under Capt. Spera, participated in the raid of Kilpatrick on and about Richmond in February and March, 1864.

In the campaign of 1864 of General Grant on Richmond, the 17th was actively and honorably engaged. The brigade fought dismounted on May 6, foiling the enemy's attempts to turn the left flank of the Union army, and being heavily engaged the entire day. On the 8th, the 17th suffered severely while holding the Spottsylvania road against the repeated attacks of the rebels. The 5th Corps relieved the regiment. On the 9th, Sheridan's grand raid towards Richmond began. At Yellow House the 17th, dismounted, was of the charging column, and drove the enemy, and at night picketed the line, nearly reaching to the rebel fortifications of Richmond. The 1st Division repaired Meadow bridge, which had been destroyed, and the 17th led the column in crossing in the face of the enemy's infantry and artillery on the opposite side, and then delivered a most determined charge, driving him from his works in haste and confusion. While the battle was raging a furious thunder-storm arose, adding to the terror of the scene. Lieut. Joseph E. Shultz was killed in the charge, being shot through the heart and expiring instantly.

Sheridan rejoined the army near Chesterfield Station on the 25th.

On the 28th two squadrons of the regiment were sent towards Hanover, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and on the 30th, while endeavoring to open communication with the left of the army, brought on the battle of Bethesda Church. That same day the regiment was engaged near Old Church Tavern, where Lieut. John Anglun, regimental quartermaster, was killed, and Capt. William Tice wounded. At Cold Harbor the regiment, holding the left of the line,

charged dismounted, and in its first advance was repulsed, suffering severe loss, but renewed the charge and routed the enemy, and held the captured position against successive attempts at recapture, punishing the enemy with great loss.

At daylight of June 1 he made a most desperate assault, determined upon victory, but being allowed to come within short range, was swept away by artillery and the fire of the repeating carbines of the cavalry, the ground being covered with his dead. From this point Sheridan moved towards Lynchburg. On June 10 the 17th returned to the Spottsylvania battle-ground, from which it brought away 35 wounded Union soldiers, found in a famishing condition in a field-hospital. On rejoining the column at Trevillian Station, where Sheridan was hotly engaged, the 17th was immediately sent to the front, and during the 11th and 12th endured hard fighting, losing heavily. Finding the enemy in superior numbers, Sheridan returned. The 17th was engaged near White House Landing on the 21st, at Jones' Bridge on the 23d, and at Charles City Court-House on the 24th, sustaining considerable loss in each engagement.

It was actively engaged in all of Sheridan's movements in and about the lines before Petersburg, and around Richmond, from this time until the opening of the Shenandoah Valley campaign, in which it also participated.

Sheridan was appointed to the command of the army in that valley early in August, and the 1st and 3d Divisions of cavalry were sent to his aid. Maj. Reinhold resigned and was honorably discharged on the arrival of the 17th in the valley, and Capt. Weidner H. Spera was commissioned to succeed him.

On the evening of Aug. 11, the enemy making a stand in his retreat, the 17th, having the advance in the pursuit, charged, and after an obstinate resistance dislodged him from his position, and he retreated rapidly up the valley. On the 16th the enemy attacked the pickets of the brigade, the 17th holding the centre of the brigade line; but the division was at once moved, and the confident rebels repulsed, losing 2 battle-flags and 300 taken prisoners by the Union force. Gen. Devin, then commanding the division, was wounded.

On the 25th the enemy was met again at Kearneysville, where his infantry was doubled up and thrown into the utmost confusion. The Union forces retired in the direction of Shepherdstown, and when near that place the enemy attacked Custer's division. In order to divert attention from Custer, the 17th charged upon the enemy's flank, and dashing down a narrow road in column of fours, it drove a body of his infantry into the woods and created consternation in his ranks. In this charge Lieut. James Potter was killed. For three weeks the skirmishing was almost constant, the 17th being engaged at Smithfield on the 29th; at White Post, Sept. 1; at the Berryville and Buncetown crossing of the Opequan, Sept. 7, in which Capt. Martin R. Reinhold was killed; and at Bunker Hill on the 13th.

At noon of the 18th Sheridan assumed the offensive, the cavalry moving quietly without the sound of the bugle, and encamped for the night a mile east of Summit Point, where it drew 60 rounds of ammunition per man, all regimental baggage and supply trains being sent to Harper's Ferry. At one o'clock on the morning of the 19th the reveille was sounded, and before daylight the battle had opened. The 1st Division drove the enemy from his position at the ford of the Opequan on the Stevenson Station road, and the fighting was "lovely along the whole line," Sheridan having attacked with his entire army. Within half a mile of the Valley pike, near the station, the enemy massed his cavalry to dispute Averill's advance. Gen. Devin charged with his brigade, the 17th in advance, and drove him in confusion towards Winchester, and opened the way for the junction of Torbert's and Averill's commands. The enemy's lines were again charged and driven from their position, the fighting being severe. Gen. Sheridan reported he had attacked Gen. Early's forces, and, "after a most desperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester and capturing about 2500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 battle-flags, and the most of his wounded."

The regiment was after the battle posted at Winchester, where it was employed in guarding against the attacks of guerrillas, and in keeping open communication with the base of supplies. A detachment of the 17th was sent to Martinsburg, Oct. 15, under Maj. Spera, and while there was ordered to escort Gen. Sheridan to the front, when the battle opened,

"With Sheridan twenty miles away,"

and with him performed the noted ride,* rendered famous by T. Buchanan Read, and participated in the battle that crushed Early's forces, and drove his broken and shattered columns out of the valley. The detachment returned to Winchester on the 20th with dispatches, and on the 27th the regiment was relieved and rejoined the division.

Gen. Torbert led his command on Dec 19 by Front Royal into the Valley of Virginia, and meeting the enemy on the 22d, at White's Ford, drove him, and again the day following near Gordonsville; but finding his infantry in force, was obliged to fall back.

* Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester the night of Oct. 18. The escort encamped at Mill creek, a mile south of the town, with orders to be in readiness to move at five o'clock in the morning following. Rapid artillery firing was heard in the direction of the front very early in the morning, and about eight A.M. the general came riding leisurely along, remarking that the firing was no doubt occasioned by a reconnoisance which had been ordered for that morning. But, shortly after passing Milltown, fugitives from the field put another and more serious interpretation to the heavy cannonade. At once all trains going to and returning from the front were ordered to be parked to the right and left of the road near Milltown. Maj. Spera was ordered by the general to take twenty men, with the best horses of the escort, and follow him, as he was going to "move lively" to the front. At the same time he ordered Cols. Thorn and Alexander to do "what they could in stemming the tide of fugitives."

On the way up the pike towards Newton, the crowds of men and wagons thickened, until the multitude became almost a jam, so much so it was impossible to keep the pike, and Gen. Sheridan struck to the left of the road, dashing through fields and over fences and ditches. He spoke to few, occasionally crying out, "Face the other way, boys!"

On arriving upon the field, the general struck to the right of the road, where were Gens. Wright, Getty, and members of his own staff, one of whom remarked, "General, I suppose Jubal Early intends driving you out of the valley." "What!" exclaimed Sheridan, with his peculiarly forcible and pungent style, "drive me out of the valley—three corps of infantry and all my cavalry? I'll lick him before night!" and he did, redeeming the field most gloriously.

The 17th was of the rear-guard in the retreat, and successfully held the enemy in check in his repeated attacks on the line. Lieut. Alfred F. Lee was killed in repelling one of these attacks. The regiment went into permanent quarters in the vicinity of Winchester, and scouted and performed picket duty during the winter, detachments occasionally going out against roving bands of the enemy.

On Dec. 27, Col. Kellogg was honorably discharged, and Lieut.-Col. Anderson promoted to the vacancy, Maj. Durland being promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Capts. Luther B. Kurtz and William Thompson as majors.

On Feb. 24, 1865, Sheridan led the cavalry in a grand raid upon the James River canal and other communications of Richmond, wherein great destruction was wrought in the lines of transportation and rebel supplies. Of this raid the general himself says, "There perhaps never was a march performed where nature offered such impediments and showed herself in such gloom as this; incessant rain, deep and almost impassable streams, swamps and mud were encountered and overcome with a cheerfulness on the part of the troops that was truly admirable. To every officer and man of the 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions I return my sincere thanks for patriotic, unmurmuring, and soldierly conduct."

Sheridan reached the army on March 26, before Petersburg, just as it was moving on its last campaign, and at once took the van of the triumphant forces. At Stony creek the cavalry became engaged, the 2d Brigade hastening forward to the support of Davies' Division, which was forced back, the 17th losing a number wounded and missing in the engagement. On April 1, at daylight, the Union lines charged the enemy's works, the division capturing 600 prisoners and 2 battle-flags. The loss in the 17th was severe, Capt. James Ham being among the killed, and Capts. English, Donehue, Reinhold, and Lieut. Anglun were among the wounded. Rapid marching and hard fighting continued until the 6th, when Gen. Ewell and one wing of the rebel army was captured; from that point to Appomattox Court-House a running fight was kept up with the enemy's advance till the whole rebel army laid down its arms. The cavalry under Sheridan contributed largely to this joyful result, and the 17th sustained its hard-earned reputation for gallantry to the last shot of the last skirmish.

From Appomattox the regiment returned to Petersburg, and after a week's rest marched to the vicinity of Washington, where it remained in camp till June 16, when it was mustered out of service. A detachment of the regiment, however, was consolidated with parts of the 1st and 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming the 2d Provisional Cavalry, and remained in service till Aug. 7, when it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

Gen. Devin says, in his farewell order to the 17th Cavalry, "In five successive campaigns, and in over three-score engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Your gallant deeds will be ever fresh in the memory of your comrades of the Iron Brigade and the 1st Division. Soldiers, farewell!"

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Josiah H. Kellogg, col., Nov. 19, 1862; resigned, Dec. 2, 1864.

James Q. Anderson, col., Sept. 6, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. A, to maj., June 13, 1863; to lieut.-col., April 30, 1864; to col., Jan. 23, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

John B. McAllister, lieut.-col., Oct. 7, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. I, Nov. 6, 1862; resigned, May 31, 1863.

Coe Durland, lieut.-col., Oct. 23, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. M, to maj., Nov. 20, 1862; to lieut.-col., Feb. 13, 1865; brev. col., March 13, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

David B. Hartranft, maj , Oct. 14, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. L, Nov. 20, 1862; resigned, Jan. 11, 1863.

Reuben P. Reinhold, maj., Oct. 2, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. E, Oct. 22, 1862; resigned, Aug. 9, 1864.

Weidner H. Spera, maj., Oct. 24, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. C, Aug. 10, 1864; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Luther B. Kurtz, maj., Oct. 30, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. G, Feb. 13, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Wm. Thompson, maj., Nov. 1, 1862; promoted from capt., Co. H, Feb. 13, 1865; brev. lieut.-col., March 13, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Perry J. Tate, adj., Sept. 23, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. E, Nov. 20, 1862; resigned, May 31, 1863.

James A. Clark, adj., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. K, Nov. 6, 1863; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

John Anglun, quar.-mast., Oct. 2, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. K, Nov. 21, 1862; killed at Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30, 1864.

Edwin A. Bean, quar.-mast., Sept. 17, 1862; promoted from sergt., Co. L, July 22, 1864; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Henry M. Donehue, com. sub., Sept. 6, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. A, Nov. 19, 1862; to capt., Co. B, Dec. 29, 1862.

John P. Ross, com. sub., Sept. 6, 1862; promoted from com.-sergt., Co. A, to com.-sergt., Nov. 1, 1862; to com. sub., May 26, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Isaac Walborn, surg., Jan. 10, 1863; resigned, Sept. 28, 1863.

Thad. S. Gardner, surg., Aug. 2, 1862; promoted from asst. surg., 62d P. V., Oct. 23, 1863; resigned, April 6, 1864.

Geo. B. Pomeroy, surg., April 8, 1863; promoted from asst. surg., 110th P. V., May 2, 1864; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Jas. B. Moore, asst. surg., Oct. 23, 1862; resigned, July 18, 1863.

J. Wilson De Witt, asst. surg., April 10, 1863; discharged by general order, June 25, 1865.

Henry A. Wheeler, chap., Nov. 21, 1862; resigned, March 8, 1863.

Robert S. Morton, chap., March 24, 1865; discharged by general order, June 25, 1865.

Samuel M. Drew, vet. surg., June 4, 1863; discharged, Aug. 7, to date Jan. 16, 1865.

Jerome I. Stanton, sen. maj., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., Co. B, June 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment, June 16, 1865.

Isaac N. Grubb, sen. maj., Sept. 26, 1862; promoted from corp., Co. I, Aug. 23, 1863; to 1st lieut., Co. I, July 22, 1864.

Stanley N. Mitchell, sen. maj., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. B, Aug. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut., Co. D, Dec. 28, 1864.

James Brannon, sen. maj., Sept. 22, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. M, July 21, 1864; to 2d lieut., Co. M, June 10, 1865.

Geo. S. Drexler, sen. maj., Sept. 26, 1862; promoted from quar.-mast. sergt., Co. I, Nov. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. I, Aug. 25, 1864.

Thomas H. Boyd, quar.-mast. sergt., Oct. 6, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. I, Jan. 1, 1865; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

John A. English, com.-sergt., Sept. 6, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. A, May 26, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Henry J. Tarble, hosp. stew., Sept. 22, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. M, Oct. 4, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Peter F. Clark, hosp. stew., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. K, March 1, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

John M. Furman, hosp. stew., Oct. 3, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. D, Nov. 20, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, April 11, 1863.

* The date following the rank in each case is that of muster into service.

James N. Smith, hosp. stewd., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. B, April 9, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

Thomas Lawrence, saddler, Sept. 30, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. K, April 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. C. Walker, saddler, Oct. 3, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. M, Nov. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. M, April 6, 1863.

James Hyde, chief bugler, Feb. 28, 1864; promoted from bugler, Co. B, Nov. 1, 1864; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Jonathan M. Darrow, farrier, Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. B, Nov. 1, 1862; transferred to Co. B, May 26, 1863.

Company D.

Charles Ames, capt., Oct. 28, 1862; resigned, May 22, 1863.

Warren F. Simrell, capt., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. B, July 22, 1864; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Charles F. Williard, 1st lieut., Oct. 4, 1862; resigned, April 7, 1863.

Johnson Rogers, 1st lieut., Oct. 30, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., Nov. 1, 1863; discharged by general order, June 20, 1865.

Stanley N. Mitchell, 2d lieut., Sept. 21, 1862; promoted from sergt.-maj., Dec. 28, 1864; discharged, May 15, 1865.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was one of the regiments of nine months' drafted militia, called into the service in November, 1862. The regiment was composed of men from the counties of Bradford, Juniata, Lycoming, Somerset, and Tioga, Cos. B, C, D, and G being wholly or in most part filled up in Bradford County. The regimental organization was effected about Nov. 15, Everard Bierer, of Fayette county, being appointed colonel; Theophilus Humphrey, of Bradford County, lieutenant-colonel; and Robert C. Cox, of Tioga county, major. Col. Bierer had served as captain in the 11th Reserve Regiment, and had been appointed commandant of Camp Curtin, with the rank of colonel, Oct. 28. Nov. 27 the regiment left camp for Washington by rail; thence by water to Norfolk, and thence by rail to Suffolk, Va., where it was assigned to Spinola's Brigade of Ferry's Division, Gen. Dix commanding the department. A school for instruction of officers was at once established, and drill thoroughly prosecuted.

The regiment does not appear to have been in any important engagements, though it was of Gen. Prince's force, sent to relieve Gen. Foster, besieged at Washington, N. C., on Tar river, and was one of the two regiments which landed therefrom to storm the Hill's Point battery, both being withdrawn before the assault was made. It then proceeded with Spinola's Keystone Brigade, of which it formed a part, to break the rear lines of the enemy investing Gen. Foster, but Spinola again withdrew. A gunboat having in the mean time run past the batteries, Gen. Foster ran down and returned to Newbern, and took command in person, concentrated his troops, and marched to the relief of the beleagured garrison, when the siege was hastily raised by the rebel force, which retreated.

The brigade was then posted at Washington, N. C., for the defense of the place, and on May 29 Col. Bierer relieved Spinola of the command.

The regiment returned, with the brigade, to Fortress Monroe, near the close of June, where the 171st remained till July 11, when it marched to Boonesboro', and thence to a pass in the South mountain, where it remained until Lee had escaped into Virginia. It then proceeded to Frederick, and on Aug. 3 was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 6th to the 8th of that month.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Everard Bierer, col., Nov. 18, 1862; discharged, to date Aug. 8, 1863.

Theophilus Humphrey, lieut.-col., Nov. 19, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Robert C. Cox, maj., Nov. 19, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Samuel D. Sturgis, adj., Nov. 21, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Isaac J. Post, quar.-mast., Oct. 17, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. A, 151st P. V., Nov. 22, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Thos. B. Lashells, surg., Dec. 6, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Thomas C. Pollock, asst. surg., Oct. 29, 1862; discharged, Dec. 30, 1862.

Wm. B. Hull, asst. surg., Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

John B. Culver, asst. surg., May 26, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

N. B. Critchfield, chap., Nov. 28, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

A. E. Chamberlain, sen. maj., Nov. 2, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. B, Nov. 18, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Seth Homet, quar.-mast. sergt., Oct. 28, 1862; promoted from sergt., Co. D, Nov. 18, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Wesley Wirt, com.-sergt., Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Hiram D. Deming, hosp. stew., Nov. 1, 1862; promoted from priv., Co. A; mustered out with regiment.

Company B.

Ulysses E. Horton, capt., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

Wm. Jennings, 1st lieut., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

Wm. J. Brown, 2d lieut., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

Company C.

Wm. B. Hall, capt., Nov. 10, 1862; resigned, April 11, 1863.

Clinton E. Wood, capt., Nov. 10, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., April 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

Sanderson P. Stacey, 1st lieut., Nov. 14, 1862; promoted from 2d lieut., April 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

James H. Van Ness, 2d lieut., Nov. 2, 1862; promoted from 1st sergt., April 11, 1863; mustered out with company.

Company D.

Minier H. Hinman, capt., Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company.

Hiram A. Black, 1st lieut., Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company.

Loomis B. Camp, 2d lieut., Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company.

Company G.

Albert Judson, capt., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

Samuel C. Robb, 1st lieut., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

Samuel B. Pettingell, 2d lieut., Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited for one year's service, in July and August, 1864, Cos. A, D, H, and K being filled up in Tioga county, B, E, and G in Tioga, Bradford, York, and Lancaster counties, C in Clinton county, F in Cumberland and Franklin counties, and I in Lycoming county.

The regiment was organized Sept. 8, at Camp Curtin, with the following field-officers: Robert C. Cox, formerly

* The date following the rank, in each case, is that of muster into service.

major of the 171st Pennsylvania Vols., colonel; W. W. S. Snoddy, lieutenant-colonel; Victor A. Elliott, major. On the 12th it moved to the front, and on its arrival at City Point was ordered to duty with the Army of the James.

The regiment first came under fire on the picket-line on the Bermuda front, Nov. 16, the enemy charging the line on the evening of that day, and the regiment losing 2 killed and a number wounded in the brisk engagement which ensued. Previous to this attack the videttes of both armies fraternized in the most amicable manner, exchanging papers for coffee and tobacco.

The regiment was engaged, March 25, 1865, in the assault and recapture of Fort Steadman, losing 1 man killed and 16 wounded, being fortunately sheltered by a precipitous bank. It captured many prisoners and 1 battle-flag.

In the assault on the enemy's works in the early morning of April 2, the 207th, led by Col. Cox, distinguished itself greatly. The grand assault of three divisions was signaled just at daybreak, and amid a storm of grape and canister, and musketry at short range, Col. Cox led his regiment, closely followed by the rest of the brigade, across the picket-lines of both forces, pausing but an instant at the double line of chevaux-de-frise, which strong hands seized as the pioneers cut away the obstructions, and swinging them open like gates rushed through, and with wild shouts carried the enemy's main line and planted the regimental colors on the fort commanding the Jerusalem plank-road. From this the brigade, its regiments now commingled, turned to the left and rushed on and captured three other works with five pieces of artillery. The guns were immediately turned upon the enemy and dispositions made to hold the line, which was done, against successive and desperate attempts to retake it, each assault being repulsed with fearful slaughter. In speaking of the assault, Col. Cox, in his official report, says, "Officers and men fell on every side. My color-sergeant, George J. Horning, fell, pierced with seven balls, and three of the color-guard fell wounded by his side. Sergt. C. H. Ilgenfritz, of Co. E, sprang forward and raised the colors, and my men rushed over the enemy's works and planted the colors on their fort."

Col. Mathews, in command of the brigade, in his report says, "To Col. R. C. Cox, who commanded the leading regiment, I owe the entire good success that attended the charge. Foremost among those who scaled the enemy's works, cheering his men by his courage, preparing to meet the many charges of the enemy to retake the lines, and thus beating them back each time with heavy losses in killed and wounded, he is deserving of the highest praise." Col. Mathews, though suffering from illness, had up to ten A.M. remained in command at the fort, but was then relieved by Col. Cox. A heavy fire was kept up by both sides, the enemy holding their inner line, and also one of his batteries away to the left on the first line, which latter enfiladed partially the position captured by the brigade. The enemy's own ammunition, found in the fort, having been exhausted in his own punishment, supplies were brought from Fort Sedgwick, the men having to cross grounds in so doing commanded by the enemy's guns. Several were killed while crossing, but enough ammunition was secured to keep the guns in play till four P.M., when the firing ceased. The entire loss of the regiment in the engagement was 37 killed, 140 wounded, and 8 missing. Capt. James Carothers was killed, and Lieuts. Alonzo R. Case and Allen G. Dodd wounded. Ten officers were wounded.

Finding the enemy had evacuated his position during the night, the regiment about six o'clock the next morning prepared for the pursuit. The division was charged with keeping open the line of supply along the South Side railroad. At Burkesville the column halted, and the 207th was engaged in picket-duty and in taking charge of and paroling rebel prisoners.

It was mustered out of service near Alexandria, May 31, with the exception of its recruits, who were transferred to the 51st Pennsylvania Vols.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.*

Robert C. Cox, col., Sept. 6, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. B, Sept. 9, 1864; brev. brig.-gen., Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. W. S. Snoddy, lieut.-col., Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Victor A. Elliott, maj., Sept. 14, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Geo. M. Bastian, adj., Sept. 6, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. B, Sept. 29, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; brev. capt., Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Wm. F. Weseman, quar.-mast., Sept. 6, 1864; promoted from priv., Co. B, Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Washington Burg, surg., Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Alexander E. Linn, asst. surg., Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Henry S. Lindley, asst. surg., Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

James T. Wilson, chap., Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Darius L. Deane, quar.-mast. sergt., Sept. 8, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Apr. 2, 1865; not accounted for.

Chauncey F. Dartt, com.-sergt., Sept. 8, 1864; promoted from priv. Co. K; wounded at Petersburg, Apr. 2, 1865; discharged by general order, May 24, 1865.

John S. McGinness, hosp. stew., Aug. 29, 1864; promoted to asst. surg., 199th P. V., Jan. 7, 1865.

Company B.

James A. Rogers, capt., Sept. 10, 1864; brev. maj., Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with company.

Alonzo R. Case, 1st lieut., Sept. 10, 1864; died Apr. 3, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865.

J. H. Schambacher, 1st lieut., Sept. 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, 1865; promoted from 2d lieut., May 11, 1865; mustered out with company.

Tracy S. Knapp, 2d lieut., Aug. 27, 1864; promoted from 1st sergt., May 11, 1865; mustered out with company.

Company E.

Lewis Small, capt., Sept. 2, 1864; mustered out with company.

Richard C. Ivory, 1st lieut., Sept. 6, 1864; brev. capt., Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with company.

Wm. L. Keagle, 2d lieut., Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out with company.

Company G.

Joseph W. Rutt, capt., Sept. 12, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Apr. 2, 1865; brev. maj., Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with company.

P. H. Blanchard, 1st lieut., Sept. 13, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Apr. 2, 1865; mustered out with company.

Henry G. Stephen, 2d lieut., Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out with company.

Beside the organizations heretofore enumerated (which, as will be seen, contained one or more organized companies

* The date following the rank, in each case, is that of muster into service.

reeruited in Bradford County), a large number of volunteers and recruits went into other organizations, both outside and inside of the limits of the State of Pennsylvania. The southern tier regiments of New York received a large number of Bradford County volunteers,—not less, probably, than from 300 to 500 men. The 15th and 50th Regts. of New York Engineers both had many men from this county. The 51st, 56th, 97th, 155th, 203d, and 210th Pennsylvania Regts. had recruits in their ranks from Bradford County also, but no fully organized companies held positions therein formed of Bradford men. The 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry was commanded by a Bradford man, Col. Lewis B. Pierce. The 8th United States Infantry also had nearly, if not quite, 100 of Bradford's citizens in its ranks.

THE MILITIA OF 1862.

The militia were called out to resist the threatened invasion of the State after the second battle of Bull Run. Governor Curtin issued his proclamation, Sept. 4, 1862, calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense, recommending the immediate formation of companies and regiments, and the commencement and prosecution of drill. On the 10th, the enemy having already appeared in Maryland, the governor issued a general order calling on all able-bodied men to enroll immediately for the defense of the State, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, to select officers, to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition per man, tendering arms to such as had none, and promising they should be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense should continue. The people all over the State flew to arms, and moved promptly to the State capital. In Bradford County the telegram to arm and come forward was received on Saturday, the 10th, and on Monday four full companies were on their way to the capital. These companies were assigned to the 13th Regt. Pennsylvania militia, and were Capt. E. O. Goodrich's, from Towanda; Capt. J. N. Evans', from Athens; Capt. Gorham's, from Wyalusing and Pike; and Capt. Daniel Wilcox's, from Canton. The emergency passed without bringing the militia into conflict, by the defeat of the rebel hosts at Antietam, and on Sept. 24 the companies were disbanded. Fifteen thousand men stood at Hagerstown and Boonsboro', a portion of whom were in line of battle during the fight at Antietam, in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance, if need be; 10,000 more were posted in the vicinity of Greeneastle and Chambersburg; and about 25,000 more were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or waiting for transportation thither.

The 13th was organized Sept. 11–13, and discharged Sept. 23–25, 1862.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col., James Johnson; Lieut.-Col., John F. Means; Maj., Samuel H. Newman; Adjt., James W. Chamberlain; Quar.-Mast., Isaiah W. McKelvey; Surg., Wm. F. Reiber; Asst. Surg., Frederiek W. Vandersloot; Chap., Benj. G. Welsh; Sergt.-Maj., B. S. Powers; Quar.-Mast. Sergt., L. F. Fuller; Com.-Sergt., Benjamin Musselman; Hos. Stwd., Isaac Pursell.

Company E.—Capt., Daniel Wileox; 1st Lieut., Truman H. Morse; 2d Lieut., Daniel A. Greno.

Company F.—Capt., E. O'Meara Goodrieh; 1st Lieut., James Maefarlane; 2d Lieut., Andrew J. Trout.

Company G.—Capt., Stephen Gorham; 1st Lieut., Wm. B. Stevens; 2d Lieut., Oliver W. Northrop.

Company H.—Capt., Isaac N. Evans; 1st Lieut., Z. Flower Walker; 2d Lieut., Silas B. Carmer.

THE EMERGENCY AND STATE MILITIA TROOPS OF 1863.

When Lee made his second advance into Maryland in June, 1863, his advent there, as soon as his intentions had been fully fathomed, had been preceded by a call of the president for 100,000 men for six months, unless sooner discharged; 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, and 10,000 each from Maryland and West Virginia. Governor Curtin issued his proclamation heralding the president's call, and called upon the citizens of the State again to arm and enroll themselves for the defense of the State. It was hard to believe that an invasion of the State was really intended, yet the people responded very promptly, and when the rebel Gen. Jenkins, with a brigade of his soldiers, entered Chambersburg a little before midnight of June 5, and dispelled the illusion, troops were arriving at Harrisburg and being organized at Camp Curtin, and a system of defense for the capital begun.

Under this call eight regiments were organized for the "Emergency," and were mustered into the service of the United States, besides several independent companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The regiments were the 20th, the 26th to the 31st inclusive, and the 33d.

The 26th contained one company raised in Troy, Bradford County, commanded by Capt. Warner H. Carnochan, now a prominent lawyer of Towanda. This regiment was mustered into the service June 19–22, commanded by Col. William W. Jennings, and immediately proceeded to the seat of war, arriving in the vicinity of Chambersburg, then in possession of the rebel advance-guard of cavalry, under Gen. Jenkins. Gen. Knipe was in command of the small force of militia then opposing the advance of the veteran troops of the Confederacy. Col. Jennings threw out skirmishers, which were captured before they could get into position.

During the 24th and 25th the main body of the rebel army crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, and on the 26th the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, crossed at Edwards' ferry. On the same day Maj. Granville O. Haller, an aid of Gen. Couch, who had been sent to Gettysburg to exercise command, ordered Col. Jennings to advance with his entire regiment in the face of the enemy on the Chambersburg pike. The colonel earnestly protested against this as suicidal, and asked to be allowed to send forward skirmishers to first feel the ground, but to no purpose. The order was enforced, and this single regiment of raw troops was marched out to face a powerful force of the rebel army, and was only saved from immediate capture or wholesale slaughter by the prompt and decisive action of the colonel commanding. It fell back in good order until within a mile and a half of the town, when the rebel cavalry swooped down and attacked the rear-guard, capturing Capt. Carnochan and a part of his company. The regiment promptly formed on the left of the road and

opened fire, checking the enemy's advance and compelling him to fall back, with some loss in killed and wounded. Its line of advance from Gettysburg, the railroad, was cut off, however, but it kept to the right, and fell back to Dillsburg. Here it fell in with a portion of Jenkins' Cavalry, moving south from Carlisle. But by maintaining a firm front the enemy was deterred from attacking, and the regiment arrived at Fort Washington, opposite Harrisburg, on Sunday, June 28, after a forced march, with a loss in the campaign of 72 men taken prisoners.

The 30th Regt. also contained one company from Bradford County,—Capt. Newman's, of Canton. This regiment, however, does not appear to have met the enemy, though organized and mustered into service June 20.

On the 26th, Gov. Curtin issued his proclamation calling on the people for 60,000 troops for ninety days, declaring the enemy to be advancing on the border *in force*,—a fact that heretofore had been hard to believe by the State. But the people at once sprang to arms, and twenty-eight regiments were soon organized, numbered from the 32d to the 60th, besides several independent companies and batteries.

However, the battle of Gettysburg, contested fiercely and stubbornly for three days,—July 1, 2, and 3,—routed Lee's army, and turned his attention from the rich spoils of the fruitful valleys of Pennsylvania to the avenues of escape for his defeated and harassed columns into Virginia, and the invasion of the Keystone State was at an end, the further service of the State troops rendered unnecessary, and they were, accordingly, for the most part, mustered out during August and September.

Under the last call two companies from Bradford County were raised and assigned to the 35th Regt., and mustered into service July 2. It was organized in Harrisburg, and, with other regiments there formed, sent up the Cumberland valley, a part of them joining the Army of the Potomac in Maryland, in readiness to participate in the expected battle at Williamsport, from which Lee fortunately made his escape.

The 26th Regt. was discharged July 30, the 30th August 1, and the 35th August 7.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col., William W. Jennings; Lieut.-Col., Joseph H. Jenkins; Maj., Lorenzo L. Greenawalt; Adjt., Harvey W. McKnight; Quar.-Mast., Charles F. Sayler; Chap., J. Andrew Kirkpatrick; Surg., Edward H. Horner; Asst. Surg., Charles M. Hill; Sergt.-Maj., John W. Royer; Quar.-Mast. Serg., Henry P. Harvey; Com.-Sergt., Daniel Keiser; Hos. Stwd., Joseph L. Lemberger.

Company B.—Capt., Warner H. Carnochan; 1st Lieut., Francis Smith; 2d Lieut., George H. Humphrey.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col., William N. Monies; Lieut.-Col., David N. Mathewson; Maj., Samuel H. Newman; Adjt., William Lance, Jr.; Quar.-Mast., Butler Dilley; Surg., John P. Ashcom; Asst. Surg., William P. Nebinger; Chap., William I. Lance; Sergt.-Maj., Thomas E. Harder; Quar.-Mast. Sergt., Aaron A. Chase; Com.-Sergt., William B. Hurley; Hos. Stwd., Park Benedict.

Company C.—Capts., S. H. Newman (promoted to maj., June 25, 1863); Jacob B. Granteer; 1st Lieut., Matthias K. Morris; 2d Lieut., Israel Biddle.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col., Henry B. McKean; Lieut.-Col., Edward G. Scheiffelin; Maj., Samuel Knorr; Adjt., Henry H. Roe; Quar.-Mast., Hugh Young; Surg., Rensselaer Ottman; Asst. Surg., Wellington W. Webb; Chap., Wm. H. Dill; Sergt.-Maj., Wm. H. Humphrey; Quar.-Mast. Sergt., John G. Keeler; Com.-Sergt., Clark E. Davis; Hos. Stwds., Lemuel A. Ridgeway, Jno. C. Lacy, Jr.

Company A.—Capt., Allen McKean; 1st Lieut., John Saltmarsh; 2d Lieut., William T. Bishop, Jr.

Company C.—Capt., Stephen Gorham; 1st Lieut., Henry Keeler; 2d Lieut., Henry P. White.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ROADS.

THE only roads the early settlers found were the natural highways,—the river and the large creeks,—and those which had been made by the red men. These paths or trails have been indicated in a preceding chapter. Along the path of Sullivan's army there had been made a road passable for horses, but this had been badly injured during the four years which intervened between the time of that expedition and the settlement of the county. All of the early travelers describe it as a difficult and dangerous path, supported in some places by the trunks of trees, in others nearly filled by the loose earth having fallen down into it, winding over rocks and steep mountain sides, from the tops of some of whose escarpments the traveler might look down hundreds of feet. The fact that the Susquehanna has no natural valley, that it breaks through a succession of ridges, that the faces of these ridges next the river are almost perpendicular, and reach down sheer to the water's edge, has always made it a difficult and expensive matter to construct roads along the river and to keep them in repair after they have been constructed.

The first settlers in this county experienced the embarrassment arising from the want of roads, in a great degree. As soon as they could provide for the immediate necessities of their families, they began to set about opening highways for travel and transportation. The river, when navigable, afforded a cheap and ready means of transporting articles down, but to push a large boat or even a canoe against the rapid current and over the shoals and rifts of the Susquehanna was a pretty formidable undertaking. Then at times the river was rendered impassable on account of ice or floods.

In June, 1788, the first petition for roads in Bradford County found on the files of the Luzerne county court records was presented. It is signed by Thomas Wigton, Nathan Kingsley, and Ambrose Gaylord, and simply says, "The petitioners underwritten, inhabitants of the town of Springfield, respectfully represent that divers roads are thought to be necessary to be laid in said town of Springfield." The committee of freeholders was Nathan Kingsley, Justus Gaylord, Oliver Dodge, Thomas Lewis, Isaac Hancock, and Gideon Baldwin.

In September following, Isaac Hancock, Joseph Elliott, Justus Gaylord, and Justus Gaylord, Jr., presented to the court a petition in which they say, "That for the want of public highways, traveling through the said town [Springfield] is attended with the utmost difficulty; for remedy

whereof your petitioners humbly beg the honorable court to appoint commissioners to lay out and alter the roads in said town as shall be thought to be necessary, with supervisors to work and clear out the same." The same commissioners were appointed as had been on the former petition, who, in June, 1790, report that they have laid three roads in the town: (1) From the easterly part of the town to the Wyalusing creek at Bennett's grist-mill; thence northerly to the north line of the township. (2) From the town plat between Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Kingsley's lots, striking on the Wyalusing creek at Porter's saw-mill. (3) Beginning on the river near Bennett's; up the main road to near Bennett's grist-mill, striking the Wyalusing creek at Porter's saw-mill. From the statements of the petition and the report of the committee it would seem that some attempt had been made before this to open a road up the river. Bennett's grist-mill was on the little stream between Bascom Taylor's and the school-house, near the Wyalusing creek. Porter's saw-mill was on the Wyalusing creek, above the grist-mill, near Mr. Black's.

In June, 1789, parties from about Sheshequin petitioned for a road from Wysox creek to Tioga Point. In their petition they recite that for some years past they have labored under great inconvenience for want of roads; that the passage over Breakneck was difficult and dangerous; that at a great expense they had explored and opened a tolerable wagon-road from Wysox to Tioga Point, and pray the court to notify and establish the same. Commissioners were appointed, who return and recommend the approval of the road described, August, 1794. At the same session of the court a road was reported as having been laid from old Sheshequin (present Ulster) to Tioga Point.

Two years before this, however, in answer to a petition signed by a number of citizens about Ulster, the court had appointed commissioners ("house-keepers," that is, freeholders, is the term we find frequently used) to lay out a road from Towanda creek to Tioga Point, who reported a survey of a road beginning at Jacob Bowman's tavern, and crossing the Tioga opposite Hollenback's store, and recommended its approval, Nov. 20, 1792.

Just two years after, Nov. 20, 1794, a return is made of the survey of a road up the west side of the river from Wyalusing Falls to Tioga; and another committee reported in favor of opening a road from Meshoppen to Standing Stone. During these years—that is, 1793 to 1795—roads are laid from Tioga to the State line; also, 1794, from "Plum Vale down Pine creek, commonly called Wyasock creek, to the Tioga road, the distance said to be near four miles;" also up the Susquehanna to Elliott's road; another up the Wyalusing creek from Miner York's new dwelling-house to Benjamin Ackley's blacksmith-shop; thence to Job Camp's house; thence up the creek to Isaac Brownson's house, which stands near the forks of the creek. In 1795 the road is laid up Towanda creek, and in 1798 one is laid up Sugar creek. In 1799 a road was reported to begin at Col. Elisha Satterlee's, at Athens; and thence easterly over the high land to the forks of the Wyalusing.

These were the most important of the early roads authorized by the court; but, though authorized, they were not opened and made passable, in many instances, until several years afterwards. The people were too poor to do very much in the way of opening and improving roads. After the dates last mentioned, the applications for roads became numerous, but as many of them were unimportant ones, and many more were only for changes and modifications of roads already laid, it is not thought necessary to follow them farther.

STATE ROADS.

Large tracts of the public land became the property of speculators, who, as was natural, desired to have their estates accessible, in order that the value of their lands might be enhanced, and settlers be brought upon them. It was therefore urged upon the State, as a judicious system of internal improvements, to open great thoroughfares through the State, which would connect widely-distant and important places upon her territery.

The first of these roads, at least the one which is so marked on the surveys on file at Harrisburg, is the "Draft and Return of the Survey of a Road," which is described as beginning on the west side of the river, opposite Wilkes-Barre; thence up the west side of the river to Wyalusing, where it crossed the river near Sugar Run, "a mile below Hancock's;" thence up the river to the Wyalusing creek; thence to Towanda and the State line. The distances given by the actual measurement are from Wilkes-Barre to Wyalusing, sixty-four and a quarter miles; from Wyalusing to the State line, twenty-nine and a quarter miles. The survey was filed in 1780. This is commonly called the "Old Stage-road," as over it the first mails were carried through the county.

In pursuance of an act of the legislature, passed April 4, 1807, providing for the appointment of a commission to explore and lay out a road beginning at a point where the Coshecton and Great Bend turnpike passes through the Moosic mountains, thence to run in a westerly direction to the western bounds of the State, Henry Donnel and George Haines were appointed the commissioners, who report that they have surveyed and laid out a road according to the provisions of the act. This road passes through Pike and Wysox townships, crosses the river at Towanda; thence up Sugar creek, through East Troy, Covington, in Tioga county, etc., and is yet known in the eastern part of the county as the "State road." The commissioners filed their report Feb. 6, 1808.

By virtue of an act of assembly passed March 31, 1821, Zephon Flower and W. D. Bacon were appointed to survey and lay out a road running westerly from Athens. In their report they say they have surveyed a road beginning one mile below Athens, on the State road; thence southwesterly across the northwest part of Smithfield, through Springfield and Columbia townships, to the line of Tioga county,* the distance being twenty-three miles, one hundred and forty-one perches.

An act of assembly, passed March 30, 1824, authorized the appointment of commissioners to lay out a road from Meansville (Towanda) to Pennsborough. W. Brindle, Edward J. Elder, Eliphalet Mason, and William Thomas were appointed, who report the survey of the road, which they

* They note the course of the county line as north 2° 52′ 19″ west.

began at a point which was fourteen rods from the front of the court-house, and then ran to the line between Bradford and Lycoming counties, a distance of seventeen and one-half miles.*

In the early part of this century a company was incorporated by act of legislature for the purpose of constructing a road from Berwick, on the Susquehanna, to Newtown (Elmira), on the Chemung, which was known as the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike company. The road was popularly called the "Berwick turnpike." In 1817 it was completed from Berwick to the line of Bradford. It was laid down the South branch of the Towanda creek to Monroeton, down the creek about two miles farther, thence over the hills, through Smithfield, Ridgeberry, to Wellsburg, thence to Elmira. Some parts of the road are nearly abandoned, other sections of it have been a public benefit. The company did not comply with the conditions of its charter, and was dissolved a long time ago.

POST-ROUTES AND POST-OFFICES.

An act, passed the first session of the sixth congress, and approved by John Adams, April 23, 1800, established the following post-roads, the first in this county, viz.: "From Wilkes-Barre, by Wyalusing, to Athens;" also "from Athens, Pa., by Newtown, Painted Post, and Bath, to Canandaigua." On this route two post-offices were established in this county,—one at Wyalusing, with Peter Stevens postmaster, and another at Athens, with William Prentice† postmaster.

While this was the first legalized post-route in the county, regular private expresses had been established in various parts of the county. As early as 1777 an express was established between the Wyoming settlements and Hartford. Mr. Miner says (p. 198), "Surrounded by mountains, by a wide-spreading wilderness, and by dreary wastes, shut out from all the usual sources of information, a people so inquisitive could not live in those exciting times without the news. Fortunately, an old, torn, smoke-dried paper has fallen into our possession, which shows that the people of Wyoming established a post to Hartford, to go once a fortnight and bring on the papers. A Mr. Prince Bryant was engaged as post-rider for nine months. More than fifty subscribers remain to the paper, which evidently must have been more numerous, as it is torn in the centre. The sums given varied from one to two dollars each. In the list we find Elijah Shoemaker, Elias Church, George Dorrance, Nathan Kingsley, Elisha Blackman, Nathan Denison, Seth Marvin, Obadiah Gore, James Stark, Anderson Dana, Jeremiah Ross, Zebulon Butler. Payment for the papers was, of course, a separate matter." Some of the names in the list will be recognized as belonging to Bradford County, as did the post-rider himself. The publishers of the newspapers in Wilkes-Barre established a private express up the river, to accommodate their subscribers, and kept a standing advertisement in their papers announcing the times of the departure of the messengers from the several places on the route, and their readiness to carry with safety letters and small parcels which might be committed to their care.

During the occupation of Asylum by the French, they established a weekly post to Philadelphia. The postman traveled on horseback. It was continued during the greater part of the time they were in occupation of Asylum.

Returning to the government route, the author has not discovered who had the first contract for carrying mails in this county. In 1803, Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga, on foot, once in two weeks.

In 1810, Conrad Teeter contracted with the government to carry the mail once a week in stages from Sunbury to Painted Post, by the way of Wilkes-Barre, Wyalusing, and Athens. There are persons yet living who well recollect the cheery face of the stage-driver, as with a crack of his whip he reined his "coach and four," as he was accustomed to call his stage and team, up to the tavern, with the hearty salutation, followed by the news and gossip of the towns beyond.

The date of other post-routes may be found very nearly from the date of the establishment of the post-offices on each route.

LIST OF POST-OFFICES IN BRADFORD CO., FEB. 1, 1878.

SHOWING DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT, AND FIRST POSTMASTER.

Alba, in Alba borough, on the N. C. R. R., Jan. 5, 1827, Irad Wilson.

Allis Hollow, southwestern part of Orwell, Aug. 17, 1868, George J. Norton.

Aspinwall, southeastern part of Wells, established as Old Hickory, May 17, 1838, Alfred Ferguson; changed to Wells, Feb. 28, 1862, Joel Jewell; changed to Old Hickory, July 23, 1868, John O. Randall; changed to Aspinwall, Nov. 10, 1869, Levi Morse.

Asylum (old French settlement—see Terrytown); changed to Frenchtown, Sept. 15, 1857, Charles Stevens.

Austinville, western part of Columbia, established as Havensville, June 2, 1846, Dunsmer Smith; changed to Austinville, Aug. 13, 1861, Lyman S. Slade.

Athens, Athens borough, Jan. 1, 1801, William Prentice.

Barclay, Barclay mines, Jan. 10, 1866, George E. Fox.

Ballibay, southwestern part of Herrick, Oct. 9, 1871, John Nesbit.

Bently Creek, southern part of Ridgeberry, Jan. 7, 1859, Benjamin F. Buck.

Big Pond, in Springfield township, May 31, 1870, Isaac F. Bullock.

Birney, in Herrick township, May 6, 1872, Jno. Bolles.

Browntown, southern part of Wyalusing, on the Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Dec. 11, 1839, Ralph Martin.

Burlington, Burlington borough, Feb. 24, 1849, John Rose.

Bushville, central part of Pike, established as Pike, Jan. 15, 1868, Isaac Ross; changed to Bushville, Jan. 23, 1871, Giles N. De Wolf.

Camptown, in Wyalusing township, Dec. 7, 1841, Wm. Camp.

* They give the course of the county line south 80° east.

† In 1801, William Prentice advertises a list of letters.

Canton, Canton borough, Sept. 23, 1825, Asa Pratt.

Carbon Run, western part of Le Roy, July 9, 1874, Robt. A. Abbott.

Cold Creek, in the south part of Pike, Mareh 4, 1870, Edward S. Skeel.

Columbia Cross-Roads, in Columbia township, on N. C. R. R., Dee. 7, 1826, Elisha S. Goodrich.

Durell, in central part of Asylum, established as Benjamintown, Nov. 24, 1840, Selden S. Bradley; ehanged to Durell, Mareh 29, 1843, W. M. Goff; diseontinued Jan. 4, 1844; reinstated Dee. 11, 1848, Simeon Decker.

East Canton, eastern part of Canton township, April 15, 1862, Warren Landon.

East Herriek, northeastern part of Herrick, June 26, 1839, Jeremiah C. Barnes.

East Smithfield, eentral part of Smithfield township, Oct. 11, 1825, James Gerould.

East Troy, three miles east of Troy borough, on Sugar ereek, April 25, 1851, Andrus Case.

Edsallville, southwest part of Wells, Dee. 14, 1827, Samuel Edsall.

Elwell, southeast part of Wilmot, May 21, 1857, Warren R. Griffis.

Evergreen, east part of Albany, Feb. 9, 1871, William Allen.

Fassett, north part of South Creek, on N. C. R. R., June 6, 1867, Joseph M. Young.

Franklindale, east part of Franklin, Jan. 6, 1826, John Knapp.

Foot of Plane, in Barclay, at the foot of the inclined plane, March 11, 1872, Theodore Streator.

Ghent, in Sheshequin, June 14, 1848, R. N. Horton.

Gillett, in South Creek, on N. C. R. R.

Granville Centre, eentral part of the township, established as North Branch, Dee. 8, 1825, Sylvester Taylor; ehanged to Granville, Feb. 25, 1831, Sylvester Taylor; ehanged to Granville Centre, Jan. 30, 1865, Luman D. Taylor.

Granville Summit, northeast part of the township, Feb. 9, 1856, William Niehols.

Green's Landing, in the south part of Athens, on the west side of the river, Oet. 18, 1875, W. A. Plummer.

Grover, southwest part of Canton township, Feb. 13, 1872, H. C. Green.

Herrick, eentral part of the township, established as Wheatland, Feb. 28, 1837, Isaae Camp; ehanged to Herrick, Dee. 28, 1837.

Herrickville, north part of the township, July 22, 1843, Daniel Durand.

Highland, southeast part of Burlington, March 27, 1837, George H. Bull.

Highland Lake, in Warren township, Oet. 18, 1870, John I. Arnold.

Homet's Ferry, Frenchtown Station, on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., west part of Wyalusing, Nov. 22, 1869, J. V. N. Biles.

Hornbrook, south part of Sheshequin, Feb. 25, 1827, William S. Way.

Laddsburg, south part of Albany, on State Line R R., May 11, 1850, Peter Sterigere.

Leona, south part of Springfield, established as Leonard Hollow, Nov. 13, 1856, Enos Hubbard; changed to Leona, Aug. 2, 1865, William T. Daley.

Le Raysville, borough, Feb. 12, 1827, Josiah Benham.

Le Roy, eentral part of the township, Dec. 21, 1835, William Holcomb.

Liberty Corners, east part of Monroe, Sept. 5, 1856, Joseph Bull.

Lime Hill, northwest part of Wyalusing, June 30, 1857, John F. Chamberlain.

Litchfield, eentral part of the township, Nov. 5, 1825, Daniel Bush.

Luther's Mills, eentral part of Burlington, established as Mereur's Mills, Nov. 24, 1852, Samuel W. Prentiee; changed to Grow, Jan. 7, 1862, James Wilcox; ehanged to Luther's Mills, Nov. 16, 1865, Roswell Luther.

Maeedonia, northeast part of Asylum, Dee. 20, 1856, William Coolbaugh.

Marshview, south part of Asylum, May 17, 1872, Alvin T. Acla.

Mercur, in the east part of Standing Stone, Aug. 20, 1872, George A. Stevens.

Merriekville, —— July 27, 1852.

Merryall, east part of Wyalusing, Dec. 20, 1849.

Milan, north part of Ulster, on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., established as Marshall's Corners, Dee. 21, 1835, Josiah B. Marshall; changed to Milan, Dee. 27, 1838, John L. Webb.

Milltown, north part of Athens, Dee. 9, 1826, William P. Riee.

Minnequa, Canton, on N. C. R. R., Sept. 21, 1869, Riehard L. Dodson.

Monroeton, borough, established as Monroe, Oct. 29, 1822, Abner C. Roekwell; ehanged to Monroeton, July 30, 1829.

Mountain Lake, eentral part of Burlington, May 20, 1861, Earl Niehols.

Myersburg, central part of Wysox, April 9, 1850, Elijah R. Myer.

Neath, Welsh settlement, east part of Pike, Oet. 18, 1870, Newton Humphrey.

New Albany, central part of the township, on State Line R. R., April 1, 1826, James Moreland.

New Era, west part of Terry, Oet. 2, 1857, John Huffman.

Noreonks, south part of Wilmot, Dee. 27, 1856, John Cummisky.

North Orwell, north part of the township, Mareh 27, 1833, Roswell Russell.

North Rome, east part of the township, Jan. 5, 1846, Charles Forbes.

North Smithfield, west part of the township, Mareh 2, 1829, Davis Bullock.

North Towanda, northeast part of the township, June 21, 1852, Stephen A. Mills.

Oreutt Creek, northwest part of Athens, June 14, 1848, David Gardner.

Orwell, central part of the township, July 22, 1818, Edward Benjamin.

Overton, southeast part of the township, established as Heverlysville, July 1, 1857, Edward MeGovern; ehanged to Overton, Feb. 28, 1856, George W. Hottenstien.

Park's Creek, south part of Litchfield, established as Seeley, Feb. 28, 1870, Daniel Russell; changed to Park's Creek the same day.

Pike, in the western part of Pike township.

Potterville, east part of Orwell, August 5, 1852, Elizur C. Potter.

Powell, at Greenwood, in Monroe township, on Barclay R. R., established as Linwood, Dec. 3, 1855, Samuel C. Naglee; changed to Powell, April 1, 1872, Elhanan W. Neal.

Ridgeberry, central part of the township, May 6, 1826, James Covell.

Rome, borough, June 11, 1831, Peter Allen.

Rummerfield Creek, east part of Standing Stone, on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Dec. 17, 1833, Eli Gibbs.

Sayre, at Junction of Pa. & N. Y., S. C., and G. I. & S. R. R.'s, March 11, 1874, Harvey G. Spalding.

Sheshequin, west part of township, Jan. 1, 1819, Avery Gore.

Silvara, east part of Tusearora, established as East Springhill, April 23, 1868, Daniel L. Crawford; changed to Silvara, May 11, 1875, Andrew J. Silvara.

Smithfield Summit, northeast part of the township, Dec. 21, 1860, Joseph L. Jones.

Snedikerville, northeast part of Columbia, on N. C. R. R., Aug. 1, 1867, William H. Snediker.

South Branch, south part of Monroe, Dec. 11, 1863, Chester Caster.

South Creek, near the centre of the township, on N. C. R. R., Jan. 26, 1826, George Hyde.

South Hill, south part of Orwell, Jan. 28, 1837, William Warfield.

South Litchfield, southeast corner of the township, Dec. 18, 1865, Jerrold B. Wheaton.

South Warren, near the south line of the township, Jan. 12, 1827, Benjamin Buffington.

Springfield, near the centre of the township, May 24, 1819, William Evans.

Spring Hill, central part of Tuscarora, Dec. 29, 1836, H. Ackley.

Standing Stone, south part of the township, on the Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Jan. 26, 1826, Jonathan Stevens.

Stevensville, south part of Pike, Jan. 24, 1837, Cyrus Stevens.

Sugar Run, northeast part of Wilmot, established as Blaney, May 4, 1839, Nathaniel N. Gamble; changed to Sugar Run, Feb. 5, 1846, Elmore Horton.

Sylvania, south part of Columbia, March 18, 1818, Reuben Nash.

Terrytown, west part of township, July 27, 1826, George Terry; changed to South Asylum, June 23, 1854, John M. Horton; changed to Asylum, Sept. 15, 1857, John M. Horton; changed to Terrytown, Jan. 13, 1862, Nathaniel T. Miller.

Tioga Valley, west part of Litchfield, Sept. 23, 1854, Hiram Rogers.

Towanda, borough, Aug. 8, 1810, Reuben Hale.

Troy, borough, Dec. 29, 1817, James Long.

Tuscarora Valley, southeast part of the township, Feb. 2, 1871, Henry L. Rugg.

Ulster, central part of the township, on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Sept. 18, 1821, Sidney Bailey.

Warren Centre, central part of the township, July 27, 1853, Jacob L. Brown.

Warrenham, northeast part of Warren, Jan. 1, 1835, Andrew Coburn.

Wells, west part of township, established as French's Mills, Dec. 12, 1825, James S. French; changed to Wells, Nov. 26, 1869, Charles L. Shepard.

West Burlington, west part of the township, July 19, 1833, Luther Goddard.

West Franklin, west part of the township, April 25, 1857, Nedebiah Smith (2d).

West Warren, west part of the township, March 16, 1864, Robert Tyrrel.

West Windham, on the Wappusening, established as Windham, Jan. 17, 1818, Benjamin Woodruff; changed to West Windham, Feb. 8, 1833, Elijah Shoemaker.

Wilmot, in the east part of the township, March 15, 1866, Israel Van Luvanee.

Windham Centre, near the centre of the township, July 9, 1866, W. C. Peck.

Windham Summit, near the western line of the township, Dec. 10, 1868, John Van Est.

Wyalusing, village on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Jan. 1, 1801, Peter Stevens.

Wysox, village on Pa. & N. Y. R. R., Oct. 1, 1804, Burr Ridgway.

There are one hundred and thirteen in all; each township and borough has at least one, except Armenia, while the town of Wyalusing has six. Each one of these post-offices has a history of anxious pleading and patient waiting before the government allowed it to exist, and then, oftentimes, of neighborhood strife and personal or political preferences which secured the change of both name and postmaster. Nearly all of the persons named in this long list were associated with the political struggles of the community in which they are located.

STEAMBOATS.

Several attempts have been made to navigate the river by steam, but the rapid, shallow current of the Susquehanna has caused all of these attempts to prove failures. "Two neat little steamboats, the 'Codorus' and the 'Susquehanna,' were launched upon its waters in 1826, and made several trips up and down, much to the gratification of the inhabitants dwelling upon its banks, and the time was anticipated when a regular line of boats might ply on the river, transporting both freight and passengers. But the want of sufficient water in the low stage of the river soon proved it to be impracticable, and after a disastrous explosion of the boiler of the 'Codorus,' and the loss of several valuable lives thereby, the enterprise was abandoned."

Very early in the history of the county, rafts of logs and lumber were sent down the river to Harrisburg and points below. As early as 1792, a Baltimore paper notices that a number of rafts are in from Tioga Point. The first raft of which we have any knowledge going from this county, was the one constructed from the squared timbers of the Moravian meeting-house, on which were loaded the goods of the

settlers, to remove them from the reaeh of the Indian depredations; and from that time to this rafts have been found a eheap and eonvenient method of transporting heavy and bulky artieles. Formerly, in the early spring, the rafts would be loaded with hay, grain, and potatoes, from Bradford and adjoining eounties, and with salt from New York State; but afterwards these artieles and shingles were more eommonly transported in arks, as they were ealled, that is, large boats, roughly and eheaply made, but whieh had a earrying capaeity of several tons. Running the river, that is skill and ability to manage the various erafts whieh were used for transporting goods, was a business by itself, and to be a good waterman was to be able to eommand whatever wages might be demanded. But safer and more expeditious modes of transportation have almost entirely superseded this, so that now a raft or ark is beginning to be a rare sight.

SHAD-FISHING.

When the country was first known to the white people, not only were the woods full of game, but the streams were full of fish. The brooks and ereeks abounded in trout, and innumerable quantities of shad, in their season, were found in the Susquehanna. These were said to have been of a superior quality and flavor, and afforded an abundanee of delieious food for the early settlers. As soon as the iee went out of the river the shad started on their journey to the fresh-water ereeks, for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. They eame in sehools, frequently of several thousand in a sehool. From time immemorial the natives of the forest had been in the habit of taking them in large quantities with their bush-nets. At the Wyalusing mission we have aeeounts of several hundred having been taken at a time.

As soon as the white people began to settle along the river they sought out some favorable spot, usually a eove or the point of an island free from roeks and large stones, the bottom was eleared of all flood-wood and other obstruetions; then the seine, a long net from two to four hundred yards in length and thirty-three meshes wide, with weights on one side and buoys on the other, so that when it was let into the stream the two edges would be perpendicular to the surfaee of the stream, a couple of long ropes, and two eanoes, and the party are equipped for the fishing. The seine is carefully folded and plaeed in the end of one eanoe, the other keeps as far away as the length of the rope attaehed to the upper end of the seine will permit. Having proceeded some distanee up the stream the net is quietly let out of the canoe, and the two parties, keeping as far apart as may be, eaeh having a rope attaehed to an opposite end of the seine, slowly start for the beaeh. Quietly they make towards the landing, and the fish before the net are erowded towards the shore. As soon as they reach the land, if the haul is a good one, a scene of great excitement ensues. The fish are floundering in the net, some break through and others leap over and eseape, men and boys are shouting to each other, and each is in haste lest all will not be seeured. So plentiful were these delieious fish that they were sold for three dollars per hundred, and, sometimes, three dollars for one hundred and twenty-five. The dams which were thrown aeross the river when the canal was built have prevented the shad from aseending the river, and thus deprived the people of a great luxury.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1865.

In another chapter an aeeount has been given of the great "Iee Flood" in 1784, and the "Pumpkin Freshet" in 1786; but the month of Mareh, 1865, witnessed the highest water ever known by the white people on the Susquehanna. In the month of February an unusually deep snow had fallen, and, as the weather eontinued eold for four or five weeks, other snows aeeumulated on the top of it. In the early part of March the weather became suddenly warm, the wind blew from the south, with frequent showers of rain, and the snow melted with surprising rapidity. As the ground was frozen, the water all ran into the streams. Fortunately, the iee had broken up and gone down the river a few days before. Everybody along the river expeeted a flood, but when the water was at a height as great as ever had been known before and was still rising, great anxiety began to be manifested. Steadily, at the rate of about four inehes per hour, the water continued to rise until it reaehed a point, varying with the width of the river, from six to eight feet higher than ever known. There were many hair-breadth escapes, but no lives were lost in Bradford County. But the damage otherwise was immense: fenees, houses, barns, eattle, horses, staeks of hay and grain, and piles of lumber were swept down the stream in a confused mass. Several estimates have been made of the value of property destroyed by this freshet, but all of them were from sueh insuffieient data that the figures are very unreliable.

This tremendous freshet has been styled St. Patriek's flood. The following was entered on the reeords of the eourt of quarter sessions of Luzerne eounty, and is quoted from Stewart Pearee's "Annals of Luzerne:"

"*In Re* St. Patrick's flood in Susquehanna river, 17th and 18th Mareh, A.D. 1865.

"Now, 29th of August, A.D. 1865, the following record is submitted to the court for preservation among its reeords, to wit:

"'WILKES-BARRE, 26th August, 1865.

"'HON. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, President Judge of Luzerne county:

"'From levels from explorations for rail route from the Lehigh valley to this valley, by C. F. Mereur, Esq.,

"'I find the elevations above tide-water of the door-sills of the court-house	543.102	feet.
"'Low water in the Susquehanna river	512.9	"
"'High water in the Susquehanna river, 18th March, 1865	537.6	"
"'Door-sill of the eourt-house above the high water, 18th March, 1865	5.5	"
"'Rise of water in the flood of 17th and 18th Mareh, 1865, at Wilkes-Barre	24.7	"

"'And the general opinion is that the flood of 1865 was four feet higher than the pumpkin flood of October, A.D. 1786.

"'Respectfully submitted,

"'MARTIN CORYELL.'

"Certified from the records, this sixth day of February, A.D. 1866.

[SEAL.] "E. B. COLLINGS, *Clerk*."

HONEY-BEES.

As bee eulture has awakened eonsiderable interest in some parts of the county, it will be interesting to note the

first swarms of bees of which record has been made which came into this county.

In the *Advocate*, a paper published for a short time in Rome borough, in 1869, is the following paragraph: "We are credibly informed that the first honey-bees ever owned and domesticated and cared for anywhere in this section of the county, were hived by Joshua Vought, of this place (Rome). Mr. Vought says, 'Sixty years ago this coming 4th of July, while hoeing corn on the side-hill near the steam-mill, above town, a swarm of wild bees came flying over, which I took the necessary measures te hive, and which were the first bees ever known in this county, and the same stock of bees still exist in this community and are doing well.'"

Some time about 1801, Mrs. Case, of Troy, found a "bee-tree" in which a swarm of bees had taken possession of the forks of a hemlock. The extreme length of the comb was nearly twelve feet, and two hundred pounds of strained honey were obtained from that very long, narrow, but rich bee-hive.

THE GREAT HUNT IN 1818.

In the early history of the county wild animals were numerous. Hunting was then a matter of absolute necessity: of the bear and deer to furnish food for the family, of the wolf and panther to protect the flocks from their incursions. As the settlement of the county progressed, the supplies of food were derived from other sources, while the more destructive sorts had learned to fear the rifle and retired into the more unfrequented places, the deeper woods and the darker glens. Hunting became more a matter of amusement and sport than of necessity. In addition to this a considerable bounty was offered for the killing of destructive wild animals, which, on the presentation of the proper proofs, was paid from the county treasury. In the year 1818 three great hunts were planned for the part of the county east of the river, and which embraced also a part of Susquehanna county. Mrs. Perkins, in "Early Times," thus describes one of these: "When the New York and Pennsylvania boys engaged in a grand deer hunt in this beautiful valley, in the fall of 1818, it was a gala day, such as they seldom enjoyed. The necessary plans and arrangements had all been matured. Fires had been lighted on the North mountains the previous night, and the hounds sent out early to drive the deer to the plains. Marshals for the day had been chosen to lead their respective bands. The appointed day anxiously looked for arrived, when about two hundred men, armed with guns and rifles, sallied forth from their homes in the early morning to engage in the exciting sport. A circle of men, several miles in extent, was to be formed on the broad plains between the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, extending beyond the hills on the north and to the southern limit of the pine woods on the south. They were to move in uniform time and regular order towards one common centre, driving before them the deer that traversed the plains and hills, and were thus surrounded by the hunters or hemmed in by the rivers.

"The marshals of the day, at the head of their respective commands, and clothed with due authority for the occasion, mounted their steeds and rode forth at early dawn, each having under command about one hundred men. Mr. Elias Mathewson, leading the Pennsylvanians, posted his men along the borders of the pine forest below Mile hill, extending his line from river to river, about two miles above the junction of the two streams.

"The line of the New York men was stretched from the Chemung river, near Buckville, across the river to Shepard's creek, on the north, all being at their posts and in due order of readiness. At the appointed time the march commenced. Highly excited, the men on both sides pressed forward, eager for the game, watching every hillock and glen, and scouring every thicket which might serve as a hiding-place for the deer. Often a lusty buck was started from his retreat. Here and there through the forest the timid doe and fawn might be seen darting away from their pursuers, who, still urging them forward from every quarter, were driving and pressing them towards the place of rendezvous, a point not far from the centre of the present village of Waverly. Occasionally an animal more fortunate than the rest would break through the ring, and make his escape, but this only added to the excitement and eagerness of the hunters. The men were not to shoot any of the game until orders were given. But now the lines close in as they approach the rendezvous from every side. Quite a number of deer are discovered to be within the ring, excitement is at its height, and orders are given to fire. The woods ring with the report of the musket and the crack of the rifle. Many a noble buck is brought down. Some of them stand at bay for a while, but all in vain; while the cringing doe and helpless fawn become an easy prey to the pitiless foe, who give no quarter at such a time. As they approached the centre of the ring (said to be near where the Waverly foundry now stands), the excitement increased to rashness and recklessness. In their great anxiety to secure the whole of the game, the hunters shot in every direction.

"'In the heat of excitement men do not stop to consider,' and suddenly it was announced that a man was wounded. This arrested the attention of all for a time, such an interlude not having been in the programme. The marshals ordered a cessation of firing, and the eager inquiry, 'Who is it?' went round the circle. The unfortunate hunter thought himself desperately, if not fatally, wounded, and the woods resounded with his piteous cries. Great was the consternation, and deep the sympathy among his friends and neighbors. The surgeon examined the wound with great caution, and not a little of anxiety. As he removed the garments, anxious friends were relieved upon ascertaining that it was not a serious wound; indeed, it proved to be rather a slight one, from which the man soon recovered. 'Big Decker' also narrowly escaped being shot, a ball having struck a tree where he was standing, about six inches over his head. His ire being a little aroused, he asked to borrow a gun, having none of his own, to return the fire. But better counsels prevailed, and all was calm again. The business of the day had not yet come to an end. There were about thirty slaughtered animals to be cared for still,—skinned, dressed, and divided among the men, that each might have his due share of the spoils and results of the day. This was the drudgery of the hour, but skilled hands applied themselves to the work with a

will, and it was soon accomplished. Distribution was then made of a part, the remainder sold at vendue, and the men dispersed to their several homes, glad to rest, and with the coming of the night all was quiet and still."

In the early part of December of this year, another and more general hunt was agreed upon. The description found in the journal of Col. Stevens, of Stevensville, is so vivid, and having the advantage of being made at the time, it will be quoted from at length, premising that the general arrangements resembled the one described by Mrs. Perkins. But to the journal. "Friday, 4 (December).—Clear and heavy frost. This day the agreed hunt takes place, several hundred men having volunteered to engage in it. The ground is marked out, and is as follows: Beginning on the Susquehanna road from Wysox down the river to the road that leads up the Wyalusing creek, up the creek eight miles to a road that runs across to Wysox, and then down the Wysox to the place of beginning. This part of the wilderness is about ten miles square. In this square is a circle marked out and agreed upon to bring the game to. No one is to fire a gun until he comes to that ring in the centre, except at a bear or wolf." The orders of the day, which were published some time beforehand, were that every man was to be on the lines at eight o'clock A.M., and bring as many tin horns as could be found. The men being arranged were to march at the sound of the horn. One captain was appointed for every ten men. The horn was first to sound at Wysox, then down the line to Wyalusing, up the creek and around the whole square. The march was to begin with the first blast of the horns. The signals were to be given at short intervals until the centre was reached. Mr. Stevens says, "I stood and listened. It took about thirty minutes to pass the signals around the line. The men marched with guns, axes, spears, and pitchforks." It was night before the place of rendezvous was reached and the game dispatched, and the greater part of the company remained on the ground all night.

The incidents which have been related of this day's sport are some thrilling and some laughable. The line on which the whole party, and there were eight or nine hundred of them, were to halt, was a circle about one mile across, inclosing a hill, near the centre of the area formed by the outside line, and about a mile south of the State road. Within this circle were bears, deer, wolves, and foxes; how many of each never were known, as many of them broke through the ring and escaped. In one place, where the line was not closed, more than thirty thus regained their liberty. About one hundred and fifty deer were killed, and it was thought as many escaped. There were also several bears and wolves killed. The hill which the men encircled was covered with beech, free from underbrush, and of regular ascent. The excitement, as the deer endeavoring to escape began to be shot down, was intense. The men were marched slowly until they could see the heads of those on the opposite side of the hill, when they were commanded not to fire another gun. There was then one deer, one bear, and one fox in the circle. The men advanced upon them with a savage yell, blowing their horns and shells until they took the field, gave three cheers, and named it "Slaughter Hill," a name it has ever since borne. In killing the bear the men belabored him with their clubs, but he paid but little attention to their cudgeling, and would have escaped had not two men standing outside the ring shot him. Col. Theron Darling, quite a tall man, was standing on the top of a steep bank, near the foot of the hill, when an old doe, that had been slightly wounded, came down with a determination to break the ranks. The men by this time had got so close together that they stood shoulder to shoulder. The deer, discovering a larger opening between the colonel's legs than anywhere else, put down her head and attempted to pass through. The colonel fell forward and clasped his arms around her, and away they both went down the bank a couple of rods, the colonel feet foremost. Being a good soldier, he did not relinquish his hold until he got the deer down and cut its throat.

There was much dissatisfaction expressed by many of the parties who engaged in this hunt, and so many were the charges of dishonesty and fraud made against some parties living along the river that the hunt was never repeated.

On the 18th of December of this year (1818) another hunt was arranged to take place in the east portion of Susquehanna county. The country surrounded was that lying between the north and east branches of the Wyalusing creek, from the forks to the turnpike which runs from Montrose to Owego. On account of the extremely cold weather which happened at this time, there were not more than three hundred men present, which was not enough to inclose the area described, so that many wolves and bears escaped. Only about thirty deer were killed. The small number of men, and the large tract of country to be inclosed, rendered the plan a failure.

This was the last attempt at any general hunt of which the writer has any knowledge.

SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARY-LINE OF THE STATE.

In the general assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, 1783, the house elected William Maclay, James Wilkinson, and William Montgomery "to examine the navigation of the Susquehanna river to the sources of the same, and ascertain, as near as conveniently may be, where the northern boundary of the State may fall, particularly whether any part of Lake Erie is within the State of Pennsylvania, taking particular notes of the nature and geography of the county as to the practicability of roads, water-carriage, air, soil, natural productions, etc." Whether any steps were taken this year to ascertain the boundary-line does not appear, but Sept. 20, 1784, the assembly reappoint this same commission for the same purpose, expressed in almost the same language. Aug. 11, 1785, the supreme executive council audit the bill of William Maclay, Esq., as late commissioner for negotiating a treaty with the Indians, also as one of the commissioners for running the northern boundary of the State, and Aug. 17, 1785, an order was drawn in his favor "for fifty-nine pounds, seven shillings, and fourpence half-penny, being a balance due to him upon a settlement of his accounts as late one of the Indian commissioners, and a commissioner for ascertaining the northern boundary, according to the comptroller-general's report." Excepting a reference to the temporary boundary-line of

the State, made in a warrant of survey, these seem to be all the facts on record relating to it.

The assembly, Feb. 18, 1785, after conference with the commissioners, declare that in their opinion there is need for ascertaining more accurately the boundary-line between this and the State of New York, and direct the supreme executive council to communicate with the governor of the State of New York and request the appointment of a joint commission to run a temporary line between the two States. The State of New York very promptly met the overture, and, having recited that in 1774 Samuel Holland and David Rittenhouse did fix upon the point on the Delaware river which was on the parallel of 42° north latitude, direct that the joint commission shall proceed from that point and ascertain the line of jurisdiction between the two States. In April the governor of New York was informed that David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter had been appointed, on the part of Pennsylvania, commissioners "for ascertaining our common boundary." On the 12th of October, 1786, the commissioners reported that they had completed the line to the 89th milestone, which carries the survey beyond the limits of our county. It was finished in 1787. Stones, properly marked,* were set up at the end of every mile on the whole line. These are frequently referred to in surveys and descriptions of boundaries on the State line.

The boundary-line was thought to have been very accurately run, but quite a number of the milestones having been broken down, and some question arising as to where the division-line between the two States was located, in 1877 another joint commission was appointed. More delicately adjusted instruments and more careful astronomical observations revealed the fact that the general course of the line was not always the same, nor were any two of the milestones in precisely the same line. Negotiations growing out of this report are now pending between the two States.

Another important survey, which has affected the lines of the county, has been of the great river which runs through the entire breadth of its territory. The east line of the purchase of the Susquehanna company was described as running ten miles east of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and parallel to it. In order to know something about where this line would lie, a preliminary survey of the river was made in 1754 or 1755, by John Jenkins, for the company. In 1786, however, the line of both the Tioga and Susquehanna was run accurately, and a map of the course of the two rivers was made. Other surveys have been made of parts of the stream for the purpose of determining warrant- or township-lines, but no other extended survey of these streams has come to the knowledge of the author.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

The Erie railway, though nowhere coming within the lines of the county, yet at Waverly comes within a very few rods of the county line, and was the first railroad which directly affected the trade or travel of any considerable portion of our people. This road, running the whole length and near the northern boundary of the county, afforded a convenient outlet to the inhabitants of the whole northern tier of townships in the county. An examination of the drainage of the county will show that the streams of the northern portion of it flow to the north, into the Susquehanna or Chemung. The Erie railway was laid along the banks of these latter streams, and the highways were laid along the banks of the smaller ones, so that Binghamton, Owego, Smithboro', Waverly, Wellsboro', and Elmira became convenient depots for the trade and travel of our people living on the northern border. This railway was opened for business in 1849, and from this date this part of our county has enjoyed the advantages of easy access to this great thoroughfare.

The Erie canal, which connected New York with the great lakes, and opened up a great highway of traffic between that city and the vast prairie-region of the west, resulted in such marked commercial advantages that Philadelphia capitalists were anxious to open a competing line for the trade of this rapidly-growing region. It was a pet scheme of old Nicholas Biddle to connect Philadelphia and the lakes by a line of railway, which would afford more direct and much quicker transportation than by the canal. One of the links in this scheme of railways was the Williamsport and Elmira railroad. This was built as far as Ralston in 1832, with wooden rails having on their top a strap of iron. In 1853–54 the present railroad was opened from Williamsport to Elmira. It has since passed into the hands of the management of the Northern Central railroad, and the whole line from Baltimore to Canandaigua now goes by the name of its corporate management, the "Northern Central." By the opening of this line the western portion of the county was enabled to enjoy the advantages of railroad communication. There are in this county depots at Grover, Canton, Minnequa, Alba, Granville Summit, Troy, Columbia Cross-Roads, Gillett's, State Line, and one or two others. The road passes through the townships of Canton, Granville, Troy, Columbia, and South Creek.

The Erie canal had proved such a successful enterprise, that the question of canals soon began to be agitated in Pennsylvania. As early as 1828 public meetings were held, and public sentiment began to be created, in favor of a canal along the Susquehanna. Every scheme for navigating the river had proved a failure; the canal was desired as the only feasible means of developing the whole North Branch region. The route was surveyed in 1830; some years after the work was begun and partly finished, then suspended and begun again. After a time public sentiment underwent a complete change. The canals had been a continual expense, had entailed a heavy debt upon the State, been a foot-ball among politicians, and yielded little or no revenue, were more expensive and of less value than railroads, so that those who were once most eager for their construction were now the warmest advocates for the sale. In 1858, an act was passed authorizing the sale of the North Branch division to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company; and the sale was effected, for $3,500,000.

This same year a company of capitalists consisting of Welles, Mercur, Hollenback and others, from Bradford and Luzerne counties, was formed for the purpose of purchasing

* These stones were marked with the number of miles from the Delaware river; on the north side of the stone, with the letters N. Y.; on the south side, Pa.

that part of the canal on the North Branch from Wilkes-Barre to the State line. The purchase was effected; the canal, however, had been completed, and in the autumn of 1856 a few boat-loads of coal were brought up. The canal proved to be a very imperfect and uncertain affair. It was badly constructed. Dishonest contractors, it was alleged, had done their work in a very inferior manner. The canal was dug through the loose soil and rocks on the river-bank, through which there was a heavy leakage into the river. It took a great deal of water, and created a strong current to supply the great waste of water, so that it was a difficult matter to keep the canal filled. Against this heavy current nearly all the freight must be carried. Then, on account of the bad work done in the construction, the banks were frequently giving way, causing detention to the boats and expense to the company. In the fall of the year, when there was usually the most use for the canal, the river was apt to be so low that water enough to fill "the ditch" could not be had. From these and other causes the expediency of a railroad began to be considered, and the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad and Canal Company was organized as the successor of the canal company, with the privilege of constructing a railroad on the towing-path of the canal, and putting a new towing-path on the birm side of the canal. The railroad was surveyed in the summer of 1866, and the first train entered the village of Towanda Nov. 26, 1867. The road was opened from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly Sept. 20, 1869. At the latter point it connected with the Erie railway; at the former, with the Lehigh Valley railroad: in fact, the Pennsylvania and New York railroad is but an extension of the Lehigh Valley, both being controlled by the same parties, and under the same management. This road has opened up the eastern and central portions of the county, affording direct communication by rail with both New York and Philadelphia, and the coal and iron regions of the central parts of the State. By its various connections, superior facilities for travel are afforded to all who live near the line. There are, in this county, depots at Wyalusing, Frenchtown (Homet's Ferry P. O., the old Indian Misiscum, and the later Fairbanks), Rummerfield, Standing Stone, Wysox, Towanda, Ulster, Milan, Athens, Sayre, and Waverly.

Two other railroads, which have passed under the same management, were opened in 1871 or '72, viz., the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroad and the Southern Central of New York, which connect with the Pennsylvania and New York at Sayre, making this place an important railroad centre.

In 1857 the Barclay railroad was opened from the Barclay mines to the canal basin at Towanda. On the completion of the Pennsylvania and New York railroad a junction was formed at Towanda, so that coal is transported from the mines, without reshipment, to any part of the country. This road has depots at Towanda, Monroeton, Greenwood, Weston's, and the foot of the Plane.

In Sullivan county valuable beds of soft anthracite coal had been discovered, and in 1865 a company was organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad to them. The distance is twenty-eight miles, and the road was opened in 1871. The cars run on the Barclay railroad track from Towanda to Monroeton, where the Sullivan and State Line railroad begins, and follows the south branch of the Towanda to Dushore. There are depots at Towanda, Monroeton, Wilcox's, New Albany, and Laddsburg, in this county.

Several other railroads have been projected, but at this writing none of them have given much assurance of ever being constructed.

The North Branch canal, which passed through so many vicissitudes, and for a period of more than forty years attracted so much attention from the people of this county, was by law, passed in 1872, allowed to be abandoned by the company, and since that time every trace of its existence is being removed as rapidly as possible.

In order to connect the North Branch canal with the canals of New York, sixteen miles of additional canal were necessary, to construct which the Junction canal company was formed. Through the energy of Mr. Arnot, of Elmira, Messrs. La Porte, Mason, and others, of Towanda, Hollenback, Wright, and others, of Wilkes-Barre, and Judge Mallory, of Philadelphia, the connection was effected. The first boat that passed through it laden with coal was the "Tonawanda," Capt. A. Dennis, loaded with half-cargo and drawn by double team. With the abandonment of the North Branch canal this also became useless and worthless, and has been abandoned also.

TIOGA ON THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Tioga, held on Oct. 3, 1794, took into consideration the cause of the disturbances in the four western counties of the State, and the measures pursuing by the general and State governments against them. Gen. Spalding, moderator, Obadiah Gore, clerk.

Voted, that the constitution of the United States is wisely calculated to secure the liberties of the people, and ought to be supported.

Voted, that the powers exercised by the legislature of the general government laying an excise, is strictly constitutional; that it is the duty of every citizen of the United States to support and maintain the laws of the United States; and that the executives of the general and State governments are justifiable in calling out the militia to enforce a due obedience to the laws.

Voted, that if there are existing faults in our constitution or laws, or abuses in the administration thereof, it is more easy and expedient to correct such faults or such abuses by constitutional means than to appeal to arms and cause a revolution in government.

Voted, that this meeting highly disapprove of the present opposition to the constitutional laws of the United States in some of the western counties of this State.

Voted, that we stand ready (if it be required) to turn out, personally, with our fellow-citizens of this State, and of the United States, to support that free government under which we live.

Voted, that the foregoing votes be published for the information of our fellow-citizens.

OBADIAH GORE, Clerk.

* Pennsylvania Archives, new series, iv.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND PRODUCTION.

Below is given the census by townships of the first two and last two decades of our county since its organization. The blanks in the first two columns arise from the fact that many of the present townships were not then organized. Also the amount of the leading productions of the county. These tables are exceedingly instructive, as showing the increase in wealth and population of the county:

	1820	1830	1860	1870
Albany	.....	284	1,137	1,379
Armenia	.....	.....	403	391
Asylum	471	519	1,241	1,155
Athens township and borough	1,108	1,253	3,013	3,221
Barclay	.....	.....	.....	2,009
Burlington township and borough	560	527	1,445	1,578
Burlington, West	.....	.....	902	896
Canton township and borough, and Alba borough	569	1,175	2,190	2,772
Columbia township and Sylvania borough	823	1,235	1,707	1,733
Franklin	297	583	998	705
Granville	.....	.....	1,369	1,375
Herriek	.....	.....	1,050	1,009
Le Roy	.....	.....	1,010	1,144
Litchfield	.....	487	1,210	1,256
Monroo township and borough	.....	988	1,245	1,514
Orwell	713	1,190	1,420	1,296
Overton	.....	.....	407	550
Pike township and Le Raysville borough	689	1,438	1,747	2,098
Ridgeberry	210	560	1,785	1,476
Rome township and borough	.....	.....	1,450	1,563
Sheshequin	.....	720	1,599	1,596
Smithfield	695	1,126	2,071	1,790
South Creek	.....	.....	937	1,070
Springfield	506	765	1,807	1,455
Standing Stone	.....	.....	935	905
Terry	.....	.....	1,055	1,079
Towanda township and borough	1,024	978	2,263	3,612
Towanda, North	.....	.....	582	592
Troy township and borough	536	874	2,368	2,560
Tuscarora	.....	285	948	1,224
Ulster	704	405	1,073	1,174
Warren	389	756	1,563	1,421
Wells	301	752	1,159	1,207
Wilmot	.....	.....	1,026	1,365
Windham	350	655	1,129	1,188
Wyalusing	546	753	1,477	1,707
Wysox	.....	.....	1,359	1,290
	11,554	19,746	48,734	53,204

Since the organization of the county in 1813, there have been six enumerations, showing the following aggregates:

		Gain in ten years.
1820	11,554	.....
1830	19,746	8,192
1840	32,769	13,023
1850	42,831	10,062
1860	48,734	5,903
1870	53,204	4,470

In *Watson's Gazette*, published in 1832, it is said the productions of the county are grain, flour, whisky, fruit, salted provisions, live-stock, and lumber. Now the chief productions are butter, hay, cattle, grain, potatoes, and lumber. The lumber, however, is constantly diminishing, as the forests are melting away before the woodman's axe and the advancement made in clearing the land for agricultural productions. One cannot pass along any of the creeks but at every few miles may be seen the ruins of an old saw-mill, which, when the country was new, would have been running night and day, when there was water enough to saw, but now is useless.

The following table will indicate the increase in the chief productions and the amount for the years indicated:

Production.	1840.	1850.
Acres in farms, improved	.....	234,037
" " unimproved	.....	278,257
Cash value, dollars	.....	9,293,689
Value of farming implements, dollars.	.....	392,220
Number of horses	6,211	7,233
Neat cattle	34,099	43,706
Number of sheep	68,767	60,403
" " swine	23,283	17,739
Value of live-stock, dollars	.....	1,369,699
Bushels of wheat	154,266	301,794
" " rye	45,738	54,849
" " corn	140,632	371,143
" " oats	220,993	510,176
" " potatoes	363,412	322,316
" " barley	829	3,975
" " buckwheat	77,863	128,031
Pounds of butter	.....	1,590,248
" " cheese	.....	108,419
Tons of hay	42,727	74,028
Pounds of maple-sugar	190,253	193,381

It may also be interesting to compare the statistics of these years with those of our last census, 1870:

Acres, improved	366,851
" unimproved	226,464
Cash value of land, dollars	25,158,245
Value of farming implements, dollars	785,590
" live-stock, dollars	4,262,095
Number of horses	12,131
" neat cattle	62,518
" sheep	36,257
" swine	12,000
Bushels of wheat	285,698
" rye	33,991
" corn	505,341
" oats	1,114,120
" potatoes	541,208
" barley	12,753
" buckwheat	382,581
Pounds of wool	122,253
" butter	3,704,709
" cheese	40,258
Gallons milk sold	55,870
Tons of hay	129,956
Pounds of maple-sugar	37,010
" wax	3,300
" honey	139,215

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

ALBANY.

THE township of Albany derives its name from the old Connecticut town of that name, which included in its limits the present township, the old town being named by a party of gentlemen who were formerly residents of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, and who purchased a large tract of land in the southern part of the county of Bradford.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The principal stream which waters the town is the south branch of Towanda creek, whose head-waters are in and about the southeastern portion of the township. Its course is westerly and northerly through the township, and passing therefrom about two miles southwest of the northeast corner thereof into Monroe township. The tributaries of the south branch are Beaver Meadow branch, coming in from the southwest, just below New Albany, and Brown's creek, which falls into the main stream just above the last-named place, also coming in from the western part of the town. Sugar Run creek heads in the northeastern part of the township, and runs eastward into Terry township near the southern angle of the last-named town. The head-waters of the Loyal Sock are also in this township.

The surface of the township is broken. Along the south branch of the Towanda, on either side, high table-lands are found with a good soil, and well adapted to grazing; narrow valleys are found also along the tributaries of the principal streams and about the Sugar Run.

BOUNDARIES.

The township is situated between the towns of Monroe on the northwest, Overton on the west, Asylum on the northeast, Terry and Wilmot on the east, and Sullivan county on the south.

It is centrally distant from Towanda about eleven miles, with which place it is connected by the Sullivan and Erie railroad, which passes through the township, following the valley of the south branch of the Towanda creek, with stations at Laddsburgh, New Albany, and Wilcox.

SETTLEMENT.

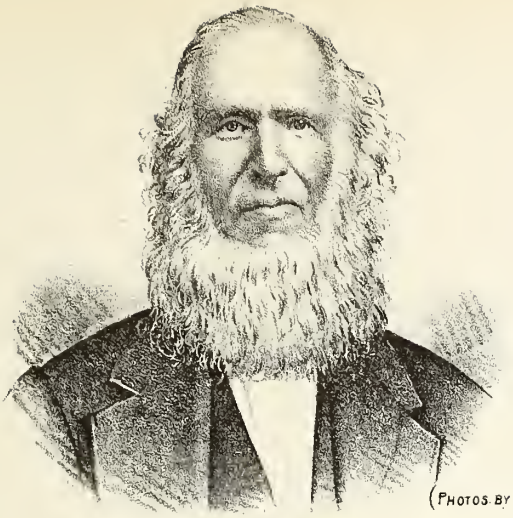
The first settlers up the Fowler branch of the Towanda creek came thereto in the month of April, 1800. They were Ephraim Ladd and his sons, Horatio, Charles W., and John; Joseph Langford; Jonathan and Rogers Fowler, brothers. In 1801, Sheffield Wilcox and his sons, Freeman, Rowland, and Sheffield, Jr., Edward Warren, and a Mr. Granger came in.

The Ladds came from Tolland Co., Conn. Ephraim was the first of the family who came to Albany to live, they stopping for a time at Monroe. While the family yet resided in the latter place, Horatio came up into the present township, and cut the first brush heap piled up by the present settlers in the township. He had to cross the creek thirteen times in going up to find a practicable pathway.

Ephraim settled about forty rods farther north than Horatio, and lived there until the spring of 1829, when, with his son, he moved into Northumberland Co., Pa., where he lived until his death in May, 1836, at the age of eighty-seven years. Horatio lived in Towanda or Monroe about five years, and in 1805 moved to his farm near the present New Albany railroad depot. At this date there had never been a wagon up the creek. He died in January, 1850. Charles W. Ladd married a sister of Mr. Alden, and his farm joined Horatio's. He built the stone house at New Albany in 1819, Horatio Ladd and Daniel Miller building the same year. Charles W. lived in the stone house until his death in 1832. He was the first postmaster in Albany, having been appointed in 1820 or 1821. John Ladd died in 1801, before he attained his majority. Joseph Langford was an early settler but made no permanent settlement, but in a short time after coming to the township moved to Spencer, N. Y.

Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., located where Amazi Heverly now resides.. He removed from Rhode Island to Cooperstown, N. Y., where he remained for a time, and then came to Albany, in 1801. His family consisted of his wife and the following children: Andrew, Thomas, Lois, Freeman, Rowland, Eunice, Sheffield, Jr., Desire, Amy, and Jemima. Mrs. Wilcox was a Ross, and died in Albany, in 1812. The emigrants cut their own road beyond Monroeton, through an unbroken wilderness.

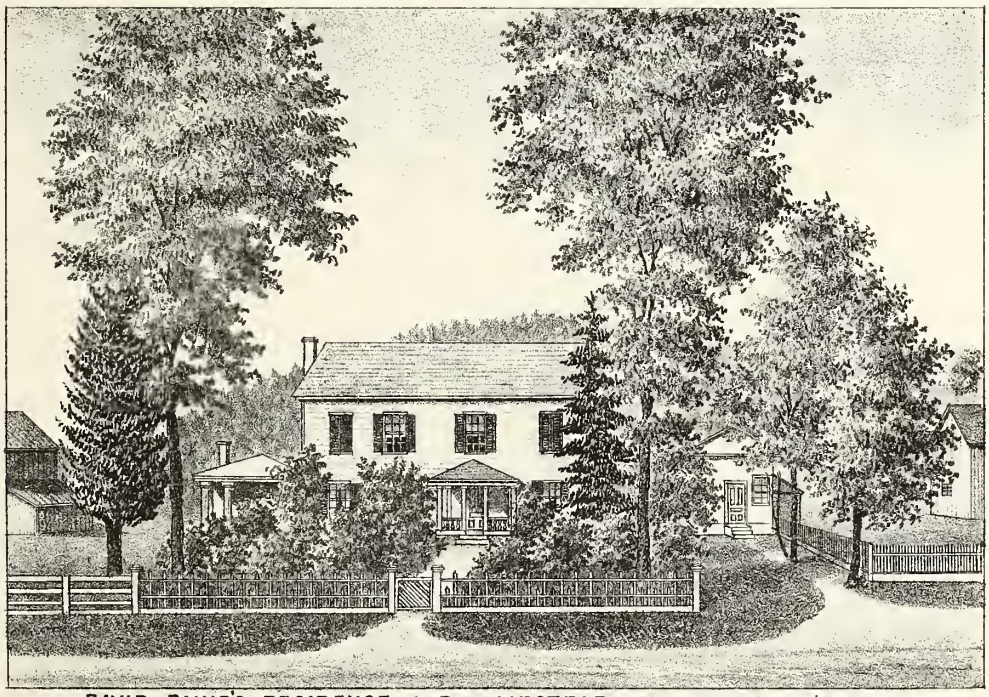
The Yankees came into the county under the Connecticut title. Captain Brockaway owned the township under that title, and the first settlers agreed to pay for their land as they were able; but soon discovering that Brockaway's title was worthless, they paid him nothing. Joseph Priestly held the Pennsylvania title for a large portion of the township, the south line of his tract being about a half-mile north of the south line of the township. He sold his lands to the settlers for two dollars and a half per acre, for which





(Photos by Geo. H. Wood, Towanda, Pa.)

Moses A. Ladd. (Albany Tp.) Mrs. Jane Ladd.



David Paine's Residence, Old Homestead at Athens, Pa. (Built 1796)





Jonathan Stevens. (Asylum Tp.) Mrs. Sallie Stevens.

(Photos. By Geo. H. Wood.)

payments were made in small amounts, and lots made to suit purchasers. He offered to the first four settlers seventy-five acres of land each, but to be taken or located on different tracts; and to the next four fifty acres each, on the same conditions, in order to induce emigration and bring his lands into market. This offer being made known to the Wilcoxes and Ladds, they were induced to come and settle on the lands. Ephraim Ladd, Horatio Ladd, Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., and his son, Sheffield, Jr., each obtained the seventy-five acres offered by Mr. Priestly. The Wilcoxes moved in on ox-sleds. Panthers were numerous, and bears and deer were without number. It was a wild and dreary country, but the heavy growth of timber led the settlers to believe that the soil was of unbounded fertility. But the first few years were years of struggle and hardship to clear up the heavily-timbered lands and fit them for cultivation. There was not even a place large enough to place the logs of which their rude homes were made, until the trees were felled and the stumps cleared away. There was but one house between the Fowlers, in Monroe, and Mr. Wilcox's, the same being that of John D. Sanders, who afterwards removed west. Mr. Wilcox cleared off a small patch for corn, and the family lived on its proceeds and the game which abounded.

He had to confine his sheep every night in a yard to keep them from destruction by wild beasts. One night, in Mr. Wilcox's absence from home, a panther killed a sheep within a few feet of the house, ate what he wanted of the carcass and left the remainder. The next morning, on Mr. Wilcox's return, he and his son took their rifles and dogs, and started in pursuit of the depredator, which they discovered about half a mile from the house, and soon dispatched him. Mrs. Wilcox died suddenly Oct. 24, 1812, and Mr. Wilcox in 1831, over seventy years of age.

Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., married Charlotte, daughter of John Hinman, of Wysox; built and lived in the hotel at Wilcox Station, on the Sullivan and State Line railroad, and kept the house until a year or two before his death, in 1871, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He put up the first framed building in the township, a barn, as early as 1813. He drew the lumber from Fowler town. The frame, including the rafters and plank for the floors, was all hewed. The hotel was built in 1821, and the sign raised in 1822. Wells Wilcox, a son of Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., now resides in the township, aged seventy-four years.

Rowland Wilcox married Elizabeth Van Etten, from Spencer, New York, and lived and died on the old Wilcox homestead. He built the first framed dwelling-house in the township, in 1814. His son Benjamin is the only one of this family now living, and resides near the Wilcox homestead.

Freeman Wilcox was the only one of his father's family who was married at the time they migrated to this county. His wife was Clarissa Southworth (commonly called Southard), of Windham, Connecticut. Mrs. Charlotte Ormsby, now living in the township, was the first-born child of this family, and was born in Monroeton, near the bridge over the main branch of Towanda creek. About 1805, Mr. Wilcox moved to the farm on which Wm. Bahr now lives, about three-fourths of a mile south of New Albany post-office. He built a little cabin of brush and bark beside a log, where he lived until he could build a log cabin. Mr. Wilcox's family comprised eight children, four of whom died young. The others were Charlotte, Mrs. Dyer Ormsby, now the oldest settler in the township; Hiram, who married Maria Van Etten, of Spencer, N. Y., and lived on a part of his father's farm until his death, in 1874; Harvey, now in Colorado; and Miranda, who died unmarried.

Thomas Wilcox never resided in Albany, but lived and died in Milltown, about three miles north of Athens.

Lois Wilcox married Timothy Alden, and lived in the stone house in Monroeton.

Eunice married Humphrey Goff, and lived and died also in Monroeton.

Desire married John B. Hinman, and lived in Monroe.

Amy married Eleazer Sweet, and also lived in Monroe, on the Jonathan Fowler place.

Jemima married Cornelius Coolbaugh, and lived in Wysox.

Rowland Wilcox became a heavy land-holder, owning at one time eleven hundred acres.

The Mr. Granger who came in with the Ladds and Fowlers made a beginning on the top of Wilcox's hill, where he took up fifty acres, planted a piece of corn, went back for his family, and died. His sons, Calvin and Dorus, came on and harvested the corn, and stayed a year or two, and then returned to their home in Vermont, and Charles W. Ladd took the lot.

Daniel Miller came in also in 1801, from Sussex Co., N. J., and located where his son, Russell Miller, now lives.

John B. Hinman also came in with the first settlers; was the son of John Hinman, of Wysox, and was the next settler below Wilcox's. A saw-mill now stands on the place. He sold to Humphrey Goff, who came in about 1810, and removed to Monroe. Goff sold to Freeman Wilcox, and also moved to Monroe.

Jonathan Frisbie came in 1803, and settled on a tract on which the Eilenberger trout-ponds are now situated. He built his house on the knoll just above the spring which feeds the ponds, which gave his name thereto. He had a large family of boys, but went west after about ten years.

In 1810, Williams Lee came in from the great Van Rensselaer patent or manor in Albany and Rensselaer Cos., N. Y. He went into the house with Jonathan Frisbie at first, but in a short time moved into his own cabin. He removed to Hibbard hill in 1823, cleared about fifty acres, and left it.

Amzi Kellogg came in from Connecticut in 1812–13, and lived in a log house south of the Wilcox tavern. He afterwards went down to near where his son Ezra now lives, where he bought a farm.

Arehelaus Luce came from Vermont about the same time, and settled west of the turnpike, beyond Kendall's mills, but stayed only five or six years, and left for other parts.

William Miller came in 1817, and settled on the farm where Stevens now lives, selling the same to Stevens in 1825–26, and removing to Sullivan county.

John Foggarty (alias William Bowland) came in in 1819. He was an Englishman, and having been impressed into

the British naval service deserted, and, to escape detection, assumed the name of his mother's family, Foggarty, by which he was ever afterwards known. He sold his farm in 1829 to Samuel Brown, and went west. He lived for a time in his house, with neither door, window, or chimney in it.

John Nichols came from Connecticut to Albany, N. Y., and thence to the township of Albany, in 1819, and settled on the hill east of New Albany, on the farm now occupied by George Lenox, who married Julia Ann, the youngest daughter of Mr. Nichols. This farm was on the Clymer lands, of which he and his son-in-law, Chapman, bought four hundred acres. Mr. Nichols lived for a short time on the Gregg hill, near Towanda, where Wm. Gregg recently lived.

Nichols was a basket-maker, and had both reputation and pride in the manufacture of that article. While living on Gregg hill, he offered to make for a neighbor a basket, containing one and a half bushels, for as much wheat as the basket would convey water from a spring to the house, a distance of a few rods. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Nichols began his work. Selecting and thoroughly seasoning his splints, which were cut very narrow, he wove them as closely as possible, and then soaked the basket in water, which expanded the wood and closed the interstices. He then summoned the neighbor, and going to the spring, filled the basket with water and carried it to the house, the fluid standing about an inch only from the rim. The price was paid.

Simeon Chapman came from Vermont in 1813, when a lad of sixteen years, to work on the Berwick turnpike. He came to New York State with Mr. Nichols, whose daughter he afterwards married, and settled on the hill east of New Albany, where he lived until his death.

Peter Steriger came from New Jersey to Norristown, and thence, in 1824, to Albany, and settled on the farm above the one owned by Russell Miller at the present time. He sold it to Stephen Murphy, and it is now occupied by a son of Murphy, named Adam.

Hugh Cavanaugh came in about 1830.

Chauncey Corbin, son of Oliver Corbin, who moved into Warren township in 1801, was born in 1808, and came to the farm he now lives on, in Albany, in 1843. One Campbell had previously cleared up a small lot on it, of whom Corbin bought. It was the first farm purchased between the turnpike and the river.

Previous to any of the settlements before named the French had made several clearings and built several houses. One of the latter was on the place afterwards owned by Daniel Burdick. At the time the Ladds and Wilcoxes came, in 1800–1, these houses were in ruins, and the French leader had been drowned in the Loyal Sock, near the forks of the stream, where it has a rough, rocky bottom, and a rapid current when swollen by melting snows or rain.

Henry Hibbard came to Albany in 1827, from Standing Stone. His father was Jedediah Hibbard, who had a large family of sons and daughters. He came to Hibbardtown when it was a wilderness, cleared up a large farm, and erected good buildings. He was a successful hunter also, being a sure shot. He died Jan. 1, 1877, aged eighty-seven years.

David Sabin was also one of the pioneer settlers of Albany, and his descendants are still residents of the town.

Silas Moon came to Albany from Peterborough, N. H., about 1842, and located on Moon street, where he still lives, at an advanced age.

Deacon James Allen came from the same neighborhood and at the same time with Mr. Moon, and settled near the latter, where he died. He was a deacon in the church at Albany.

The population of the township by decades, since 1850, has been as follows: 1850, 1043; 1860, 1137; 1870, 1379. Of this latter number, 1281 were native born and 98 foreign born.

PIONEER MILLS.

The first saw-mill was built a little below Wilcox's tavern in 1820, by the Wilcoxes, and a saw-mill still occupies the old site. Mr. Miller built one where the old French mill stood, about the same time. Since then these mills have been numerous. Along the creek the timber was hemlock and in great abundance, on the ridges the hard woods were found. Many of the hemlocks on the creek bottom would measure four feet across the stump. The first families who came in were obliged to go to Monroe to raise such grain as they had on the flats, and were compelled to go to Tioga Point and with ox-teams to get the same ground. Whoever went took the grists of the whole neighborhood.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Berwick turnpike was built by a chartered company. It begins a mile from Berwick, Pa., and runs to the State line, and was called the "Berwick and Tioga turnpike." A man by the name of Andrew Shiner contracted to build the road over the North mountain in 1817. Having completed this, he contracted to build over 40 miles farther, at the rate of $1150 per mile, with extra pay for the bridges, and to take half his pay in land, at $2 per acre. The contractor sub-let the job in sections to parties, as it would suit their convenience. Russell Miller built 1 mile near his house, the Wilcoxes built 2½ miles below, Shadrach Miller a mile above, Daniel Miller and William Miller the next mile above, and Mathias Van Loon the next mile above him. By this means many of the settlers secured their farms.

This turnpike was projected by those who owned large bodies of land, for the purpose of opening their lands to settlers. The State made a grant of $575 worth of land at $2 per acre, per mile of road, to the company, which was just half the contract price for building the same.

The road was constructed through Albany township in 1819–20. The company forfeited their charter, and finally abandoned the enterprise about September, 1847, since which time it has been a public road.

The first road cut into the township was the track cut by the Wilcoxes and Ladds, when they came to their locations in 1800–1.

SCHOOLS.

It is thought that Louisa Alden, a daughter of Timothy Alden, taught the first school in the township, in 1812. Mrs. Charlotte Ormsby, the oldest settler in the township

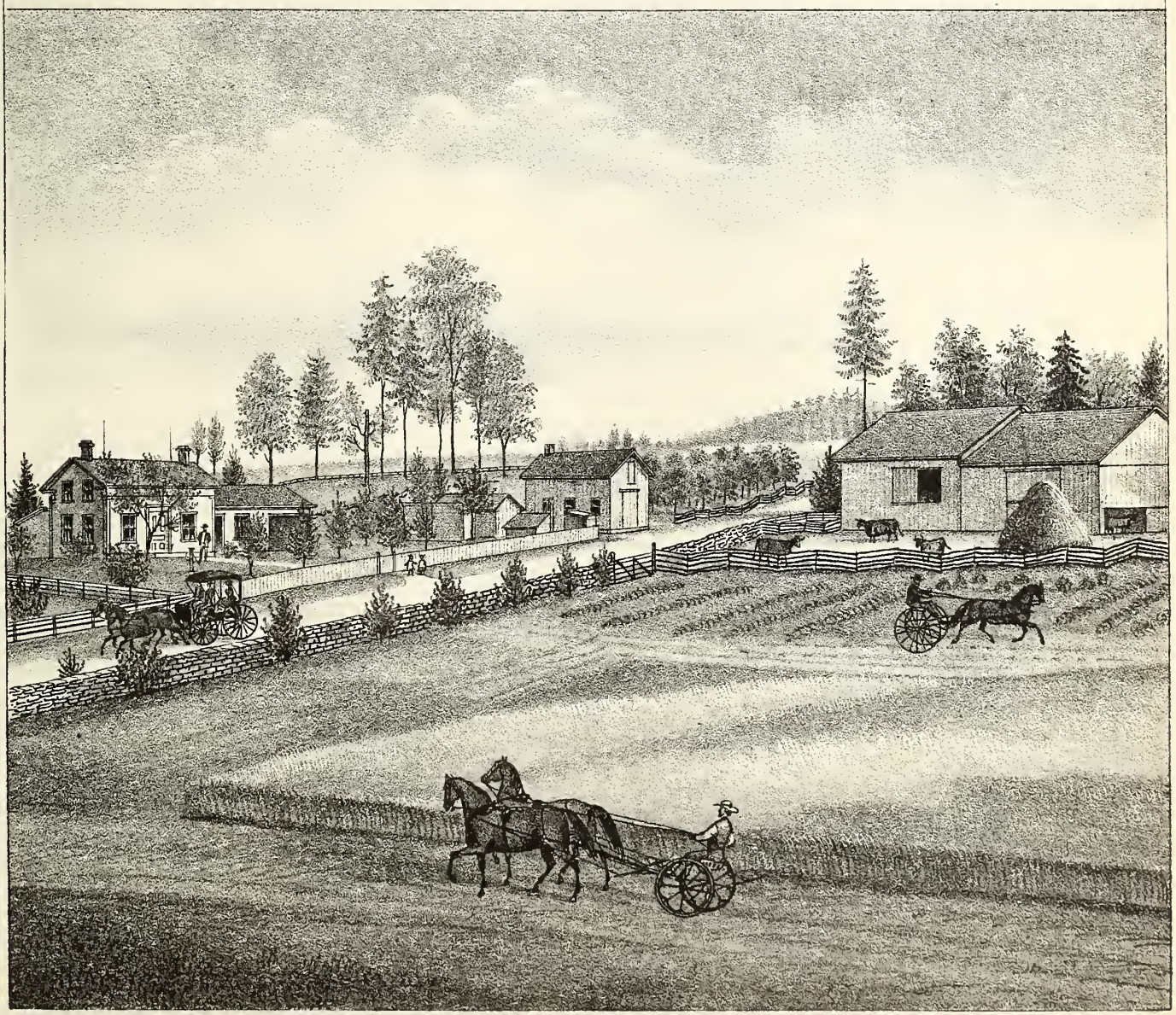


MRS. MARY BULL.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD. TOWANDA.)



ROBERT BULL.



RES. OF ROBERT BULL, ASYLUM TP, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

at the present time, was one of the pupils of that school. The school-ma'am married Warner Ladd, a son of Ephraim Ladd, and who built the stone house at New Albany. This school was taught in one of the rooms of Ephraim Ladd's house. Anna Luce taught the first school in the first log school-house built in the town.

The statistics for the school year ending Sept. 1, 1877, give the following exhibit of the common schools of the township: There were nine schools taught during the year, averaging six months each. Two male and sixteen female teachers were employed, with an average salary of $22.50 per month for the males and $21 for the females. There were 257 male and 221 female scholars who attended the schools. The taxes levied in the township for the support of these schools amounted to $1017.87; $363.60 were received from the State, and the total income for the year was $1526.23. Of this amount $1143.72 were paid to teachers, the total expenses being $1322.72.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists have a house of worship at Laddsburg, and the Methodist Episcopal church has one at New Albany, the history of which societies will be found at length in the general history of the county.

The first preacher who came to the settlement was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who preached once each four weeks. His first advent among the people of this township was in 1811–12. The Ladds, who were Presbyterians, procured the occasional services of Rev. M. Miner York, who lived at the time in Wysox.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The oldest place of sepulture in the township is at Laddsburg; it contains the remains of many of the old pioneers of the township, as the following record of burials therein shows:

Daniel Miller, died Oct. 8, 1856, aged 77 years, 9 months, 2 days.

Hannah, his wife, died March 20, 1850, aged 69 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Horatio Ladd, died Jan. 12, 1850, aged 69 years, 11 months, 22 days.

Asenath Ladd, died Aug. 28, 1854, aged 78 years, 10 months, 20 days.

Eunice, wife of Samuel Smith, died Aug. 11, 1848, aged 76 years, 11 months.

James Allen, died Sept. 13, 1862, aged 69 years, 10 months, 13 days.

Susanna, his wife, died Nov. 8, 1854, aged 59 years, 5 months, 17 days.

Rev. Robert Baird, born Westchester Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1794, died Oct. 13, 1860.

Abraham Waltman, born May 22, 1801, died Dec. 21, 1863.

Roxana, his wife, born Oct. 14, 1803, died Oct. 25, 1868.

Daniel Waltman, born Dec. 18, 1830; enlisted in 49th P. V.; missing at battle of Wilderness, May 10, 1864.

Wm. Waltman, born Oct. 14, 1841; same regiment; died at Raleigh, N. C., May 3, 1865.

Sylvenus Waltman, born July 13, 1836; same regiment; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., April 29, 1865.

Daniel F. Miller, died Dec. 13, 1863, aged 48 years, 11 months, 17 days.

Elizabeth, his wife, died June 15, 1857, aged 40 years, 3 months, 29 days.

Horatio J. Ladd, was killed Dec. 23, 1869, aged 33 years, 7 months, 21 days.

Susanna, wife of M. J. Ladd, died Oct. 25, 1863, aged 61 years, 2 months, 17 days.

William Zaner, born in Columbia Co., Pa., February, 1797; died March 12, 1866.

Archibald Thomas, died April 30, 1859, aged 65 years, 7 days.

Lillis, his wife, died July 10, 1860, aged 61 years, 2 months, 18 days.

William Histed, died June 4, 1857, aged 67 years, 3 months, 26 days.

Mary, wife of Hiram Crandall, died July 30, 1856, aged 50 years, 2 months, 18 days.

Elisha Crandall died Dec. 30, 1860, aged 80 years.

Nancy, his wife, died April 8, 1857, aged 80 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Eliphalet Sweet, died March 23, 1864, aged 72 years.

Eunice, wife of Daniel Burdick, died Jan. 24, 1870, aged 69 years.

THE FIRST DEATH

among the settlers of the township was that of Ezekiel Ladd, in 1803, his death being the result of an accident. The Wilkes-Barre *Gazette* of the time thus records:

"On Wednesday, July 20, a number of the people of the town of Franklin had assembled to raise a barn in that neighborhood. After raising a portion of the frame, they were proceeding to raise one of the broadsides, when the standing part, being but ill supported by some rafters placed in a transverse position, instantly fell, and wounded Mr. Ezekiel Ladd and Mr. Daniel Calkins, the former of whom was bruised and disfigured in a most shocking manner, and survived the fatal event but one hour. Mr. Calkins, we understand, is wounded so dangerously that his life is despaired of. Mr. Ladd was a worthy and respectable man, had arrived at the age of seventy-two years, with an unblemished character and the universal esteem of his numerous friends."

The Wilcox pioneers are buried in the cemetery at New Albany.

INCIDENT AND REMINISCENCE.

When Ephraim Ladd came into the township with his family he stopped one night with the Fowlers, in Monroe, and during the evening the family had their hair cut, whether because they were going so far into the woods they feared they would not soon have another opportunity for trimming up, or as a precaution against the scalping proclivities of their red brethren, it is not said. The next morning they started up the creek with seven or eight teams, *en route* for their location. The first day they made six miles only, and found shelter (?) in the remains of an old log house, roofless, canopied only by the stars, and from the inside of which they had to first shovel the snow before they could make their beds. This resting-place was where the Wilcox tavern now stands. The second day they reached Mr. Ladd's house, in what is now New Albany.

The weather was cold, and the creek was crossed many times, during which crossing the water would run into the stake-holes in the beams of the sleds, and afterwards freeze, and cause the stakes to fly out and the load to slide off. It required a good stock of patience, as well as endurance, to make that journey.

A half-blood Indian once stayed overnight with Mr. Ladd, who had been to Washington as an interpreter for the Six Nations. He described localities, springs, noted landmarks, etc., with as much accuracy as any of the old settlers.

A RELIC.

Wells Wilcox, son of Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., has an old flint-lock rifle in his possession, with which in the forty years he has owned it he has killed more than 800 deer, six of which were shot in one day, besides bears, elk, etc.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In the second war of American Independence, a draft was ordered and made in 1814. Horatio Ladd, C. W. Ladd, Daniel Miller, Freeman Wilcox, Rowland Wilcox, and Humphrey Goff were drafted to defend Washington, but, owing to the "law's delays," the draft was not made until it was too late for the men to be of any service. They went as far as Danville, where they were discharged after a month's absence. After the drafted men went away, there was but one militiaman left in the township.

PRESENT TOWNS.

Laddsburg has a store, post-office, grist-mill, church, and about a dozen houses. New Albany is the place of most importance in the township, having one church, Odd Fellows' lodge, store, post-office, and about twenty dwellings.

ARMENIA.

Armenia township is bounded north by Columbia township, east by Troy and Canton townships, south by Canton, and west by Ward and Sullivan townships in Tioga county.

Its area contains fifteen square miles. It is situated on that spur of Laurel ridge which extends farthest towards the northeast, and is about two thousand feet above tide-water. Its eastern boundary is very irregular, following the brow of the mountain in a southwestern direction from its northeastern corner until it intersects the county line at its southwestern corner.

The eastern portion of the township is a high table-land or ridge, from which spring the streams that form the headwaters of the Tioga river. The principal confluents are the Forbes, Morgan, Sherman, Tamarac, Thomson, Dry Run, and Rathbone creeks. The Tioga, thus formed, after making a detour of more than one hundred miles, draining in its course one of the richest and most romantic valleys of the land, returns to a point within thirty miles of its source, where it loses itself in the Susquehanna.

These streams, the head-waters of the Tioga, were well stocked with speckled trout when the earliest settlers came to this region, but they are well-nigh exhausted now of these treasures.

The Tamarac rises in a swamp, from which it takes its name, which contains about one hundred acres. In 1835 a pond or small lake existed in the northern end of this swamp, having an area of about two acres, but has now scarcely ten square rods. This decrease has been occasioned by the growth of the whortleberry, cranberry, and lady-slipper shrubs, whose roots form a net-work which constantly encroaches on the water-surface, and gives lodgment for lichens and mosses, with which the whole surface will soon be carpeted and concealed. The waters issuing from the swamp are discolored by the roots and vegetation which fill its fountains.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The soil of the flat table-land is a moist, dark, chocolate-colored loam, and produces most excellent timothy grass. On the ridges the soil approaches the red shale, and produces all of the cereals of this latitude. Corn is not a profitable crop, as the altitude is such as to necessitate the planting of an early variety to insure maturity.

Butter is rapidly becoming the chief product of the farms of the township, and with the pure cold water, clear air, and sweet grasses which abound in the township, this industry bids fair at an early day to render Armenia the home of many first-class dairymen.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement and prosperity of the township have been retarded by reason of much of the choice lands having been held by non-residents for speculative purposes, which has driven actual settlers to cheaper lands elsewhere.

The first settler in the township was a man named Wilson, who built a log house and cleared a small piece of land near Dry Run creek, in 1808. This land is now owned by B. L. Knights. In or about 1816, another settler, whose name is now unknown, commenced on the lands afterwards owned by Archibald Forbes. Forbes occupied it till 1840. It is now owned by Alauson Smith. In 1822, Newton Harvey "took up" the farm now owned by Mr. Sweet. Mr. Harvey might properly be called the first permanent settler in the township. About 1828, George Hawkins settled near Mr. Harvey, where he remained till his death, in 1850. The farm is now owned by his son. About the same time, 1828, one Samuel Avery took up the farm now

known as the Morgan farm. The "ardent" to be obtained at Columbia Flats had more charms for him than the hard drudgery entailed by the clearing of his land, and he managed to exist in a miserable way, and give his family a very meagre subsistence, by doing odd jobs for neighboring farmers.

AN INCIDENT

is related of Avery, which shows that under compulsion he could be provident of his resources. He was engaged by the late Reuben Nash, of Columbia, to assist in butchering hogs, and received for pay a liberal piece of pork, with several "plucks" "thrown in." After laying in a good supply of rations at Mrs. Nash's generous table, Avery started for home in the darkness through an almost unbroken wilderness, the whole distance, four miles. His road lay through a glen called "Painter Lick." and he soon found the wolves on his track. Return he could not, and the only avenue of escape was towards his home, for which he now pushed his steps as fast as possible. The snapping of the jaws of the ugly brutes smote ominously on his ear. Nearer and still more near the gaunt, hungry crowd advanced, and something must be done to check the close pursuit. Avery was for once, at least, equal to the emergency forced upon him. Cutting off with his knife a small piece of liver, he cast it down in the path, where it was seized by the voracious beasts and quarreled over for a time, and then the pursuit was again taken up. Again the liver was sacrificed upon the altar of necessity, and again the advance of danger stayed. Thus by husbanding and using judiciously his "pluck" Avery saved his "bacon," and lived to recount his adventure on Armenia mountain to admiring crowds of small boys, if not to "children of a larger growth." He returned to his native county of Delaware, New York.

In 1830 or 1832, Heman Morgan came in from Vermont, and settled on the farm Avery left. Mr. Morgan lived and died on the same, and it is now in possession of his sons. About the same time the late Silas E. Shepard, D.D., Amasa Wood, Joel Wood, Newell Phinney, and a man named Hart settled in what was known as the south settlement, but none of these individuals became permanent settlers, and removed elsewhere in a few years.

In 1833, Samuel Moore, Joseph Biddle, and Alexander Case located on lands in the south part of the town, and remained permanently. In the same year, John Lyon, Alba Burnham, and Daniel and William Crandall came in from Cortland Co., N. Y., and settled in what was called the north settlement. Soon after, Andrew Monroe and Wightman Pierce came from the same place and settled near the centre of the township. All of these last-named persons became permanent residents of the town, save William Crandall. He left soon after his first coming, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Not long after this William Covert, from Delaware county, and Eber and Daniel Story, of Onondaga Co., N. Y., came in and located at the north settlement.

In 1836, Abiezer Field, also from Delaware Co., N. Y., came into the township, where he lived ever afterwards, dying here in 1858. Many of his descendants, even to the fourth generation, are still residents of the town. Several families moved in about this time from Delaware county, among them Robert, Reuben, and James Mason, and John J. Reynolds, who remained for some years; but at present few, if any, of their descendants are living in the town. Timothy Randall, John S. Becker, and Jacob Y. Dumond remained as permanent settlers.

In 1836 or 1837, Gosper Webber and his son, Choral H. Webber, came in from the State of Connecticut and purchased land. From 1837 to 1839, John P. Smith, from Rhode Island, came in with three sons and two sons-in-law. He was a minister of the Reformed Methodists. About the same time Col. Lyman Hinman came into the township from Auburn, N. Y., to which place he returned in 1843, where he died a few years ago. Col. Hinman was a most useful citizen while he remained in the town, and was very active in moulding the minds of the younger portion of the neighborhood for usefulness in after-life. He had a fine library, which was free to all who sought for knowledge. In this good work of placing the standard of the town on a high eminence for worth, many others who were true representatives of progress aided in the early days of the settlement. Among them Elder Smith, Alba Burnham, John Lyon, Abiezer Field, Gosper Webber, and Timothy Randall may be named. By their endeavors public sentiment was so educated and advanced that no dram-shop has ever been opened in the town, and but very few men, young or old, among the citizens of the town have been addicted to strong drink, and not a solitary one has ever been confined within the walls of a prison, except the brave men who, suffering for their country, pined and died in Libby or Andersonville.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school-house in the township was built in the north settlement in 1834–35. It was made of rough logs, and was used for school and church purposes for about ten years. For the school year ending June 1, 1877, the statistics are as follows: four schools were taught during the year, averaging six months each. Eight female teachers were employed, at an average monthly salary of $13.50; 103 males and 85 female pupils attended the schools, the average attendance being 105. Eight mills on the dollar of valuation were levied for school purposes on the property in the town, the tax amounting to $492.01; State appropriation received amounted to $103.96, the total receipts being $642.61; $338.50 were paid for teachers' wages, the total expenditures being $389.72.

RELIGIOUS.

In 1835 the Rev. Samuel Salisbury, the Methodist preacher traveling the Burlington circuit, came to the north settlement and preached to the people. He shortly afterwards formed a class of the Methodist Episcopal church, which soon became the centre of religious interest in the whole mountain region. The labors of this missionary of the cross resulted in harvests abundant, gathered by those who have followed him in later years. He died in 1875 at Seneca Falls, N. Y. This class gave place to an organization of the Wesleyan Methodists, in 1845, which has been the only permanent church organization in the town since that time, and is now (1878) building a house of worship.

The family of John P. Smith, in 1839, proved to be a strong reinforcement to the religious element of the settlement. A Sabbath-school was organized, with Alvah Burnham as superintendent, a position held by him uninterruptedly until 1877, when it was surrendered to younger hands.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

About the year 1840 there was a road opened through the town, leading from Canton borough to Columbia flats (now Sylvania borough). Chester Thomas, afterwards sheriff of the county, had the contract for opening the highway. No post-office has ever been established in the township. A post-route was provided for by congress from Troy to Fall Brook, but, for some unexplained reason, has never been put under contract or offices opened. There is, however, no part of the town more than four miles from an office, Sylvania lying on the north, Troy and Alba on the east, and Canton on the south.

A SAW-MILL

was begun in 1837 by L. P. Newell, a son-in-law of Gosper Webber, in the town, but soon afterwards he abandoned the erection of the same, and removed to the State of Maryland. Col. Hinman, on his arrival in the town, completed the mill and soon after had it in operation, and was able to supply the wants of the fast-increasing settlement in the line of lumber.

REMINISCENCE.

Soon after Mr. Pierce settled on the mountain his oldest daughter, then about seventeen years of age, accompanied by a younger brother and sister, went out to hunt for the cows, and were lost before accomplishing the object of their quest. Night coming on, they were compelled to stay in the woods during the night. Being bewildered, they knew not which way to go to reach home, though it was but half a mile distant. The next morning more than a hundred men responded to the agonized call of the father and mother for help, from the older settlements on the mountains, and the lost were soon found, as they did not remove from the place where they spent the night, near the Wilson possession.

TOO MUCH TURKEY.

When the township was first settled the wild turkeys were very plentiful in the woods. Chester Thomas, before named, who was a hunter of some repute, was one day crossing what was known as "Turkey ridge," in quest of greater game, when he heard the well-known "gobble" of a turkey. He waited a few moments to get a glimpse of the bird, and seeing, as he supposed, the back of the gobbler, drew a bead on the game, with the intention of firing instantly, but for some unaccountable reason dropped his piece again. Again the turkey "gobbled," and now, sure of his aim, the sportsman drew his rifle again to his cheek, glanced quickly along its shining barrel, and again unconsciously recovered his piece. Again came across the morning air the challenge of the noblest feathered game of the American forest, and again the hunter's rifle pointed at the object, and as his finger was about to press the trigger Jacob Craigle stood upright before him, and the rifle dropped from the nerveless grasp of the well-nigh involuntary homicide. In relating the incident "Old Chet" said, "If I had pulled on him I should have killed him sure. My knees trembled all the way home, as I thought how near I had come to killing a *man*. If I had touched the trigger, Jacob Craigle would never have gobbled like a turkey again."

There were but few of the Armenians, however, who were much given to hunting. They found that the manufacture of maple-sugar was more profitable, if not *quite* as pleasurable, and every settler had, per consequence, his "sugar bush." The Wood Brothers made 12,000 pounds in one season. 2000 pounds was considered a fair yield from 300 trees.

POPULATION.

In 1850 Armenia contained a population of 310 souls. In 1860 these had increased to 403, and in 1870 they had fallen off to 391, 2 of whom, only, were foreign born, and 5 were colored.

ARMENIAN PATRIOTISM.

In 1860 the full vote of Armenia was polled, sixty-two ballots being cast. In the war of the great Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, Armenia sent FIFTY-SEVEN men of her own citizens to the battle-field in the defense of the Union. Eleven of these patriots never returned from the fields on which they fell. Their names were Arthur Rundell, Amos Chapman, James Whitehead, Abner Miller, John H. Dumond, Barlow Smith, Lincoln Burnham, Herrick Welch, Albert Woodworth, Sanford Richmond, and Judson Knights.

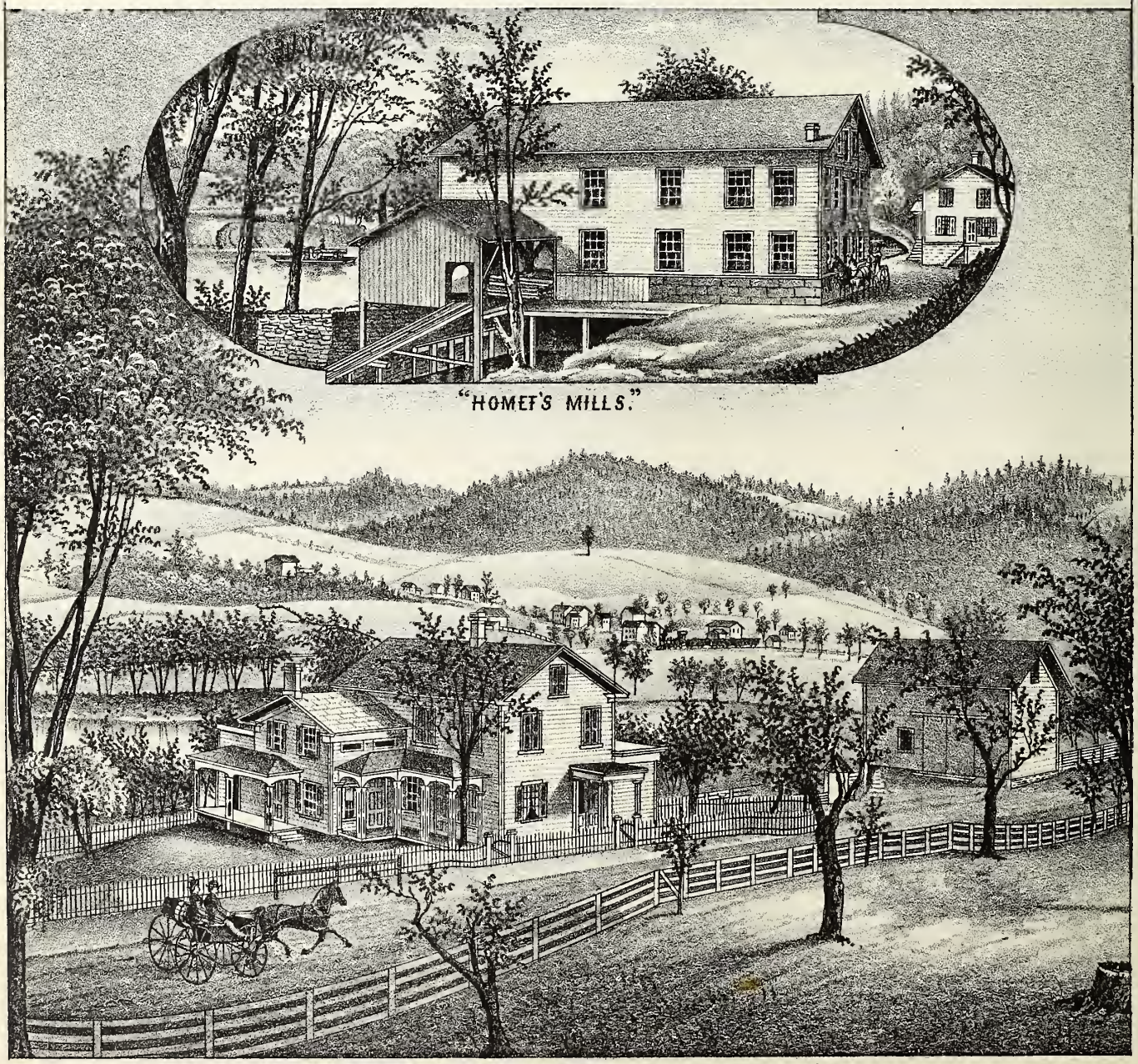


J. A. HOMET.



MRS. J. A. HOMET.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



"HOMET'S MILLS."

RESIDENCE OF J. A. HOMET, FRENCH-TOWN, BRADFORD CO., PA.

ASYLUM.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

The name of Asylum was given to this town by the French refugees from the revolution of 1798, who settled herein, as more fully set forth in the general history of the county.

SITUATION.

It is situated on a bend of the Susquehanna, which sweeps to the northeast, then graeefully curves back and forth, and finally sweeps back again to the southeast to the same general course pursued by it through the county.

The township lies between the townships of Towanda and Monroe on the west, Albany on the southwest, and Terry on the south, the river forming the boundary on the north and east, between it and the townships of Wysox, Standing Stone, and Wyalusing.

DRAINAGE.

The township is watered and drained in the interior by Bennett's and Durell's creeks, and Ellis' creek, a tributary of Bennett's, the two former taking a northeasterly course through the central and southern-central part of the town, and Ellis' coming in from the western part, in the Ellis hill district.

SETTLEMENT.

Stephen Durell located at the mouth of the creek since named in his honor—Durell creek—in 1789 or 1790, and built a house and saw-mill there. He was said to be a "quiet, steady, and respectable man," and somewhat advanced in years, when he came. In 1788 he was ensign in the "Wyalusink" company of the upper battalion of Luzerne county militia. He was probably from Connecticut.*

In the fall of 1782, Benjamin Aekla, Richard Benjamin, and Amos Bennett came to what was afterwards called Bennett's creek and built some log houses, and in the spring following moved their families in from Wyalusing, where they had been living for some time previously. They were originally from Florida, near Goshen, in Orange Co., N. Y.

Amos Bennett came to Wyalusing as early, probably, as 1783–84, and lived there some five or six years. He built a little tub-mill at the falls just below the road on Bennett's creek. The ruins of a saw-mill now mark the site. He had a house on the flats below the present residence of William Storrs. He died in the spring of 1811, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife followed him the next year.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were Amos, Jr., Thomas, John, David, Nathan, Benjamin, Susan, Hetty, Hannah, Prudence, and Martha. Hannah married Benjamin Ackla, and Martha married Richard Benjamin, who came to Bradford County with Amos Bennett, Sr. Hetty married Justus Seeley, who came in from Canada, to which place the family returned about 1800. Prudence married Jacob Strickland, of Wysox, and moved west about 1811. Amos, Jr., married Amy Wilcox, and moved to Sugar creek, near Joshua Bailey, where he died. Thomas went to the Genesee, married, lost his wife, and died insane. John married Hannah Vargison, and moved to Albany, near the old Schoonoven place. Nathan also went to the Genesee country, married Polly Ellsworth, and joined the Mormons.. Truman Bennett, of Terry, is his son. David also married in the Genesee country, and died there. Benjamin married Betsey Abbott, a sister of Mrs. Elias Vaughan, and lived on the Storrs place. He was drafted in the War of 1812, and marched as far as Danville, where the company was discharged.

Richard Benjamin lived where H. L. Haight now lives. His children were Jonathan, John, Patty, Polly, Peter, David, Jesse, Sally, Hetty, Betsey, and Joshua, besides two who died in infancy. Jonathan married Leah, daughter of Benjamin Aekla, and lived on the Seeley hill, and died Feb. 1, 1847, aged seventy-seven years. The property is now owned by William Storrs. They reared eleven children, all of whom, with their mother, were living, July 30, 1874, in the neighborhood. John married Patty Vincent, and, for his second wife, Hannah (Johnson), widow of his brother David. He lived where his son Harry lived in 1873. Of eleven children of his but two survive. Patty married Amos Vargison, and Polly married Samuel Chilson.

Benjamin and Hannah Aekla reared eleven children,—Betsey, Amos, John, Anna, Leah, Phebe, William, Jonathan, Polly, Benjamin, and David. Mr. Aekla died April 26, 1835, aged eighty-two years.

Deacon Reuben Wells and a Mr. Shaw came to the Gilbert place at an early day and planted a piece of corn, stayed until it was grown and hoed, and then went back to Connecticut for their families. Their bill of fare was a meagre one, fish being the only article, and that served without salt. They varied this, however, on Sundays by swimming the river and partaking, at Mr. Fitzgerald's, of what buttermilk and mush they could stow away. They lived in a log house near the spring, a few rods below the present residence of Richard Gilbert. Deacon Wells afterwards went to Wyalusing, and subsequently to Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co.

Samuel Gilbert came from Colchester, Conn., about 1790, and lived a year or two at Kingston, and then moved to the farm now occupied by Richard Gilbert. Here he

* In the history of New London, Conn., it is said that Capt. Philip Durell commanded the British ship-of-war "Cygnet," cruising off New London, at which point she arrived Jan. 11, 1764, and that this officer was the best known to the inhabitants. Page 478.

rented a piece of land of the French, who were just beginning their settlement, and he afterwards bought the farm of the Asylum company. The usual hardships of the pioneers were considerably mitigated by the appliances of comfort of the neighboring French. Samuel Gilbert was born March, 1742, and died Oct. 12, 1813. He married Mary Dodge, June 12, 1769. She was born Sept. 20, 1749, and died Jan. 7, 1833. Their children were Lydia, Irene, Hannah, Eunice Anne, Fanny, Daniel, Samuel, Jr., and Oliver.

Charles Homet emigrated from France to America in January, 1793, and settled in Asylum in 1796. He was one of the French families who remained in Bradford, and did not return after the restoration in his native land. He died Dec. 29, 1838, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife, Theresa (Schillinger), preceded him, Jan. 3, 1823, aged sixty-three years. She was a native of Strasbourg, France. Their children were Charles Frederick, Francis Xavier, Harriet, and Joseph. Mr. Homet married for his second wife Cynthia Sickler, in 1827, by whom he had one daughter, the wife of E. T. Fox, of Towanda.

Anthony Vander Pool* came from Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., about 1790, to Bradford County. He was the ancestor of the large family of that name now in Bradford. His first stopping-place was Aquaga, where he remained a year or two and then came to Durell's creek, and from thence moved into the French settlement and engaged in the employ of that colony. He built a small log mill on Fowler creek and lived there four or five years, but, being despoiled of the title to his land, removed to Wyalusing, and after a short time moved to the hill near Moody's pond, where he died, aged ninety-nine years, in the spring of 1838, and was buried on Ellis hill. Martin Van Buren married a niece of Mr. Vander Pool, the daughter of a brother in Kinderhook. Abraham Vander Pool, now a resident of Bradford County, is a son of Anthony Vander Pool, and from him the above facts concerning his father were obtained.

Anthony Vander Pool's children were William, Anthony, Richard, Mary, Peter, Samuel, Vina, Abraham, Henry, Catherine, and Eleanor or "Lane," nearly all of whom are dead.

Isaac Wheeler came into Asylum along with Anthony Vander Pool. He was also from Kinderhook, and was a drummer in the Revolution. He was an intelligent, active, hard-working mechanic, but unfortunately was addicted to drink, and never accumulated property. His mechanical genius, expended on the manufacture of spinning-wheels, chairs, etc., and his pension, supplied his few wants. He moved to Indiana in February, 1822, where he died. He married Eleanor Johnson, and their children were Mary (Mrs. Abraham Vander Pool), Kate, Peggy, Margaret, Nicholas, Samuel, and Richard. None of these are now living in Bradford County.

Nicholas Johnson, a brother of Isaac Wheeler's wife, came also from Kinderhook, some time between 1797 and 1800, but located at first at Towanda, where he lived for several years, and then settled in Asylum, and finally removed to Ohio, 1832–33. About two years after Nicholas Johnson came into the county his brother Richard also came, but never gained any permanent location, and, with his wife, is buried at Frenchtown.

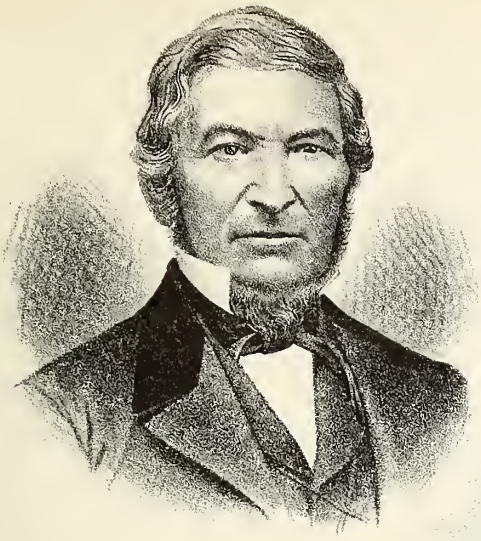
Richard Wheeler, a brother of Isaac Wheeler, also came about the time the Johnsons did, but returned to New York, and finally came back again, and died here. Ambrose Vincent, who married a sister of Mrs. Isaac Wheeler, came in 1804–6. He was killed at Wysox, in 1822 or 1823, by the caving in of a well. His only son, William, married Mary Cornelius.

Henry Cornelius married another sister of Mrs. Wheeler, was a Revolutionary pensioner, and came into the county soon after the Johnsons. He died on the mountain below Towanda, on a little farm he bought there.

Samuel Seeley was a Revolutionary soldier. He came to the Connecticut grant before the war. After the war he came back to look after his family, but could not find them. Thinking they were killed, or had died, he went back to Goshen, N. Y., from whence he originally came, where he married Miss Deborah Benjamin, a sister of Richard Benjamin, and in 1802 came to Wyalusing creek, where he lived a few years, and then removed to the Herrick place, where he remained some seventeen or eighteen years, and then removed to the State of New York, where he resided twenty-one years. While there he instituted measures to secure a pension, and going to Crawford Co., Pa., to get the certificate of the captain of the company in which he served in the war, he found, much to his surprise and pleasure, the prothonotary of that county to be the husband of his daughter, born just after he was drafted into the army. His remaining children (he had three at the time he was drafted) were living in that vicinity. From them he learned his family had been driven off by the Indians, and everything in their neighborhood had been destroyed. In 1827 he came back for a short time to where Keizer now lives. In 1815 he built a saw-mill near Myron Frisbie's, but ere it was finished Hollenback served an ejectment on him, and he abandoned the place. He died in 1840, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The Chilson family were early settlers in the town, and were also from Florida, N. Y. Samuel and Albert were the heads of the family, but Albert, after two or three years, moved west. Samuel Chilson lived on the Aekla place, and died February, 1846, at the age of eighty-five years. Samuel Chilson (2d), Jehiel, and Joel, nephews of the elder Samuel, came to the county about 1811, a brother, Asa, coming in 1809. Robert, George, Anson, and William were also brothers. Robert came in 1814, and Anson soon after the War of 1812 had closed, he serving therein. After some seven years he removed to Horseheads, N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his life. Robert lived and died on the farm now occupied by his son Benjamin, his death occurring about 1860. William came in 1813; removed to Smithfield, where he died. He lived with his brother Samuel in Asylum a number of years. Asa, after some twelve years, returned to Florida, where he died from an injury received in sharpening a scythe, terminating in lockjaw. Samuel Chilson (2d) died at Frenchtown.

* The old records of Columbia Co., N. Y., spell this name *Vander Poel.*

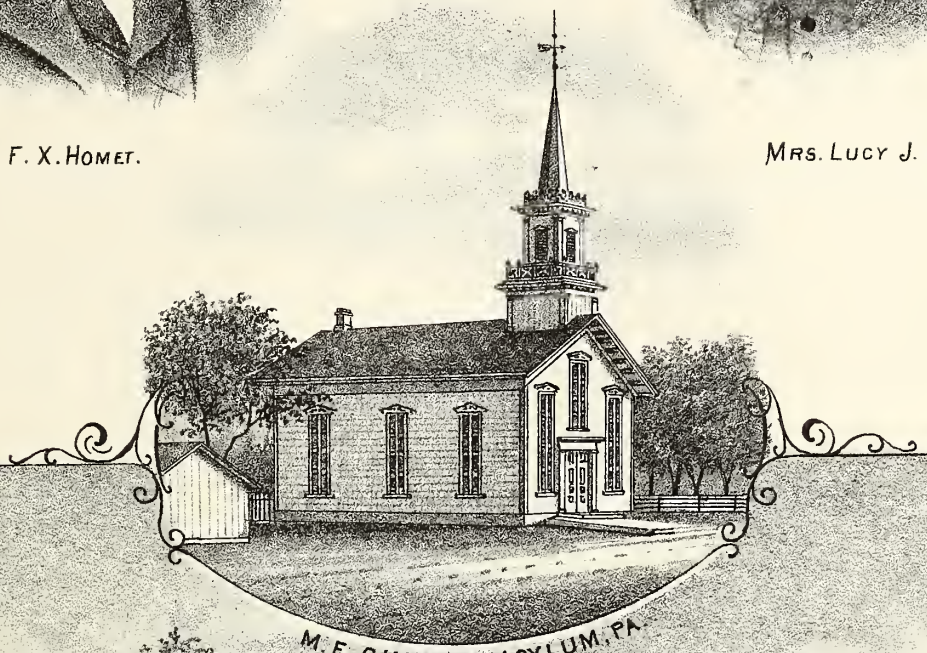


F. X. HOMET.

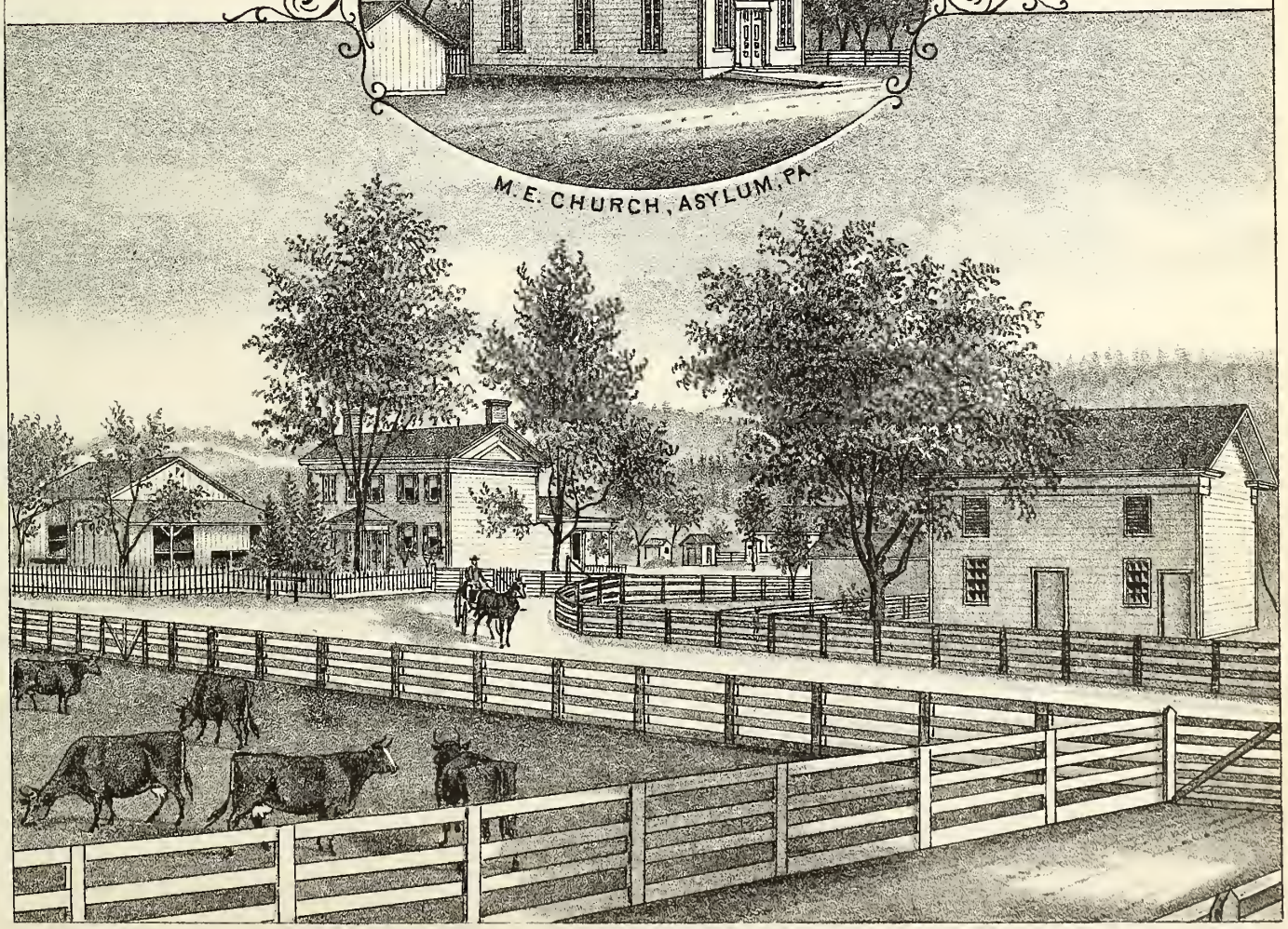
PHOTOS. BY C. H. WOOD.
TOWANDA



MRS. LUCY J. HOMET.



M. E. CHURCH, ASYLUM, PA.



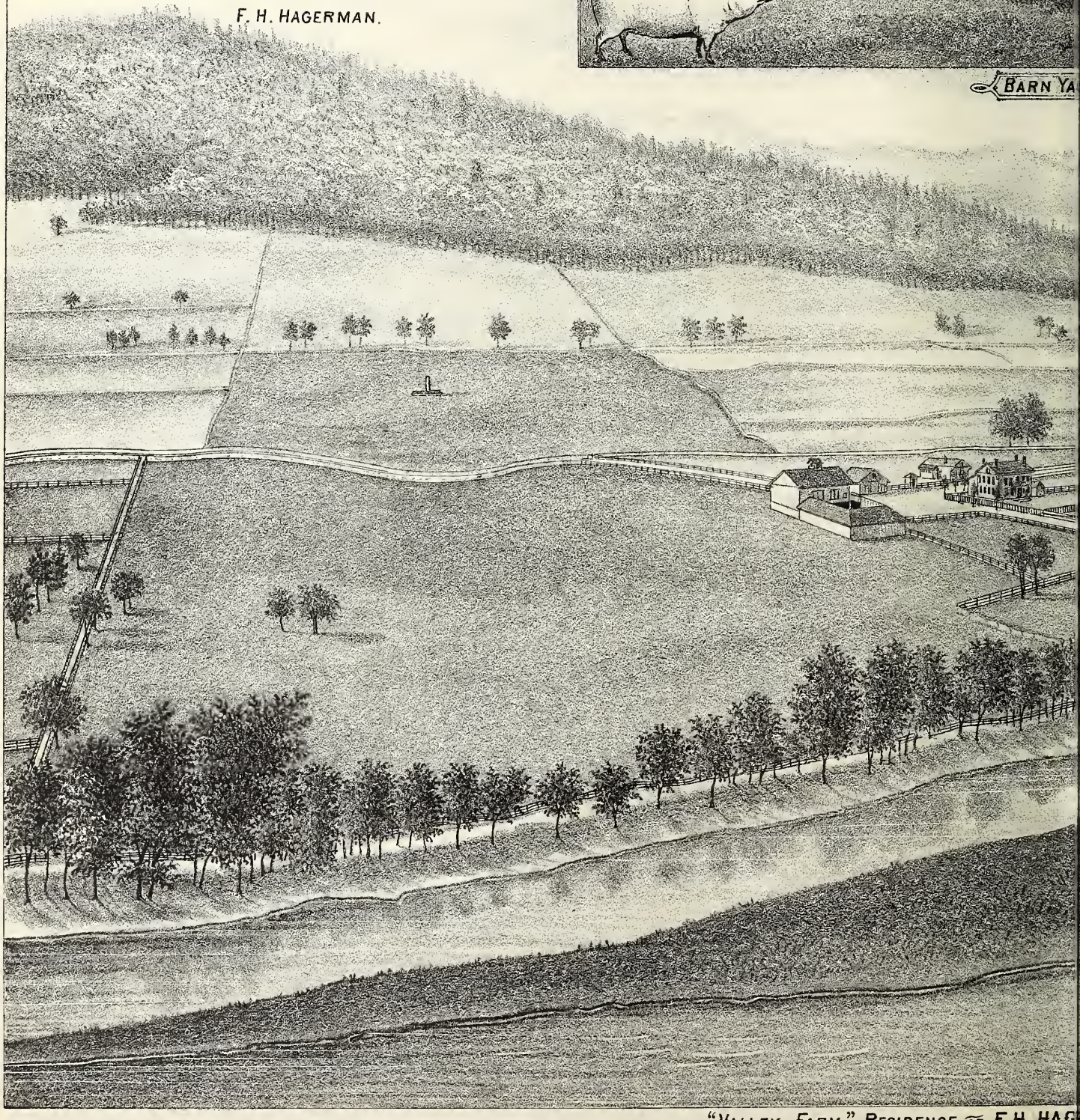
RES. OF F. X. HOMET, ESQ., ASYLUM TP., BRADFORD COUNTY. PA.



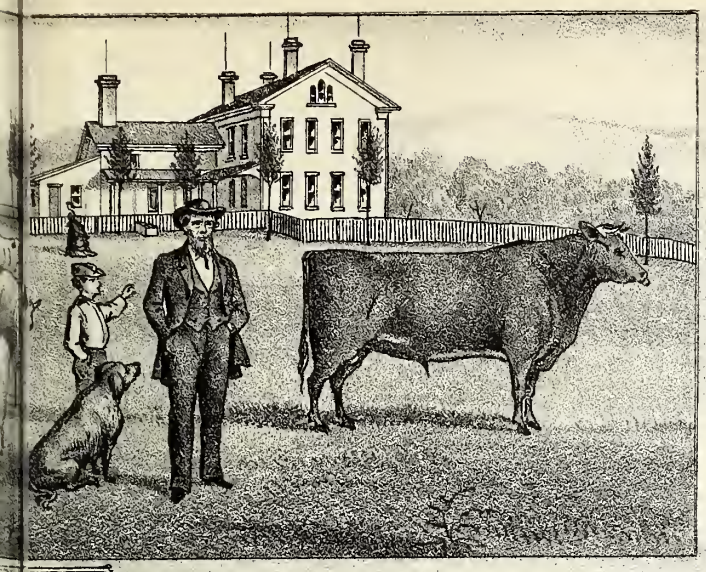
F. H. HAGERMAN.



BARN YA VIEW



"VALLEY FARM," RESIDENCE OF F. H. HAGERMAN



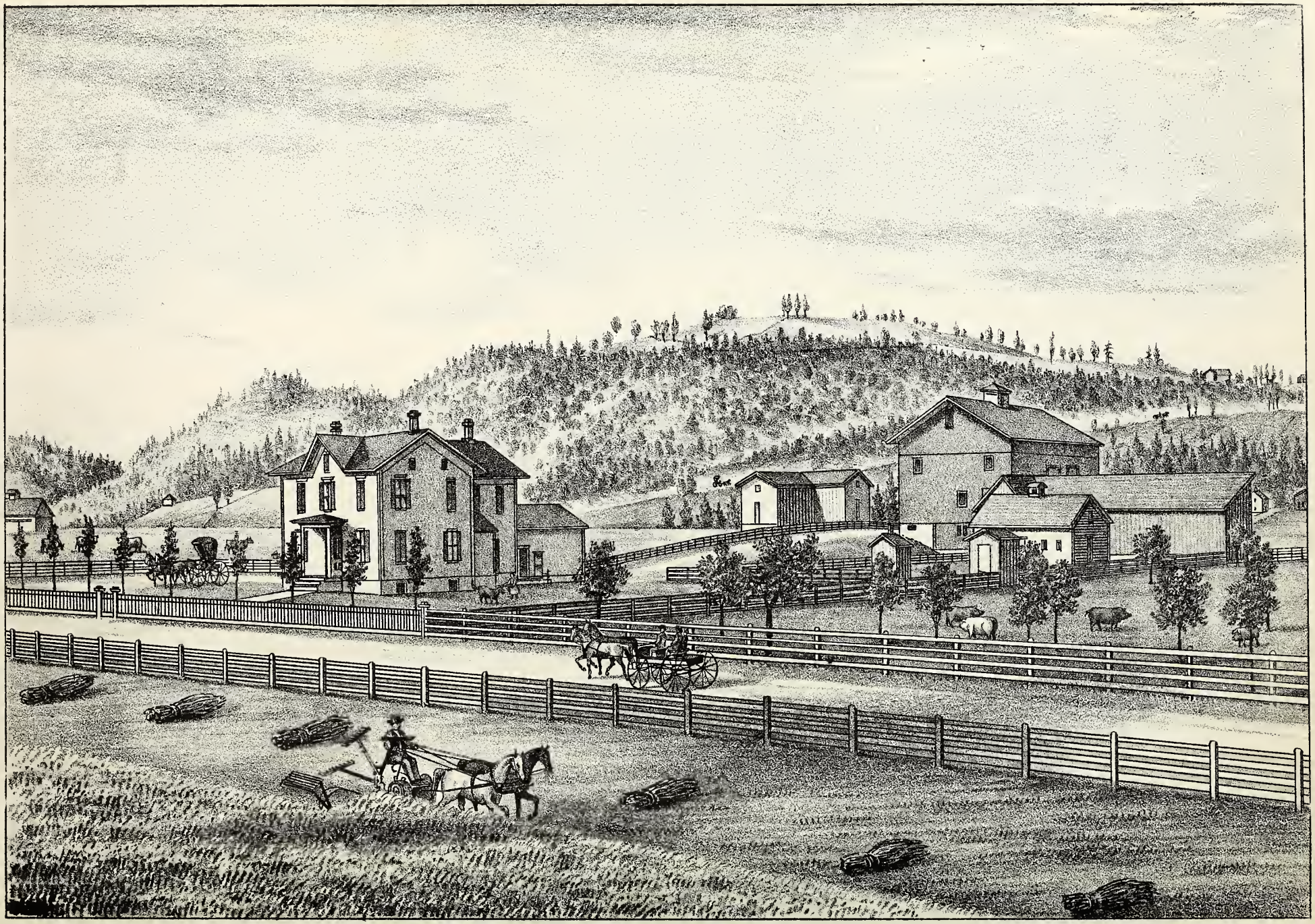
VIEW.



MRS. F. H. HAGERMAN.



AG'MAN, ASYLUM TP., BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



RESIDENCE OF P.W. MOREY, ASYLUM TP., BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Nathan Bailey, Harry Ellsworth, John Stringer, and Joseph H. Ellis were all among the early settlers.

MACEDONIA.

Solomon Cole was probably the earliest settler in this part of the township of Asylum, and came thereto first before the battle of Wyoming. His son Samuel was killed in that massacre, and he himself was also present there. Molly Cole's husband was also killed at the same time. Mr. Cole owned at one time all of the land lying in the bend of the river at this point. He went into the Genesee country and died there. A son, Solomon, succeeded to a part of the tract in or about 1796. Philip Fox, who married a sister of Solomon Cole (the second), was residing in this place when his brother-in-law came. Three brothers of Solomon also came,—Elisha, Abishai, and John. Abishai lived on the Kellum place, John lived near Solomon, and Elisha owned the farm where Warford resides. He subsequently removed to Towanda creek, a little below Monroeton, where Salisbury Cole now resides. Abishai and John moved out of the State north and west, and never returned. Solomon died on his farm and was buried in Macedonia. His children were Samuel, Sally, Daniel, Benjamin, Solomon, and John, who grew up to maturity. Samuel died in the town, Sally married a Mr. Richards and lives in Warren, Daniel owned the Bishop farm, Benjamin died in Genesee at his grandfather's. Rev. Elisha Cole, of Towanda Creek, was a son of Samuel Cole. Moses Warford and Benjamin Coolbaugh were among the earliest settlers. The widow of John Cole, a son of Solomon Cole, Sr. (the second), is still living in the county, and has given some of the facts relative to the Cole family.

Molly Cole was once met by an acquaintance, mounted on a horse, who accosted her rather lugubriously, thus: "Good-morning, Molly! How do your sins appear this morning?" "On horseback, sir!" was the quick, incisive response of the lady.

Sartile Holden came from Vermont. He had pursued an absconding debtor into the State of New York, and by taking lumber and staves had secured his debt. These he attempted to run down the river (Susquehanna), but his raft lodged on Cole's island. He then removed his lumber to the shore, near Mr. Birney's, in Standing Stone, and being a cooper, worked up his staves into barrels. While engaged on this job he became acquainted with the country, bought the tract on which he afterward lived, and moved his family here in 1802. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters. Three of the former and one of the latter only accompanied him, however, to Pennsylvania. The title to Mr. Holden runs thus: Warrant to Jeremiah Talbert, March 16, 1774. Survey of Nov. 13, 1774. Deed to Holden from Talbert, Aug. 26, 1808. Patent to Holden, Nov. 20, 1823.

Jabez Sill came into the town in 1816, with his son Jabez, who is yet a resident of the town. He was at the battle of Wyoming, though but fourteen years old, and stood sentry at the fort during the fight. He died at his son's house, with whom he had lived since 1830, in July, 1838, aged seventy-five years.

Richard and Charles Townley were early residents of the town, but removed to Tompkins county, N. Y., subsequently. They conveyed their interest in lands to M. de Noailles. Richard Townley had ten children, five of each sex, and was a prominent citizen in New York; was judge of the county courts, and a member of the State legislature for several terms. He died on the farm he settled on in 1838. Charles Townley had two sons and one daughter; was a farmer, a deacon in the Baptist church, highly esteemed, and died in 1820. R. Alexander, his son Robt., R. Cooley, Benajah Stone, were also settlers before 1793.

SCHOOLS.

About 1798 a log school-house was built on the ridge below Israel Smith's, and the first school taught here was presided over by a son of the Emerald Isle, named William McCarty. The returns of the school year ending June 1, 1877, give the following exhibit of the status of educational privileges in the town of the present: seven schools were taught, averaging five months each; three male and four female teachers were employed, the gentlemen receiving an average of $24.75 per month, and the ladies $15.04 salary; 167 boys and 120 girls attended the schools. Five mills were levied on the dollar for school purposes, and one mill for building purposes, the tax amounting to $854.97. The amount received from the State was $219.85. Teachers' wages amounted to $745.64, and other expenditures to $233.36.

REMINISCENCE.

Amos Bennett and family were at Wyoming at the time of the Indian attack, and were living there in a log house. During the progress of the battle, a party of Indians came near and were discovered. Prudie, out of curiosity, opened the door, but was instantly pulled back into the house, and the door reclosed. Scarcely had the inquisitive girl been dragged into the house, when a bullet struck in the door-post, where she had stood a moment before.

One of the Frenchmen at Asylum committed suicide. Mrs. Abraham Vanderpool relates that about eleven o'clock one night (when she was a little girl) the family heard some one scream, but it being heard but once, no notice was taken of it. The next morning some of the negroes came to inquire about their master, and her father (Isaac Wheeler) went with them, and soon found him sitting on the ground, with a handkerchief tied about his neck, and the corner of it to a bush, the spring of which had choked him to death. He had lost some money, and on account thereof became insane.

A MACEDONIAN CRY.

The name of Macedonia was given to the Cole settlement by reason of a sermon preached by Amos Akla, in which the words "Macedonia," "Macedonian cry," "Come over and help us," etc., were used very freely. The boys took up the phrases, and called the settlement Macedonia, a cognomen which has ever since clung to that part of the town.

POPULATION.

In 1850 Asylum contained 820 souls, eleven of them being colored. In 1860 there were 1241, and in 1870, 1155. Of these, 47 were foreign born, and 60 were colored.

ATHENS.*

The township of Athens, as the lines are now run, forms but a small part of the original township by this name, set off by the courts of Luzerne county, in 1797. From time to time its area has been reduced by the formation of other townships out of its territory, the last of which was Ridgeberry on the east, and Litchfield on the west. The township is now about six miles square, and contains twenty-three thousand acres.

About half-way between the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh milestone, the Susquehanna river enters the county from the State of New York, and running in a southwesterly direction, forms, for about one mile, the eastern boundary of the township; the remainder of the eastern boundary is the west line of Litchfield. On the south of Athens lie Sheshequin, Ulster, and Smithfield, while Ridgeberry bounds it on the west; the line dividing the two townships begins on the sixty-fifth milestone, and the line of the State forms the northern boundary.

The Tioga (New York Chemung) enters the township a little west of the sixty-fourth milestone, and, after tracing an irregular curve about two miles, leaves the township a little east of the sixty-third milestone; enters again at the sixty-first milestone, and, after running about five miles in a southerly direction, flows into the Susquehanna. It receives Oreutt's creek on the south at the first bend after entering the township; and, on the west, Tutelow (sometimes spelled Toodle) creek, soon after entering the township the second time; Murray's and Reddington creeks near its junction with the Susquehanna. The latter river, after entering the township, runs about two miles in a southwesterly direction, thence southerly to its junction with the Tioga, and out of the township. It receives from the northwest the Cayuta (sometimes called Shepard's creek), and, from the east, Satterlee's, Franklin's, and Moore's creeks.

The large rivers divide the township into three unequal parts. That east of the Susquehanna consists of a broad flat on the south and next the river, on which were the farms of Col. Franklin, Elisha Satterlee, Elisha Mathewson, and others, while to the north and east the land rises into the high hills which form the western part of Litchfield.

Between the rivers is a broad and nearly level plain, extending northward to the State line. On this was the Tioga, the Diahoga of former times, and later the Tioga Point of the early settlers, a place of the most historic importance of any in the county. Here, from the days long before the historic period of this county began, was the Indian town, first of the *Susquehannocks*, and then of the *Iroquois*, until the power of that confederacy was broken by the conflict of the Revolutionary struggle. Here was witnessed the grandest gathering of military forces which has ever been assembled in northern Pennsylvania, when the two armies of Sullivan and Clinton joined their forces to devastate the Indian country, as it was the theatre of the most important military operations of that campaign, the base of supplies, and the advance post of occupation. Here, on the resettlement of the county, the pioneers hastened, as the most attractive and desirable place within the county for their farms and future homes. On the beautiful plain included between the two rivers the Susquehanna company surveyed the "Town Plat of Athens," in anticipation of a future growth induced by the natural advantages of its location and surroundings.

On the west of the river is a belt of level, alluvial land, varying from half a mile to a mile and a half in width, cut nearly in two by the point of hill which comes down nearly to the river, about midway between its junction with the Susquehanna and the State line. To the west and south, the surface rises into hills and broken lands.

The broad and fertile valley lying between the two rivers, bordering on the State of New York, next to Wyoming was the most attractive part of the Susquehanna company's purchase. As early as 1775 the company granted to Asahel Buck, as agent for a number of proprietors, a township called Ulster, which was entirely west of the river, and the north line of which was about three miles above the junction of the two rivers. This grant covered a large part of the present Athens. The unsettled state of the country, from the date of the grant until the close of the Revolutionary war, prevented any settlement being made upon it; but immediately after the war was over settlements began to be made in several portions of it. Owing to the fact of some disagreement between certain of the proprietors and the committee of the company, and that the north line of the State was ascertained to be some distance farther north than was at first supposed, the location of Ulster was changed, by being moved farther south, and made to include land on both sides of the river, and a new township was granted on the north, of which the following is the record:

"Pursuant to the votes of the Susquehanna proprietors, etc., we have surveyed a township of land beginning at a stake marked, standing on the north line of the purchase at one mile west of the Tioga Brauch; thence east on said line, crossing both branches of the Susquehanna, five miles to a pine-tree marked; thence south five miles; thence west five miles, crossing the Susquehanna river to a white oak marked; thence north five miles to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-five square miles. Located and laid out at the request of Prince Bryant, Elisha Satterlee, and others their associates, to the number of fifty proprietors.

"John Franklin,
"John Jenkins,
"*Agents for said proprietors.*"

"Agreeably to the request of John Franklin, Esq., and Mr. John Jenkins, the above-mentioned proprietors, for a grant of the above-

* Contributed by Edward Herrick, Esq.



RESIDENCE OF R.A. PACKER, SAYRE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

described township, confirming the same to them as a part of their general rights in the purchase, the same is hereby granted to them, agreeable to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna Company, by the name of Athens; provided said township does not interfere with any regular grant heretofore made by the commissioners of the Susquehanna Company.

"Witness our hands and seals this ninth day of May, 1786.

"ZEBULON BUTLER,
"OBADIAH GORE,
"NATHAN DENISON,
"*Committee for granting of township.*

"The above is a true record of a survey I received to record May 22, 1786.

"Teste, SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk.*"

The present township of Athens covers this grant, together with a belt of territory still north of this, about three-fourths of a mile wide to the State line as it was finally determined, and also includes another belt on the west about one mile wide, which was taken from the township of Durkee. This northern belt was afterwards called the Gore, and a part of it attached to Athens township by order of the committee of the company.

The proprietors of the township of Athens, according to custom, for the more equal distribution of the land among them, allotted it under three divisions. The first was the little town-lots in the village of Athens. The second division consisted of ten-acre lots on the point and on the flats. The third division was of one-hundred-acre lots on both sides of the river. As this covered less than half of the township, there was a meeting of the proprietors, April 18, 1792, at which they agreed to distribute the balance of the undivided land among themselves. But in the subsequent settlement of the Connecticut claim, title to land under this last survey was declared void.

The beautiful location and the fertile plains of the old Tioga had attractions not only for Connecticut settlers, but for others who were interested in the Pennsylvania title. We find here some early claims and locations under both the proprietary government and the commonwealth. A brief account of these early surveys will be given.

That part of the township of Athens lying east of the Susquehanna river was embraced in the purchase by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania from the Indians at the Fort Stanwix treaty of 1768. In the year 1773, Charles Stewart, a deputy surveyor of the State, made surveys and laid warrants for the lands in that purchase. There were three warrants laid in Athens, to wit, Jacob Whetmore, of 305½ acres, numbered 25; John Stover, of 322¼, numbered 1790; and David Trisler, of 280¾, numbered 16. These were all surveyed on the 23d day of September, 1773, and embrace all the level lands lying directly east of the village. The title to these three warrants subsequently passed into Jos. Wharton, of Philadelphia, from whom the settlers derived their title, when they became obliged to purchase the Pennsylvania title, in order to retain their lands. The remainder of the lands in the township east of the river was embraced almost wholly in what were known as the Le Roy and the Asylum company lands.

That part of Athens lying west of the Susquehanna was not purchased from the Indians until the second treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1784, and was known as the new purchase. The land-office was opened for the entry of lands in this purchase May 1, 1785, and the choice of lands was disposed of by a lottery. Among other applicants was Josiah Lockhart, of the borough of Lancaster, whose name being first drawn from the wheel, he was entitled to the first choice of all lands in all this purchase, and he selected the tract lying between the Susquehanna and Tioga rivers, known as Tioga Point. As the title to most of the lands in the present borough of Athens is derived from this warrant, it may be proper to insert the patent here:

"THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"*To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

"Know ye that in consideration of the monies paid by Josiah Lockhart into the Receiver General's office of this Commonwealth at the granting of the warrant hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of twelve pounds three shillings lawful money now paid by him into the said office, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Josiah Lockhart, a certain tract of land called "Indian Arrow," situate in the point between Susquehanna and Tioga in the late purchase of Northumberland county, beginning at three walnut trees on the bank of Tioga creek; thence by lands of Nicholas Kisler and Arthur Irwin south eighty-six degrees east four hundred and ninety-six perches to a post on the bank of Susquehanna river; thence down the same by the several courses thereof to the mouth of said Tioga creek; thence up the same by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning; containing one thousand and thirty-eight acres and an half, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc., with the appurtenances [which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a lottery warrant number one, granted unto the said Josiah Lockhart, dated the seventeenth day of May, 1785]. To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with the appurtenances unto the said Josiah Lockhart and his heirs, to the use of him the said Josiah Lockhart, his heirs and assigns, forever, free and clear of all restrictions and reservations as to mines, royalties, quit-rents, or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of this Commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear of all charges.

"In witness whereof, the honorable Charles Biddle, Esq., vice-president of the Supreme Executive Council, hath hereto set his hand and caused the State seal to be hereunto affixed in Council the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of the Commonwealth the tenth.

"CHARLES BIDDLE, V.-P.

[SEAL.] "Attest, JOHN ARMSTRONG, JR., *Secretary.*"

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler after the war of whom there is any documentary evidence was Benjamin Patterson. The deposition of Joseph Kinney, Esq., states that he came to Sheshequin in 1783, and that Patterson came up with him and settled opposite Athens. The narrative of Elisha Forsythe states that at the time he removed from Wyoming to Choconut, in the year 1783, he "passed by Tioga Point, where but one white man, by the name of Patterson, then lived, and that he met no others between that place and Choconut." Patterson "took up" land on the east side of the Susquehanna, on the lands embraced in the surveys of 1773. He was born at Stratford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1752, removed about 1770 with his father's family to Piermont, N. H., was in the war, probably in Sullivan's expedition, and settled here, as above stated, in 1783. Nov. 7, 1788, he sold his possession here to Robert McIlhoe, removed first to Chenango Forks, N. Y., thence to Beepre, near Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to New Madrid, Mo., and died somewhere in Kentucky, about the year 1840. In the

year 1784, Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, opened a store on the Point, and settlers began to gather around him; but it was not until 1786 that he erected his large store-house, so long known as the Hollenback house, and the warehouse, dock, etc., on the lot which he afterwards drew at the corner of the public square.

Jacob Snell came that year from Stroudsburg, on the Delaware river, and on the 5th of July his son Abraham was born, believed to have been the first white child born within the limits of the present township. It was in the fall of this year that the conference was held with the Indians by William Maclay, and the consideration for the purchase of land, made the previous year at Fort Stanwix, was paid. About this time, or early in 1785, William Miller, Daniel Moore, Christopher Hurlburt, Mason Carey, and Eldad Kellogg settled near Patterson, on the east side, and commenced to cultivate the soil. They had no title whatever, but hoped to acquire one by possession. Hurlburt went back after a few years to Wyoming, and these other settlers on the east side of the river soon disappeared, with the exception of Daniel Moore, some of whose descendants are now living in the township of Litchfield. William Miller had two sons, John, who, in 1796, was described as a millwright, and Johnston, who at the same time was a cabinet-maker, and a daughter, who married Samuel Hepburn. The sons went west many years since. David Alexander came at an early day as clerk for Matthias Hollenback; and subsequently became a merchant, distiller, and farmer, and was at one time the owner of several lots in the village; in August, 1795, he was licensed a taverner; he left here early in the present century. About the same time Samuel Hepburn came from Milton with a small stock of goods, and kept a trading establishment; in March, 1790, he was licensed a "taverner" at Tioga "for the store and house in which he now lives." He went in a few years, about 1796, to Elmira, and thence returned to Milton.

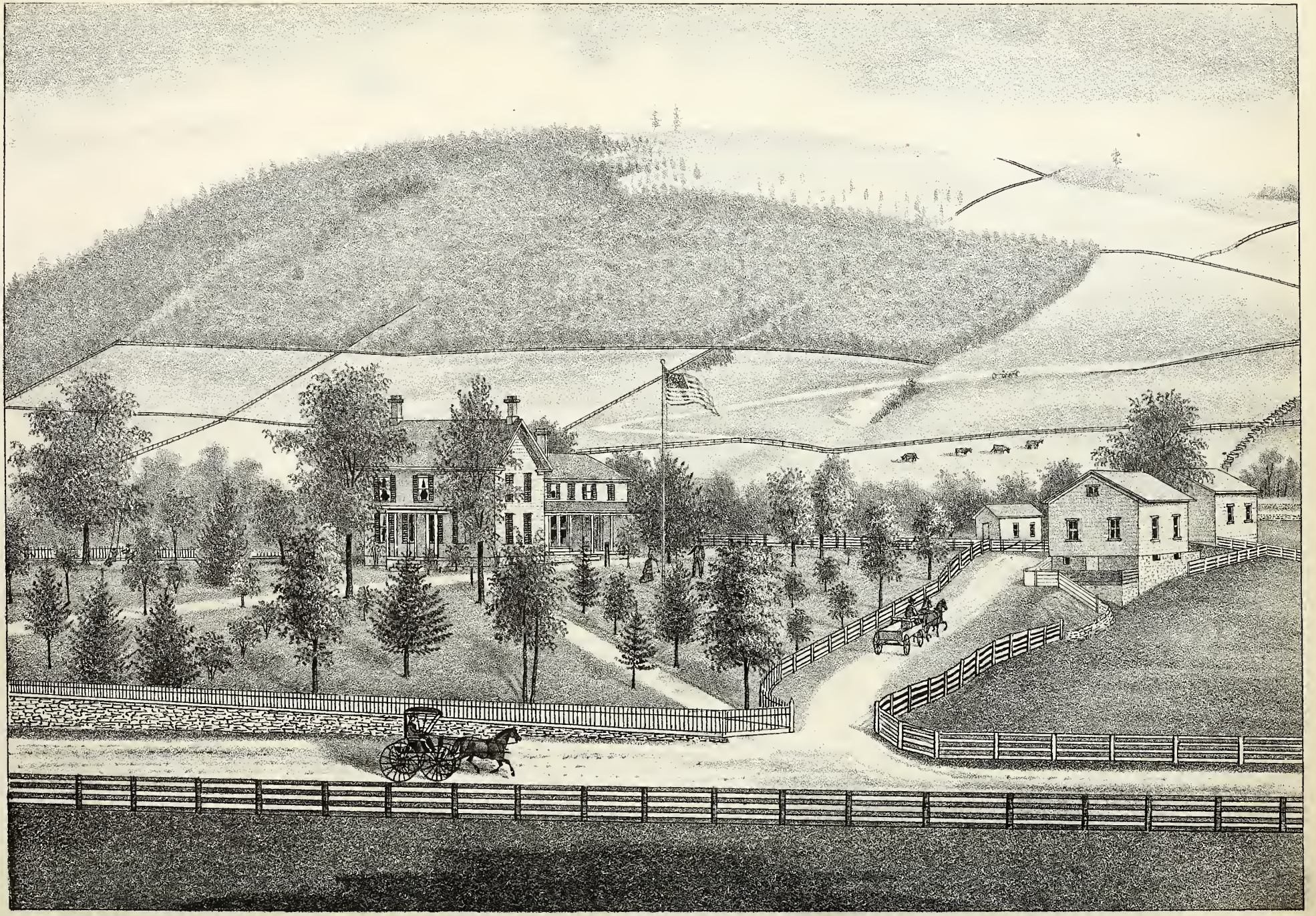
Capt. John Snell once said that the first house built between the rivers was of logs, and built by a Dutchman named Andreas Budd. It is probable that Budd was brought here for that purpose by Mr. Hollenback, and built for him buildings necessary for his trading establishment. In 1789 he purchased a ten-acre lot on the point, and in 1793, Col. Franklin conveyed to him village lot No. 40. In 1795, Budd conveyed both these tracts to Elisha Mathewson, and left the country. In the year 1784, John Shepard was also here as a clerk for Mr. Hollenback, but did not remain permanently until the year 1786.

In 1785, William Maclay, a commissioner appointed by the general assembly, made a survey of the Susquehanna river, and established a temporary line between this State and New York. In 1786 the town was granted and surveyed by the Connecticut Susquehanna company, as previously related, and the town plat laid out. The original proprietors of the town who drew lots in 1786 were as follows, the figures after the names being the number of the lot drawn:

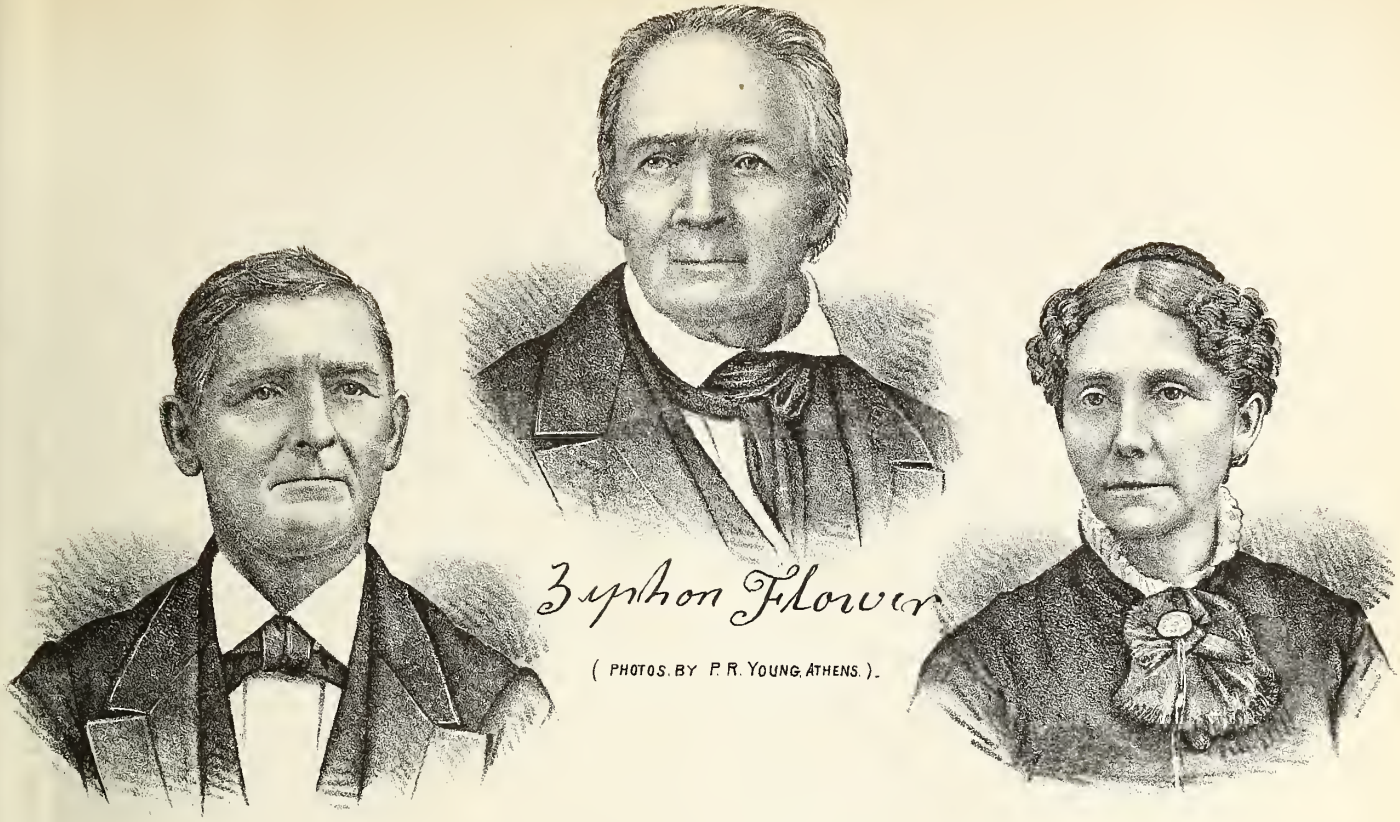
John Hurlburt, 1; Elisha Mathewson, 2; Ethan Allen, 3; Joel Thomas, 4; Oliver Bigalow, 5; Justus Gaylord, 6; Reuben Cook, 7; John O'Neil, 9; Prince Alden, 10; Thomas Maclure, 11 and 48; Phineas Stevens, 12; Uriah Stevens, 13; Matthias Hollenback, 14; Solomon Bennett, 15; Zera Beach, 16; William Slocum, 17; William Jakeways, 18; Waterman Baldwin, 19; Christopher Hurlbut, 20; William Hyde, 21; Asahel Buck's heirs, 22; William Jones, 24; Nathan Denison, 25 and 49; Thomas Baldwin, 26; Eldad Kellogg, 27; Benjamin Gardner, 28; William Jenkins, 29; Ebenezer Slocum, 30; Nathan Cary, 31; Richard Halstead, 32; William Ross, 33; John Franklin, 34 and 40; Ishmael Bennett, 35; Elisha Harding, 36; Elisha Satterlee, 37; Benjamin Smith, 38; Abraham Miller, 39; John Jenkins, 41; Ira Stephens, 42; John Hagerman, 43; Abraham Nesbitt, 44; Mason Fitch Alden, 45; Jonathan Burwell, 46; Nathaniel Cook, 47; Gideon Church, 50; John Swift, 52; Thomas Handy, 53.

Lots numbered 8, 23, and 51 were not drawn, but were held as the common property of the proprietors. The north line of the village plat was the north line of what is now called the old grave-yard. Lot No. 1 was the north lot on the west side of the street, and the numbers ran down on that side to No. 26; then crossing to the east side ran up the street to No. 53. Lots 1, 2, and 3, on the west side of the street, and lots 51, 52, and 53, on the east side, were each four rods wide, and all the others were six rods wide. In the centre of the plat, between lots 13 and 14 on the west side, and between lots 40 and 41 on the east side, were the two public squares, ten rods in width. The lots and squares extended through to the Susquehanna on the east, and to the Chemung on the west. Directly north of lot 53 (now the grave-yard) was a ten-acre lot, laid out for the first minister, and north of that a lot of twenty acres, called the school-lot. No church being organized or minister being settled for many years, the title to the minister's lot became vested in the owners of the land under Pennsylvania title, who, about 1814, sold it to Michael R. Tharp, and about 1820 it passed to Judge Herrick, who resided upon it until his death, in 1873. The title to the school-lot was confirmed to the town, and the land has been used, as originally intended, for school purposes.

Many of these original proprietors and lot-owners were never residents of Athens, many others resided here for a short time only, and others made this their home during life, and their descendants are yet among us. Gen. Ethan Allen was here at the time of the drawing of lots, and remained in the valley a few weeks only, then returning to his home in Vermont. John O'Neil had a house in 1786, near where is the residence of the late Francis Tyler, but soon after left the country. Phineas Stephens and Uriah Stephens were here for a few years; it is probable that they were brothers of Capt. Ira Stephens, and that they removed to Angelica, New York. John Swift resided here for a time, and was afterwards a pioneer in the settlement of Palmyra, New York; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at the time of his death in battle was a brigadier-general. Thomas Handy, who was also here a short time, was afterwards a pioneer at Elmira. Thomas Maclure was at Wyoming as early as 1774; was first sergeant of Capt. Spalding's company during the war, and came to Athens in 1786; he was the first person licensed to keep a tavern here, which was in December, 1788, and the license was renewed in March, 1789; in 1794 he removed to Catherinestown, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF Z. F. WALKER, FORMER RESIDENCE OF LATE COL. JNO. FRANKLIN, ATHENS TP., BRADFORD CO., PA.



Zephon Flower

(PHOTOS. BY P. R. YOUNG, ATHENS.).

Zephon F. Walker

Rebecca M. Walker.

ZEPHON F. WALKER, the fourth child from the union of George Walker (in German, Walger) with Zuliema W. Flower, was born on 1st July, 1824, at Factoryville, N. Y. His father was a farmer. He remained upon the farm until the age of ten years, when he was adopted, and went to live with his uncle, Nathaniel Flower, in Athens township,—the same year that Mr. Flower purchased the homestead farm of Col. John Franklin's estate. Here his time was passed in helping on the farm in the summer season and in attending school in the winter, some of the time at the old Franklin school-house, and other times at the Athens academy. While at the academy he learned the theory of surveying, and after retiring from the school took up, without any tutor, mapping and the study of civil engineering. At the age of sixteen he was instructed by his grandfather, Major Flower, in practical surveying, and was with him on his surveys as long as he continued in the business, which was in 1842. After this he continued the surveying, mapping, and civil engineering business until August, 1875. Among his first work as a surveyor was the allotment of the Edw. Overton tract of several thousand acres in Herrick township, and the Overton steam-mill tract in Burlington. The year 1849 he was with Col. Joseph Kingsbury writing conveyances, making maps, and surveying, at a salary of sixteen dollars per month. While there he made a large connected map of the warrants and subdivision of the De Cater purchase in this county, which was sent to Mr. De Cater, in Antwerp, Belgium. The same year he made a connected map of the De Chastellux land in Orwell, Pike, Rome, and Herrick townships. He was with Col. Kingsbury at the time of his decease.

In 1852 he was with C. L. Ward, Esq., in Towanda, at a salary of thirty dollars per month, in the field surveying in the towns of Towanda, Burlington, Smithfield, Ulster, Columbia, Troy, Granville, Canton, Leroy, Franklin, Monroe, Albany, and in Sullivan and Tioga counties. When in the office, he made maps of the lands Mr. Ward owned and was agent for. This year Nathaniel Flower died, and the homestead of the Franklin farm came into his possession. In 1853 he was still with Mr. Ward, on an increased salary of four hundred dollars per year, acting as surveyor, collection agent, and writing conveyances, etc.; in 1854 was with Col. C. F. Wells, of Athens, at fifty dollars per month, acting as secretary, surveyor, and supervisor of his home business, which included collecting material for his new house and farm, fencing, saw-mill running, etc.

In the fall of 1854 he left Mr. Wells and went home to take care of the late Major Flower in his last illness. He was married on 9th August, 1855, to Rebecca M. Franklin (by the Rev. F. S. Warren), at Seneca, Lenawee Co., Mich., she being the great-granddaughter of Col. John Franklin, and, probably, the only blood relative living in Pennsylvania. After his marriage he lived upon the farm, but continued the surveying business. In 1861 he compiled and had published a farm map of Athens township and borough; in 1866 made a geological and topographical survey of the Schraeder Company Coal and Iron lands in this county and an elaborate map of the same; he camped in the woods for over four months in making this survey. In the spring of 1869 he took a position as civil engineer on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroad; remained thereon till the trains were running on the Ithaca and Sayre division of it, October, 1871. From this date he did a large amount of surveying, etc., among which was laying out the towns of Sayre, South Waverly, Waverly Extension, etc.

Politically his views are liberal. Originally an old-line Whig, he was with the Republicans two or three years, and declined a nomination as county surveyor at their hands, but was run by the Democrats and beaten. He has filled the office of town clerk for twelve years, that of assessor two years, and was secretary of the school board several years. Since 1875 his time has been occupied in farming, dealing in lumber, railroad ties, etc. He helped to raise and went as first lieutenant of a company of militia from Athens upon Gov. Curtin's call, when Pennsylvania was invaded the first time; was at Hagerstown as the Rebs recrossed the Potomac; was in hearing of the cannonading at the close of the South Mountain fight; he was drafted on Lincoln's third call, but furnished a substitute.

REBECCA M. WALKER, second child of Amos and Cynthia Franklin, was born at Seneca, Lenawee Co., Mich., August 9, 1837. Her father was son of Billy Franklin, and grandson of the late Col. John Franklin. At the age of seventeen he came to live with his grandfather in Athens, and remained there until after the death of the colonel, in 1831. In May, 1835, he married Cynthia McKinney, and moved to Michigan, then a territory and wilderness; purchased a farm and remained there until his death, June 2, 1845. During the year 1853, in company with her mother, sister, and two brothers, she made a visit to her mother's relatives in Bradford Co., Pa., and remained there teaching school two terms in Athens township. She received her education mostly in the district schools of her native State. In April, 1855, she returned to her mother's home in Seneca, Mich., and was married there, on the 9th day of the ensuing August, to Zephon F. Walker. After her marriage she came back to Athens, Pa., and began house-keeping on the farm known as the Col. John Franklin homestead, where he lived, died, and is buried. The result of this union was five children: Franklin Z., born June 4, 1856; Nathaniel F., born May 28, 1858; Alfred Irving, born Jan. 28, 1860; Clara, born Feb. 28, 1865; Ada May, born April 15, 1867. All still living at home.

She has had an active life. Her husband's business calling him so much from home made her duties much greater; the farm sustained a dairy, the care of which, together with that of the family and household, all devolved upon her, and a part of the time the supervision of the farm. She is a Christian woman and inculcates religious principles in her household, but belongs to no church.

Col. John Franklin erected a house here in 1786, on lot number 40, south of the public square, and near the bank of the Susquehanna river; it was his intention to remove to this place in 1787, but he was taken to Philadelphia, and did not make Athens his home until the latter part of the year 1789. In the year 1788 came Elisha Satterlee, Elisha Mathewson, and Ira Stephens.

Benedict Satterlee was one of the forty original settlers in the township of Kingston, early in the history of the Wyoming valley; he was killed, not, it is believed, in the massacre, but in some of the troubles incident to the early settlement prior to 1778, leaving a widow and six children, the eldest of whom, but thirteen years of age at the time of the massacre, was Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Major Elisha Mathewson; the others were Elisha, Elias, Benedict, Nathaniel, and Samuel; the mother, fleeing with her children after the massacre, perished in the wilderness of fatigue; these all came up under the lead of their elder brother, Elisha, to Athens in 1788. Elisha married Cynthia, a sister of Capt. Ira Stephens, who died May 9, 1848, aged seventy-nine years; they had several children. John F. Satterlee, a son of Col. Elisha, was long a prominent citizen of Athens, and died Feb. 11, 1856, aged sixty-eight; he married first Julia, daughter of Dr. Amos Prentice, who died Dec. 12, 1823, aged thirty-seven, and his second wife, Elizabeth, died Dec. 5, 1871, aged seventy-seven years. Benedict Satterlee was long a school-teacher at Athens, teaching as early as 1791 on the school lot originally laid out for school purposes; he married Welthia, daughter of Capt. Joseph Spalding, removed to Mount Morris, New York, and died there, Jan. 8, 1813. Elias, at the time of the first assessment in 1796, was rated as a shoemaker; he studied medicine with Dr. Hopkins, and practiced his profession with great success in Elmira, until his death, by an accidental discharge of a gun, Nov. 11, 1815. Samuel and Nathaniel settled in Smithfield; and Nathaniel was the father of Col. Samuel, an officer in the war of 1812, and member of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Elisha Mathewson was a son of Winchester Mathewson, a native of Rhode Island, who, in 1774, exchanged valuable property in that State for Connecticut rights, and emigrated to the Wyoming valley, where he died in 1778, before the battle, leaving three sons, Elisha, Constant, and Nero, all then in the service of their country. Nero perished in the massacre at Wyoming, Constant was killed in the battle of Mud fort, near Philadelphia, and Elisha served through the war in Captain Spalding's company, receiving in 1783 an honorable discharge for seven years' service over the hand of Washington. In 1786 he was one of the original proprietors of Athens, drew several lots, and in 1788 made this his permanent home. Soon after his arrival here he was elected a major of militia, and one of the overseers of the poor of old Tioga township. When he first came he moved into a house belonging to Col. Franklin, on lot No. 40, just south of the public square. In June, 1795, he purchased this lot, and soon after erected the old red house, long one of the landmarks of the village. In November, 1795, he was licensed to keep a hotel in this house, and kept it until his death. In 1798, and afterwards, he was elected one of the supervisors of Athens. He married Elizabeth Satterlee, daughter of Benedict Satterlee, one of the early settlers at Wyoming, and had children, Constant, born in 1792; Elias S., born June 16, 1796; Cynthia, who married a Hammond; Fanny, who married a White; Clarissa, who married John McDuffie; Lydia, who married a Means, and Elizabeth. Major Mathewson died April 11, 1805, aged forty-eight years, and his widow, one of the last survivors of the Wyoming massacre, died Dec. 14, 1851, aged ninety-one years.

Ira Stephens was born in Connecticut, July 24, 1760. He removed at an early day to Wyoming with his father, Jedediah Stephens, and there married Sibyl Ransom, a daughter of Capt. Samuel Ransom, who was born Feb. 1, 1764, at Canterbury, Conn. He was a soldier in Capt. Spalding's company through the war, and his discharge, signed by Washington's own hand, is still preserved. In the spring of 1788 he removed to Athens, being one of the original proprietors of the town, and having had several lots assigned him in 1786. He was one of the proprietors of the old academy, an original member and first Junior Warden of Rural Amity lodge, supervisor in 1793, constable in 1796, overseer of the poor in 1798. He was killed by the hand of an assassin, at Angelica, N. Y., where he was looking after his investments in real estate, Sept. 20, 1803; his widow died April 30, 1826. They had children, Chester, born March 12, 1785; Polly, born Nov. 3, 1786, married Reuben Swift, and is yet living at Palmyra, N. Y.; Esther, Sept. 23, 1789; Lydia, Oct. 1, 1791; Samuel Ransom, June 27, 1793; Laura, July 29, 1795; George P., Aug. 8, 1797; Harriet, Sept. 10, 1799, married Capt. Elias S. Mathewson, and is yet living, and Cynthia, Jan. 15, 1804.

In September, 1788, Guy Maxwell came; first as clerk to Col. Hollenback, and afterwards was in partnership with him in selling goods, and about 1791 he and Samuel Hepburn formed a partnership for the same purpose. He was appointed justice of the peace September 1, 1791. He was born July 15, 1770, in Ireland, and was probably the youngest person that ever officiated as justice at this place. In March, 1791, he was licensed to keep a tavern, and in April, 1792, he and Samuel Hepburn were licensed together. During his residence here he married Nellie Wynkoop, and his son Thomas, afterwards a member of congress from the State of New York, was born. In August, 1796, he removed to Elmira.

Jonathan Harris came here about 1788 or 1789; he was a native of Colchester, Conn. He settled first in the village, and in June, 1789, he was licensed to keep a tavern. He had a small farm on the Point, which, in 1798, he sold to George Welles, and in 1792 he was in possession of a large tract on the bank of the Susquehanna, about the mouth of Cayuta creek. He established there his home, and endeavored to purchase the Pennsylvania title, but it seems that he failed through some chicanery outside the usual course of law. He subsequently purchased a farm near Spanish hill, where he died Aug. 14, 1829, aged seventy-nine years. He married, at Colchester, Conn., Lodemia Tozer, daughter of Samuel Tozer, of that place, and sister of Col. Julius Tozer, afterwards of Athens. They had children,—John, Alpheus, Russell, Squire, James, Minard, Samuel, Dorothea,

Lodemia, and Susan. Alpheus Harris, born at Colehester, July 17, 1765, was employed on the survey of the State line in 1786, and shortly afterwards made this his home. He married first Jerusha Miller, and second Elizabeth Clapp, daughter of Nathaniel Clapp, who was also an early settler. The deseendants of Alpheus Harris are well known in the valley. Julius Tozer, a brother-in-law of Jonathan Harris, was born at Colehester, June 16, 1764, and before the war went with his father and family to Wyoming. After the battle they returned to Connecticut, where Julius, although but a lad, enlisted in the serviee. After the war he married, at Colchester, Hannah Conklin, daughter of Ananias Conklin, who was born Oet. 7, 1784. In 1791 they eame to Exeter, in Luzerne Co., and in 1794 to Athens. Mr. Tozer was eleeted eolonel of a regiment in the militia of this State, and during the War of 1812 he raised a eompany, of whieh he was eaptain, and served through that war, two of his sons, Samuel and Guy, aecompanying him. His children were Hannah, born Oet. 4, 1788; Alice, March 5, 1789; Elizabeth R., Aug. 28, 1791; Samuel, Aug. 1, 1792; Julius, March 7, 1794; Luey, Jan. 25, 1796; Dorothy, Jan. 28, 1798; Guy, Mareh 7, 1799; Albert, May 30, 1801; Susan, Mareh 1, 1803; Joel Murray, Aug. 11, 1805; Mary Ann, June 21, 1807; and Cynthia, May 1, 1809. Col. Tozer died Dee. 7, 1852, and his wife died Mareh 5, 1832.

Many of the deseendants of Col. Tozer yet reside here. Two of his sons, Albert and Murray, are living. Guy, who but reeently died, was in 1837 eleeted sheriff of the eounty; he married, Oet. 4, 1827, Welthia Kinney, daughter of Joseph Kinney, Esq., of Sheshequin. Sheriff Tozer died Sept. 20, 1877, his wife Aug. 18, 1868.

Daniel McDuffie, a native of the eounty Antrim, Ireland, eame here in the year 1788 as a tenant and agent of Col. Arthur Erwin, of Bueks eounty, an extensive owner of lands in this town, and subsequently he and his sons made large purehases of the Erwin lands. Col. Erwin was shot by an assassin, while sitting in Mr. McDuffie's house, in the year 1791. Mr. McDuffie died July 6, 1831, aged seventy-nine; his wife, Dorothy, died Jan. 28, 1845, aged eighty-eight. They left a large family. Charles, one of their sons, is yet living; one of their daughters married Franeis Tyler, another, Horatio McGeorge, and another, Jeremy Deeker, all reeently well-known eitizens of Athens.

Noah Murray eame to Athens about the year 1791. He was a native of Litehfield Co., Conn., and served in the patriot army during the war, after which he settled in the Wyoming valley. While there, Nov. 23, 1788, he was appointed one of the justices of the eourt of quarter sessions, and Aug. 5, 1789, a justiee of the peaee for Luzerne eounty. He was a clergyman, first of the Baptist church, and afterwards of the Universalist; for some years he was pastor of the Universalist ehureh in the eity of Philadelphia. He was one of the proprietors of the old aeademy, and ehairman of the trustees. He died May 11, 1811, in his seventy-fifth year, leaving two sons, who were well-known eitizens, and several daughters. His son Abner Murray, born in September, 1773, eame to Athens with his father and lived here until his death, June 3, 1839. He married, first, Dorothea, daughter of Jonathan Harris, who died May 22, 1816, and second, Naney Ely, of Oswego, N. Y., who died May 19, 1862, in her eightieth year. Noah Murray, Jr., born Jan. 24, 1783, was appointed a justice of the peace at Athens in 1816, and remained in eommission until his removal to the west in 1831. He died in Kosciuseo eounty, Indiana, Sept. 4, 1859

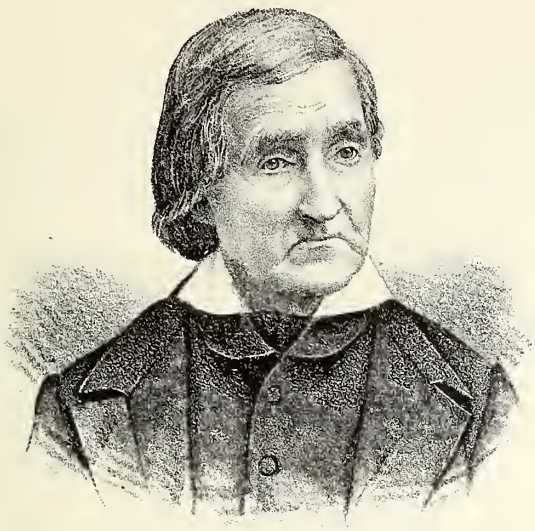
Capt. Joseph Spalding eame also about 1791. He was born in Plainfield, Conn., June 7, 1745, and was a deseendant, in the fifth generation, from Edward Spalding, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1633. He was one of the original proprietors of old Ulster township,—Aug. 28, 1775. He was living in Sheshequin in 1786. He married first, at Plainfield, Eunice Shepard, who died at Sheshequin, Dee. 6, 1790, and second, Mrs. Anna Margaret Snell. His ehildren were, Welthia, born Oet. 20, 1771, married Benedict Satterlee; John, born Oet. 22, 1773; Howard, born Oet. 24, 1776; Jared, born Oet. 20, 1778; Rachel, 1779; Sarah; Simon; and Celestia, born Aug. 10, 1795, married Isaae Morley. Captain Spalding died Aug. 31, 1832.

His eldest son, John Spalding, settled at the homestead west of the Tioga river, and after holding many local positions was elected the seeond sheriff of Bradford County. He married, in 1790, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Amos Prentice, then of Groton, Conn., but afterwards of Athens. She was born Oct. 16, 1781, and died Oet. 31, 1820. Sheriff Spalding died Aug. 11, 1852. His children were George, who died in his sixteenth year, Owen, Amos Prentiee, William, Julia Ann, who married the Rev. Curtis Thurston, Joseph, John, Edward, Harriet, and Jesse.

About the year 1794, James Irwin built the hotel so long known as the "Athens hotel," whieh was burned in Oetober, 1875. He was first lieensed to keep a hotel in November, 1795, and it was annually renewed until he sold it to George Welles, who was licensed to keep it in August, 1798. Mr. Welles kept it until Jan. 1, 1809, when David Paine took possession, and kept it until Jan. 1, 1814. Mr. Irwin, during his residenee here, was also a merchant, and quite an extensive dealer in village lots. He removed to Elmira. His wife Lucy died here, Dee. 10, 1800, aged twenty-nine years.

In the year 1790, Dr. Stephen Hopkins eame from Morris Co., N. J. In 1794 eame David, Clement, and Enoch Paine, natives of Eastham, Mass. David was born March 21, 1768; was appointed a justice of the peaee, at Athens, in 1799, postmaster in 1808, and was the first burgess of Athens borough, in 1831. He married, first, Phebe, daughter of Col. Eleazer Lindsley, who was born Aug. 16, 1780, and died Jan. 21, 1814; and seeond, Anne Wheaten Harding, of Portland, Me., who is yet living. Esquire Paine died Sept. 7, 1851, leaving no children. Clement Paine was born Aug. 11, 1769. He was a merehant, at Athens, during all his aetive life, and in 1813 he was an eleetor for president of the United States, and east his vote for James Madison. He married, in 1806, Anna, daughter of Theodore Woodbridge, born in Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 13, 1784, and died Oct. 6, 1834. Mr. Paine died Mareh 1, 1849. His sons, Seth W. and Charles C., are prominent business men at Troy, in this eounty.

Dan Elwell was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 17, 1774, and came to Athens in 1798. He was a earpenter



JOSEPH Mc KINNEY.



MRS. MARY Mc KINNEY.

(PHOTOS. BY P. R. YOUNG, ATHENS.)



RES. OF JOSEPH Mc KINNEY, ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

and builder by occupation, and erected many of the old houses in Athens. He married a daughter of Dr. Amos Prentice, and died at Van Ettenville, N. Y., in 1868, leaving several children, one of whom is the Hon. William Elwell, of Columbia county, who was born at Athens.

John Saltmarsh came here from Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1801. His venerable parents, William and Elizabeth Saltmarsh, accompanied him. William Saltmarsh, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., died Jan. 13, 1811, aged seventy-seven years; his wife, Elizabeth (Patterson), died April 1, 1816. John Saltmarsh was a graduate of Yale college, and soon after settling at Athens he was appointed a justice of the peace, and continued in commission until his death, Nov. 9, 1815, at the age of fifty-three years. He married Rhoda Beach, of Trumbull, Conn., who died July 4, 1840, aged eighty years. They had three children,—D'Alanson, born Sept. 17, 1796; Orlando, born July 8, 1798; and Eliza, born May 20, 1802, married William H. Overton.

Moses Park, son of Silas Park, was born at Preston, Conn., Aug. 1, 1766. In 1790 he settled at Sheshequin, and commenced preaching as a Baptist there and at Tioga Point; in 1793 he commenced to preach Universalism; in 1797 he removed into the State of Ohio, and was there commissioned by Governor St. Clair a justice of the peace; in 1801 he returned to Pennsylvania, and purchased a farm east of the Susquehanna, the well-known homestead of the family. He married Mary, daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding, who was born July 20, 1776. He died May 30, 1817. His children, most of whom are yet living, were Cynthia, born Dec. 25, 1792, married Constant Mathewson, Esq.; Clarissa, born April 29, 1795, married Capt. Nathaniel Flower; Harriet, born Sept. 6, 1797, died young; Amanda, born Nov. 24, 1799, married Capt. Jabez Fish, of Sheshequin; Chester (Rev.), born Jan. 20, 1802; Moses, born Jan. 13, 1804, died young; George, born July 25, 1806; Silas Warren, born March 18, 1809; Simon, born May 30, 1811, died young; Mary, born Nov. 28, 1813, married Rev. G. S. Ames; and Consider Sterry, born Oct. 31, 1816.

Major Zephon Flower was born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 30, 1765. He entered the Revolutionary army when only thirteen years of age, and served until the close of the war. March 28, 1785, he married Mary Patrick, then of Hartford, who was born at Volentine, Conn., Dec. 20, 1765. In 1786 he was living at Stillwater, N. Y.; in 1788, at Kingston, Pa.; and in 1791, at Sheshequin, in this county. Soon after his arrival in Sheshequin, we find him surveying, but where he studied this profession is unknown. While living in Sheshequin he was elected major of militia; and in 1803 he removed to Athens, and settled on the east side of the Susquehanna, near where he resided nearly all the remainder of his long life. From this time he was constantly and actively employed in surveying, besides frequently holding the offices of assessor, supervisor, and other positions. He was the first person made a Mason by old Rural Amity lodge, the date being June 12, 1798. His children were Heloisa, born at Stillwater Jan. 16, 1786, and died at Athens July 13, 1861, unmarried,—her deeds of kindness and charity will be long remembered; Mary, born at Kingston July 12, 1788, married Zebulon Mix, of Towanda; Nathaniel (captain), born at Sheshequin July 16, 1791, married Clarissa, daughter of Rev. Moses Park, and died Sept. 8, 1851, without children, having lived an active and useful life; Ithuriel, born in Sheshequin Dec. 10, 1797, and removed west; Zuliema, born in Sheshequin, April 6, 1800, married George Walker, Jr., of Nichols, and had nine children, among them Zephon Flower Walker, who resides at the Franklin and Flower homestead in Athens township; Huldah, born Oct. 23, 1793, married Timothy Bartlett, of Sheshequin; Philomela, Zephon, George, Alfred, Albert, Almore. Major Flower died April 16, 1855; his wife died March 5, 1848.

Joseph Tyler was one of the early settlers in this section previous to 1790,—he is said to have been a native of New Jersey,—and married Jane Armstrong. He had children, —Caleb, born in 1781; Ephraim, born in 1783; Sally, born 1785; Francis, in October, 1787; and Archibald. Before the year 1800, he was struck on the head by a ruffian, on account of some difficulty growing out of the unsettled state of land titles, and was afterwards insane the greater part of his life. His son Francis, the only one of the children that remained here, married a daughter of Daniel McDuffie, and by economy and prudence acquired a large estate, which is now being enjoyed by his children.

The second wife of Col. John Franklin was Abigail (Fuller), widow of Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., whose tragic death, at the battle or massacre of Wyoming, is one of the striking events of that scene. Capt. Bidlack left four children, all of whom Col. Franklin, when he married the widow, took under his own roof, and thenceforward was a father to them. These children were, Stephen, born at Canaan, Conn., Jan. 5, 1773; Sally, born at Wyoming, 1775; Hettie, born 1776; and James, born 1778. Stephen married Lois Ransom, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ransom, and had Abigail, who married Samuel L. McQuigg; Sarah, who married Samuel Ovenshire, a native of Sheshequin, who came to Athens in the early years of this century, and was the father of the Ovenshire family, now prominent citizens of Athens township; Sibyl; Celestia, who married Samuel McKinney; Miranda, Harriet, Ransom, and Emily. Stephen early removed to Spencer, N. Y. Sally Bidlack, eldest daughter of Capt. James, married Franklin Chitsey. Hettie, the second daughter, married William Patrick, and went to Michigan. James, the youngest child of the captain, married Esther Moore, daughter of Daniel Moore, and settled in Shehesquin: they had Anson; Polly, married Joseph McKinney, of Litchfield, and is yet living; Sally, married Philip Verbeck, living in Sheshequin; Lydia, married Samuel Wolcott, of Litchfield, and is yet living,—one of her sons is now (March, 1878) the burgess-elect of Athens borough; Zipporah, married John Horton; Abigail, married Martin Towner; James, now living in Sheshequin, and has a family; Daniel and Stephen, both living in Sheshequin.

Arnold Colt, Esq., was a resident of Athens from 1795 to about 1798. While here he kept tavern, and was a justice of the peace, and was the first Master of old Rural Amity lodge. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, whence he came, and was afterwards elected sheriff of Luzerne county.

The families of Decker, Loomis, Minier, Northrop, and

Reddington were here during the last century. On the farm of Wright Loomis, on Queen Esther's flats, was born Joshua R. Giddings, afterwards of Ohio, and distinguished as a leader of the abolition party.

The families of Griffin, Greene, Morley, and others, living on the western side of Tioga, came early in this century, and have since been among our most active and useful citizens; but time and space forbid our bringing these sketches down to the present generation.

MILLTOWN SETTLEMENT.

Prince Bryant, whom we have found among the earliest settlers in old Springfield, about the year 1786, settled on the Cayuta creek, on the strip of land between old Athens and the State line. Here he made considerable improvements, as by deeds dated Jan. 2, 1788, he sold to Nathaniel Shaw and John Shepard the property which he describes as consisting of a saw-mill, a grist-mill, two dwelling-houses, and six hundred acres of land, on a gore of land between the township of Athens and the State line. Mr. Bryant moved away about the date of this deed, probably into the State of New York. Mr. Shaw sold his interest to Mr. Shepard, March 30, 1789, and left the State. Mrs. Perkins remarks that the purchase was made for £600, New York currency. "In this purchase, the grist-mill was an important acquisition, being the only one within fifty miles. It was run both night and day. Loads of grain were brought to it from distances of twenty, thirty, and fifty miles, in boats, canoes, carts, and sleighs." As the biography of Mr. Shepard will appear in another place, nothing further need be said here.

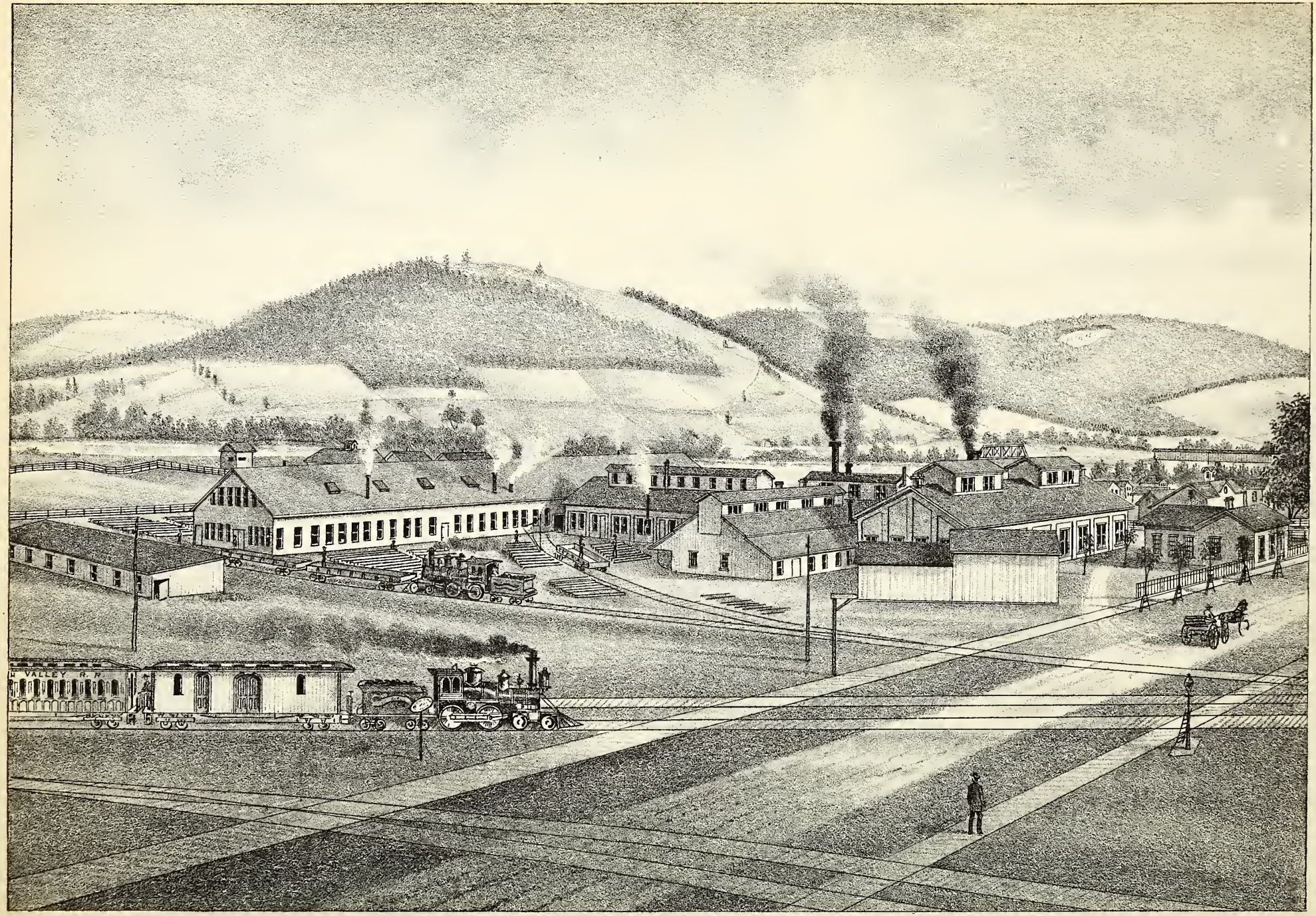
Dr. Prentice lived in the same neighborhood. Francis Snechenberger, a German, who came from Philadelphia, who was by trade a deer-skin leather dresser, settled in Milltown in 1799. Capt. Thomas Wilcox, from Tyringham, Mass., near the beginning of the century, settled at Milltown. He was by trade a blacksmith, and accumulated considerable property. Josiah Crocker removed from Lee, Mass., to Milltown, in 1808, and engaged with Mr. Shepard in building a fulling-mill and saw-mill across the State line. Carding-machines were afterwards added. Mr. Crocker interested himself in educational and religious matters. Among the first things he did was to secure a good school-house at Milltown, which afterwards became one of the preaching-places for Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Athens.

This part of the township has always been called Milltown, from the fact that, from prior to 1788 to the present, there have been mills on this part of Cayuta creek. The large plaster- and grist-mills which occupy almost the precise spot of the log mills of Prince Bryant, are at present owned by Phillips and Curtis, and maintain their reputation for good work earned fourscore and ten years since.

It will be recollected that the Indian purchase of 1768 included a part of Bradford County, but until after the Revolutionary war the northwestern part of this county, and of the State, was still claimed by the *Iroquois* confederacy. In order to extinguish the Indian title to this part of the commonwealth, under date of Feb. 12, 1784, "The council proceeded to the appointment of commissioners to hold a treaty with the Indians claiming the unpurchased territory within the acknowledged limits of this State, pursuant to resolution of the general assembly, of the twenty-fifth of September, 1783, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that the Hon. Samuel John Atlee, esquire, William Maclay, and Francis Johnson, esquires, were duly chosen." In the minutes of the council of Aug. 24, 1784, is an inventory of the articles furnished the commissioners as presents and compensation for the land it was proposed to purchase, for the payment for which three thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds, specie, were appropriated. In reply to the letter of the president of the council, notifying them of their appointment, the commissioners, among other suggestions, mentioned that Tioga or Wyalusing, on the east branch of the Susquehanna, would be the most proper place to meet the Six Nations for the treaty. In October the conference was held and the treaty concluded at Fort Stanwix. It was agreed, on the part of the Pennsylvania authorities, that one thousand dollars' worth of goods should be delivered to the Indians at Tioga Point. The goods were purchased under the direction of Francis Johnson, Esq., and William Maclay was commissioned to deliver them. Dec. 28, 1785, Mr. Maclay reports to the council that he had met a large number of the Six Nations of Indians at Tioga, and had distributed the goods which he had received in trust for them from the public, agreeably to the instructions which had been given him. This closed the Indian conferences between Pennsylvania and the Indian tribes. It was a century before this that William Penn met his red brothers of the forest for the first time, at Shackamaxon, within the present limits of Philadelphia, with words of kindness and brotherly love; and now, after a hundred years have passed by, filled as they have been with the wonderful events which have revolutionized a continent, the people of Pennsylvania meet, for the last time, the descendants of these sons of the wood, on her own soil, and, with assurances of good-will and gifts of kindness, bid each other a final farewell. It is true that citizens of Pennsylvania, after this, have met Indians in council, but not as the representatives of Pennsylvania, but of the general government. Nearly five years later, at Tioga, Timothy Pickering, in a treaty with the *Iroquois*, informed them the thirteen fires had become one fire, and that he spake, not in the name of the State of Pennsylvania, but of the United States government. The account of this treaty has been given in another chapter, and need not here be repeated.

Sherman Day relates: "The Indians, having buried the hatchet with the peace of 1783, were disposed to be friendly; but the villainy of straggling white traders, aided by the demon of rum, often exasperated them to such a degree that great fears were entertained for the safety of the resident families. About this time a good-natured Indian, who boasted chiefly of his stature as "Big Shickshinny," was murdered, while intoxicated, near Hollenback's store, by a little roving fur-trader from the Delaware river. It was with some difficulty the villagers appeased the exasperated feelings of the relatives and friends of the Indian by purchasing his corpse at the price of a pair of old horses."

In the summer of 1787 the little settlement of Athens was thrown into confusion over the murder of a prominent Indian chieftain by one of his own tribe. This Indian,



BRIDGE WORKS OF KELLOGG AND MAURICE, ATHENS, PA.

whose name was Ka-naw-kwis, but which the white people had corrupted into Captain Cornelius, formerly had a bark-covered cabin in the village of Athens, from which he had removed into the State of New York. In the latter part of June, in company with some of his tribe, he visited Athens, and was there deliberately murdered. In the *Cumberland Gazette*, published at Portland, Me., Sept. 6, 1787, is an extract from a letter written from Chemung, dated July 6, 1787, which says, "Cornelius Sturgeon, the great *Onondaga* chief, was murdered last month, at Tioga Point, by one of his own tribe and a townsman. It appears to have been a premeditated piece of work, and had its rise from two causes: first, he was an absolute despot in his tribe, and imposed an implicit compliance with his orders; he was punctually obeyed through fear, not love; secondly, he began to adopt the dress and customs of the United States, and introduced them into his family. This gave great umbrage; and, as he was a man of some literature, he had some idea of the great value of letters, and the evening on which he was killed, in conversation with Capt. Spalding, he informed him that he intended to send his son to some of the American colleges for an education. The friends of the murderer purchased his life for a sum of money not exceeding £375; a poor recompense for the life of a great man, and too much for that of a tyrant." Whether any special occasion had called the Indians together at this time cannot now be told.

For about fourteen years the Connecticut people were the only settlers in the township, and held undisputed possession. They bought and sold without let or hindrance. In 1786, Josiah Lockhart had purchased the Pennsylvania title for more than a thousand acres lying on Tioga Point. By deed bearing date March 1, 1798, Mr. Lockhart sold the land to Richard Caton and Ashbel Welles, of Baltimore, and George Welles, of Glastonbury, in Connecticut. Geo. Welles moved upon the farm July 11, 1798, although he had probably been on the ground some time before. He found upon his warrant James Irwin, who owned a tavern, which Mr. Welles bought for $6000, moved into the house, and was licensed a "taverner" in August of that year. Besides Mr. Irwin, there were on the lower part of the Point Isaac Cash, Ira Stephens, Nehemiah Northrup, David Paine, Henry Decker, Jonathan Harris, Nathan Bull, and —— Beebe. The people had possession of the land, built houses and other buildings, put up fences, and cultivated the fields. Mr. Welles bought out these lots for a sum which in the aggregate amounted to about $3000. Mr. Irwin moved to Elmira, Isaac Cash moved to Ulster, and Northrup, Decker, Bull, and Beebe left the township. The others remained in it.

George Welles, whose name is prominently connected with the early history of Athens, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., was the son of John, and grandson of Hon. Thomas Welles,* of that town, and was connected by descent and marriage with the prominent families of Connecticut. He was a man of superior ability, a graduate of Yale college, and came as agent for Mr. Carroll, and partner in the business it was proposed to establish at Athens. He was the father of Gen. Henry Welles, of Athens, and of Charles F. Welles, of Wyalusing, both of whom held with honor important public offices, and managed extensive private interests. (We shall speak of Charles F. in connection with Wyalusing, where he resided.) Henry, the oldest, was attractive in his manners and popular among the people. He married a Miss Patrick, who died shortly after their marriage, in 1809. In 1812 he married a daughter of Col. John Spalding, who died in 1878, at an advanced age. Mr. Henry Welles was representative from Lycoming, as Athens was in that county before the organization of Bradford, after which he was sent two years as representative and four years as senator, between the years 1812 and 1818. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill for incorporating the Athens academy, in 1813. He became a favorite with Governor Snyder, who appointed him one of his aids, with the rank of general; hence his title, in regard to which Mrs. Perkins relates the following incident: "He had written to his brother of his appointment, who informed Mrs. Welles that a general would be there to dine. She exerted herself to prepare a table appropriate to her unknown guest, and when the time arrived was gratified to find that the general was none other than her husband." He died suddenly on his farm, December, 1833, aged fifty-three years.

It will be remembered that Elisha Satterlee and his brother-in-law, Elisha Mathewson, were original proprietors in the township of Athens, and each of them drew lots between the rivers and on the east side of the Susquehanna. Mr. Mathewson leased to Satterlee his land east of the river, and Satterlee leased him his land on the "Point." The lots thus occupied by Mathewson were on the Lockhart warrant, and Mr. Welles offered to buy their claim, in order that he might have entire control of the property, but Mathewson refused to sell at any price or on any terms. What made matters still worse was that the Mathewson lots were not contiguous, but were intermingled with others, giving rise to constant trouble in regard to fences and right of access to them, much to the annoyance of the owner of the Pennsylvania title.

In 1802 the commissioners, on the examination of the Ulster grant, refused to allow to the proprietors the benefits of the law, on the ground that, according to the rules of the Susquehanna company, the township was not properly granted at the time of the Trenton decree. This was a great disappointment to many of the Connecticut people. Thirty-three in old Ulster, which included Athens town-plat, had made application for the benefit of the act, while others opposed and derided them.

In 1805, Mr. Mathewson died, leaving his property in the hands of his wife in trust for his children. Gen. Henry Welles had succeeded to the ownership of his father's interest in the Lockhart warrant. After trying in vain to purchase and obtain possession of the Mathewson lots in a peaceable way, he commenced suit in the federal court in the district of Pennsylvania for the possession of the same. As a matter of compromise, Mrs. Mathewson gave a deed, as she claimed, to be delivered when certain conditions were fulfilled by Mr. Welles and the title confirmed to her

* The line to the Puritan ancestor is Hon. Thomas, who was son of Samuel, he of Hon. Samuel, and he of Thomas, the settler.

of her house and lot. The deed was delivered to Mr. Welles, and the United States marshal put him in possession of the land, July, 1808.

Thus the matter stood until 1810. In 1809, Mr. Welles was elected to the legislature. While here he secured the passage of what was known as the Bedford and Ulster act, by which those townships were allowed the benefits of the provisions of the compromise of 1799. Before the commissioners appointed to carry into effect this law, Mrs. Mathewson preferred her claim; but Mr. Welles showing that he held the Pennsylvania title and was in possession of the land under the law, Mrs. Mathewson's claim was rejected.

Failing in the courts to retain possession of the land on the Point, except of her house and lot, for which Mr. Welles had given her a deed, she commenced suit against Mr. Satterlee to recover the land which had been assigned to Mr. Mathewson in the original distribution of the lots. But Mr. Satterlee had purchased the Pennsylvania title, and successfully resisted in the courts her efforts to dispossess him.

These were deemed very important cases. Twice they were carried to the supreme court on questions of law; one of them was tried before Judge Huston, who had the reputation of being one of the best-informed judges on land law in the State.

But the case did not end even here. The son Constant, becoming of age, and finding that no relief could be had at the courts, repaired to Harrisburg, and in 1823 and 1824 laid his case before the house of representatives, asking for a special enactment which would give the title to the lands on the Point to the family. Here he found friends, but the thing asked for was so palpably illegal that the legislature refused to grant his request. In 1827 and 1828 he was chosen representative, and after unremitting perseverance on his part the legislature appointed commissioners to appraise the land in controversy, and paid Mrs. Mathewson from the public treasury the sum of $10,000.

Thus ended a controversy which for more than twenty years agitated the public mind, both in the township and in the county. From being a mere personal and legal question it came to be one of general interest and political significance. Messrs. Welles and Mathewson being opposed to each other politically, each was put in nomination for the legislature. The issue was made on the merits of the controversy about the land. The politics of the county degenerated into a personal quarrel between these two men about 127 acres of land. With the termination of this case no other questions arose in this part of the county in which the Connecticut title was involved.

ATHENS BOROUGH.

The surveyors of the Susquehanna company made a survey and plan of the town of Athens, which is the one after which the village was built. In 1802, George Welles employed Mr. James Pumpelly to make a new survey of the village, which he called Lockhartsburg, in which a broad street was laid up the left bank of the Tioga, called the "Tioga way," and one up the right bank of the Susquehanna, called the "Susquehanna way." The main street was called "Union," and the town was crossed at convenient distances by other streets. The people, however, had become so accustomed to the old names that to substitute new ones in the face of a decided public sentiment was found to be impossible.

In 1795 the Duke de la Rochefoucauld speaks of Athens as an inconsiderable village of eight or ten houses, with its single tavern crowded with travelers going to settle near the lakes. The year before there had been three taverns. He adds that the merchants carried on an inconsiderable trade in hemp, which they obtained from the valleys above. Evidently the duke was not pleased with Athens, nor with the entertainment he found. His bed was soiled, and he slept with his boots on. His food did not suit him, and altogether his picture is a forbidding one. In 1798 it is described in the "American Gazetteer" as a place containing as yet but few houses, but as promising to be a place of importance.

It will be remembered that Judge Hollenback had established a store in Athens, for the purpose of engaging in the Indian trade, as early as 1784. This he abandoned after a few years for other enterprises. David Alexander and Mr. Hepburn also had small quantities of goods. When Mr. Welles came to Athens he bought up a large quantity of goods, valued at more than $11,000. The building in which Caton & Welles had their store was nearly opposite the Irwin tavern. After the store was abandoned, the building was changed to a dwelling-house, and occupied by Judge Herrick in 1813, and has remained in his possession ever since.

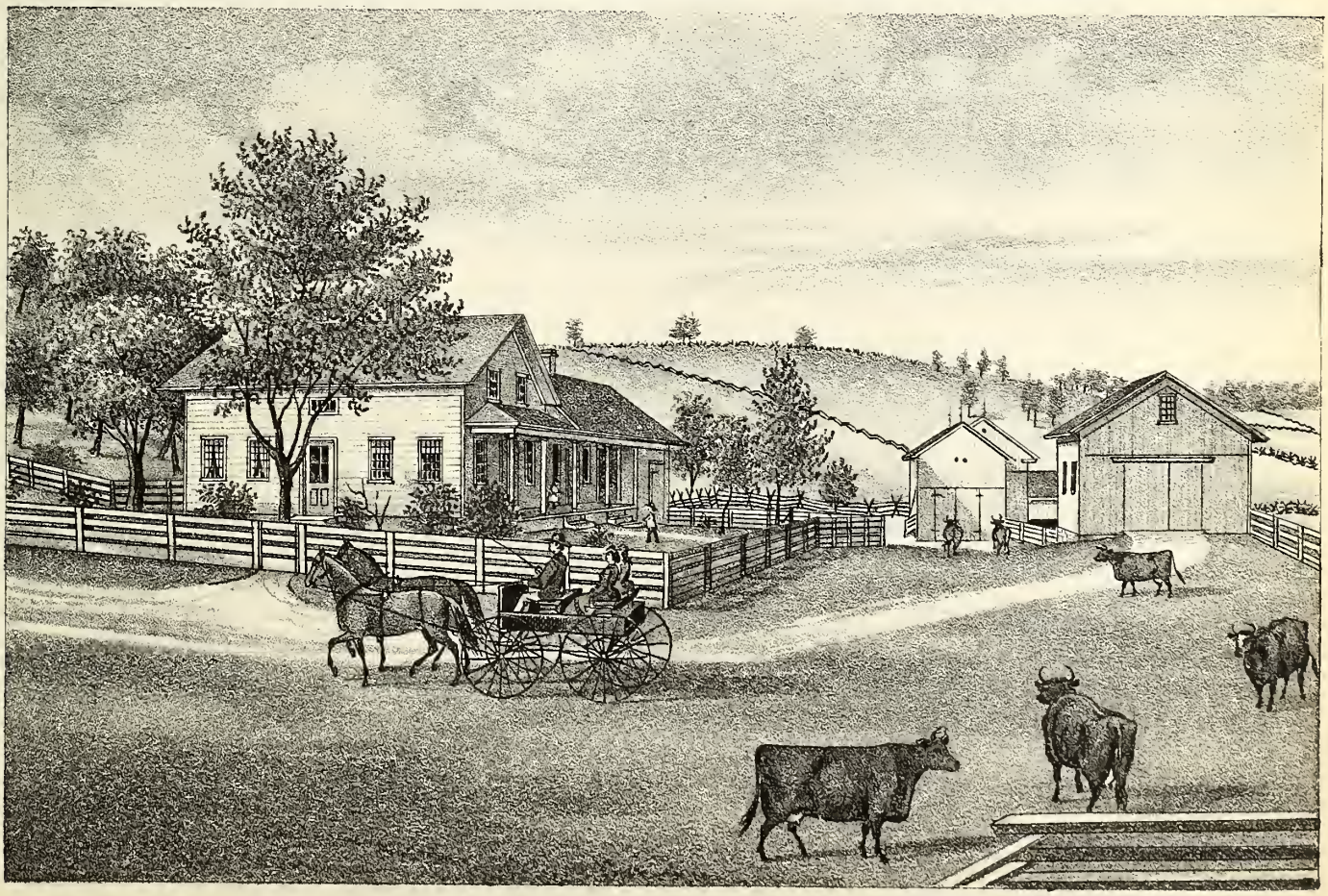
By an act of assembly approved March 29, 1831, the village of Athens was erected into a borough. Its territory included all between the rivers from Satterlee's landing to the north line of the Welles farm. The limits have been extended so that now the borough of Athens is bounded on the north by the north line of old Ulster, and includes all south of that line between the two rivers to the extremity of the Point. The municipal officers are one burgess, a town council of six members, and one high constable. The first burgess was David Paine.

In 1842, Mr. Sherman Day visited the place, and describes it in the following language: "Athens, now one of the pleasantest villages in Pennsylvania, extends across an isthmus between the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers, about two miles above their confluence. Above and below the town the land widens out into meadows of surprising fertility. The long main street of the village runs lengthwise of the isthmus, and is adorned by delightful residences and verdant shades and shrubbery. There is an academy here, and Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist churches. There is a substantial bridge over each of the rivers. That over the Susquehanna has been recently erected; that over the Tioga was built in 1820. Population, 435."

Since the completion of the Pennsylvania and New York railroad, Athens has been rapidly improving. Well-kept stores and numerous places of business attest the thrift of the people. There is a national bank,—chartered in 1865, with a capital of $100,000,—of which Mr. Nathaniel C. Harris, a grandson of Jonathan, one of the early settlers in Athens township, is president, and Charles T. Hull cashier. There are six churches, viz.: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. There are three hotels and one brewery. The graded



J. L. CORBIN'S BLOCK, ATHENS, PA. GENERAL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.



RES. OF WM. CAMPBELL, LITCHFIELD, BRADFORD CO., PA.



Jno. Shepard

school is kept in the old academy on the public square, and has 200 pupils. Besides the ordinary manufacturing establishments common to villages, Messrs. Kellogg & Maurice have the most extensive wrought-iron working establishment in northern Pennsylvania. They began with the manufacture of iron bridges, after an improved pattern. As their business has increased they have enlarged their works, which are located near the railroad depot, introduced new machinery, much of which was designed in the establishment, until their facilities for turning out all kinds of wrought- and cast-iron work are unexcelled by any shops in the country. They are now receiving orders for bridges, and other work pertaining to their line of manufacture, from nearly every State in the Union. They employ about 200 men, and their work gives universal satisfaction. At present they have a contract for building the elevated railway in New York, and the iron bridges on the Pacific railway.

The Novelty furniture works manufacture bed-room suites, in which they employ about forty hands, and find a market for their goods in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania.

Athens contains a number of elegant private residences. There is not a village in Bradford County, and but few in the commonwealth, which can boast a finer street than Main street of Athens. It extends the entire length of the village proper, running nearly north and south. On the east side are residences exclusively; on the west, stores, shops, and residences. The street is finely shaded, and as straight as the surveyor's compass can lay it.

The enumeration of the census of 1870 gives the white population at 944, and 21 colored. Since then there has been a large increase, and the number of inhabitants is estimated at nearly 1500. In 1870 the number of dwellings was 185, and the number of families 193; the value of real property was put at $497,700, and of personal at $216,800.

SAYRE.*

It was the design of Col. C. F. Welles, Jr., through whose indomitable energy and far-sightedness the people are largely indebted for their present railroad facilities, to make Athens the common junction of the Pennsylvania and New York, the Southern Central, and the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre railroads. It was afterwards found to be more advantageous to make the junction at Sayre. To this place the offices of the company have been removed. A town has been laid out, and a number of elegant private residences have been erected, among the most noticeable of which is that of Robert Packer, Esq., the superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York railroad. The place owes much of its prosperity to the prudent but generous management of Mr. Howard Elmer, who has fostered the enterprise by a liberal dealing towards purchasers, and wise counsels to those who have undertaken business there.

On the west side of the Tioga and opposite to Athens, Messrs. Underhill and Nobles have established a large tannery, in which about thirty hands are employed, and where thirty thousand sides of sole leather are turned out annually.

* Named in honor of Robert Sayre, superintendent of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Spanish Hill, on the northern border of the county, is an oval-shaped hill, whose regular slopes and level top have given rise to the opinion of its artificial origin. On the top were the remains of very ancient fortifications, but by whom erected is no wise certain. The origin of the name has given rise to a great deal of speculation, but nothing definite is known of it.

The township contains eighteen school districts, and by the census of 1870 had a population of 2256 souls, 443 families, 432 dwellings, 260 farms, which were valued at $1,742,856; 462 horses, 1647 cows, and other personal property to the value of $317,400. The value of farm productions was placed at $227,779, and of live-stock at $163,625. There were cut 4731 tons of hay, and made 146,580 pounds of butter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN SHEPARD.

John Shepard was born April 17, 1765, at Plainfield, Conn., of a family who had been long settled there. He was educated in the academy at that place, which was under the direction of Nathan Daboll, the celebrated arithmetician and astronomer. At the close of the war, early in 1783, Capt. Simon Spalding, who had married a sister of Mr. Shepard's father, removed to Sheshequin, and, having erected his buildings and comfortably settled his family, he went to his native place, Plainfield, to purchase stock for his new plantation. On his return his nephew, the subject of this sketch, accompanied him to Sheshequin. There he remained with his uncle until late in the year 1784, when he engaged with Weiss and Hollenback as clerk in their store at Newtown, now Elmira. In the spring of 1785, disliking the confinement of constant duty in the store, Mr. Shepard started with a servant and a stock of goods on a trading expedition among the natives, exchanging his merchandise for furs. He continued these expeditions until some time in 1786, when he engaged with Mr. Hollenback as a clerk at his store on Tioga Point, and thenceforward Tioga and its immediate vicinity was his place of abode during life. Jan. 2, 1788, Mr. Shepard, in company with Nathaniel Shaw, purchased the mill property at Milltown, consisting of grist-mill, saw-mill, two dwellings, and other buildings. This was the first mill erected in all this part of the country. It had been built by Prince Bryant, and the purchase of it at so early a day is but one instance of the remarkable foresight of Mr. Shepard. Early the following year he purchased the interest of his partner, and thenceforward was sole owner of this valuable property. At the June sessions, 1789, of the Luzerne county court, Mr. Shepard was licensed to keep a tavern at Tioga, and in April, 1796, and August, 1799, this license was renewed; but in what building he kept hotel we have no knowledge. His life was an active one. He was merchant, miller, a distiller, and constantly purchasing and selling real estate.

In 1797 he was first elected supervisor of Athens, a position to which he was subsequently frequently called. In 1809 he was first appointed justice of the peace for Ly-

coming county, and in 1812, on the erection of Bradford County, this commission was renewed.

June 3, 1790, Mr. Shepard married Anna, daughter of Judge Gore, of Sheshequin, and settled on a farm at Milltown, on the opposite side of the creek from the mills. He lived on this farm for more than twenty years. Six of his children were born there. His wife and eldest son died there.

In December, 1798, his grist-mill was burned. It was rebuilt and in operation in six weeks. He added a fulling-mill and oil-mill. The year 1805 was one of peculiarly severe domestic afflictions. In February his oldest son, Prentice, a lad of fifteen years, received an injury from a fall on the ice, of which he died in about six weeks. In August his uncle, Dr. Amos Prentice, a near neighbor and valued friend, died. September, Mrs. Shepard was so injured by a fall from her carriage that she survived the accident but thirty hours, and in the fall of the next year William, a son of Dr. Prentice, died of fever.

In 1811, Mr. Shepard married his second wife on Long island, a Miss Hawkins, of Stony Brook. She had five children, two sons and three daughters. She died January, 1844.

Mr. Shepard, after a life of great activity, enterprise, and usefulness, died May 15, 1837, at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Geo. Perkins, author of "Early Times on the Susquehanna," a work of great interest and value, is a daughter of his.

HON. EDWARD HERRICK.

The New England family of Herriek traces its lineage to Henry Herrick, who was born in Leicestershire, England, in 1604, and came to America in 1629. The ancestral seat of the English family is at Bean Manor park, in the parish of Loughborough. The family patronymic is said to be of Anglo-Danish origin, and belongs primarily to the period of the Danish invasion of England.

Henry Herrick joined the American colony organized under royal letters patent issued in 1629 to the company of Massachusetts Bay. His name appears, with that of his wife Edith, daughter of Hugh Larkin, of Salem, among the thirty members of the first church established at Naumkeag,—then Salem,—a settlement which divided with Charlestown the colonists who had landed at Cape Ann in June of the same year, in the expedition from England organized under the charter above mentioned.

The American progenitor of the family died in 1671, leaving six sons and one daughter. From Ephraim, the third son of Henry Herrick, in the seventh generation, came the subject of this sketch. A brief tabulation of this descent is given as follows:

(1) Henry, of Leicestershire and Salem, born Aug. 16, 1604, died 1671.

(2) Ephraim, of Beverly (formerly Salem), born Feb. 11, 1638, died Sept. 8, 1693.

(3) Stephen, of Beverly, born March 15, 1670, died (about) 1730.

(4) Edward, of Preston, Conn., born Oct. 16, 1695, died Jan. 9, 1735.

(5) Rufus, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., born March 13, 1734, died Jan. 28, 1811.

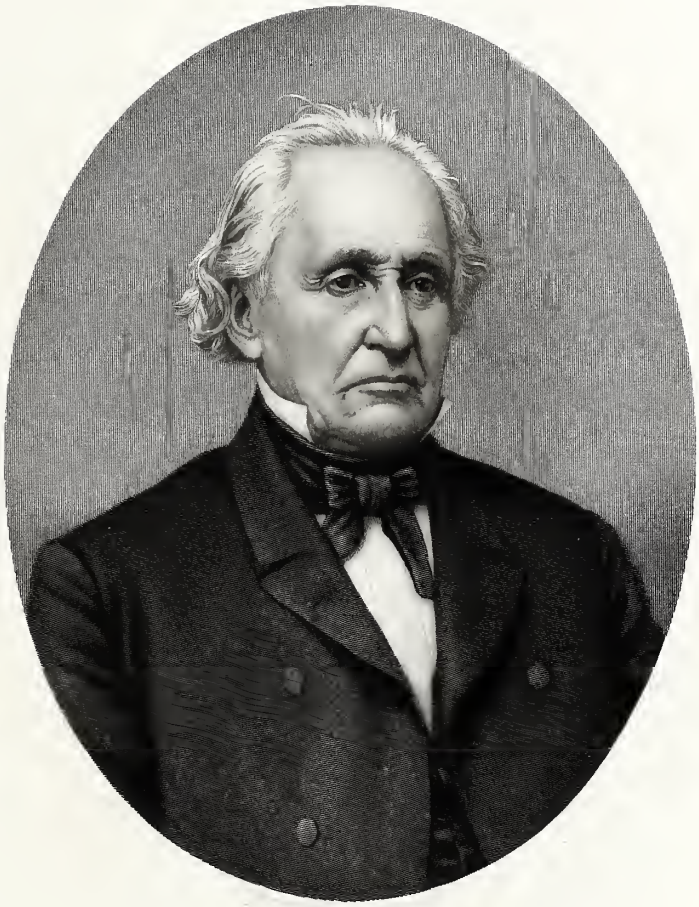
(6) Samuel, of Amenia, N. Y., born Feb. 23, 1757, died May 24, 1824.

Edward Herrick was born at Amenia, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1787. His father, Samuel Herrick, was a merchant and farmer living on a tract of land in Amenia called the "Oblong." His grandfather held a captain's commission in the Provincial Army of New York State, and retired from the service with the rank of colonel. He was present at the assault on Ticonderoga, in April, 1775. His first commission was issued in 1775, and his name appears on the muster-roll of the Fourth or Dutchess county regiment as captain, under date of the 30th of June of that year.

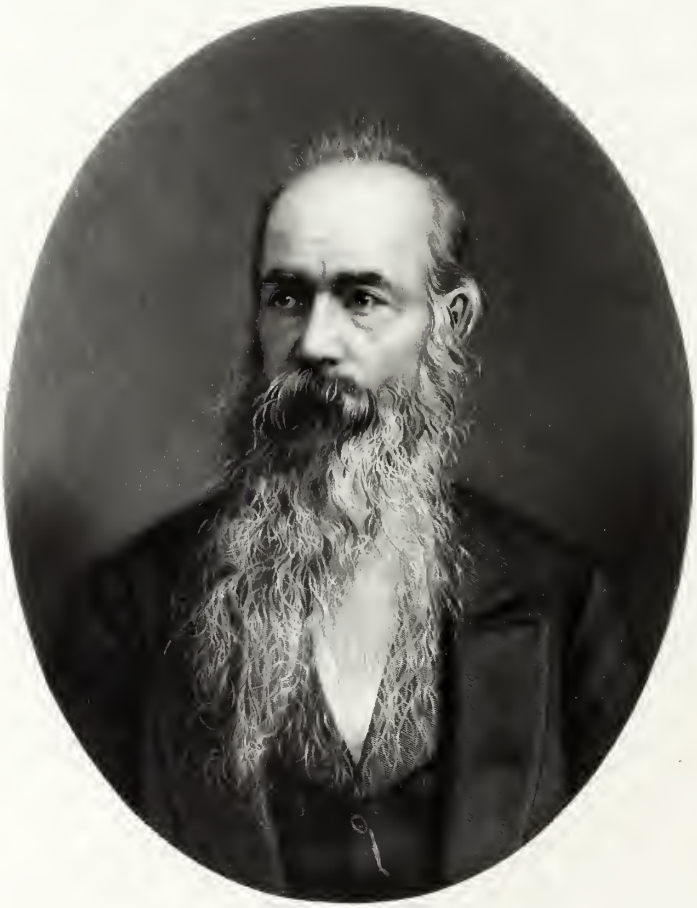
Samuel Herrick, the father of Edward Herrick, served as clerk or orderly to Colonel Rufus Herrick, and at the close of his term of service retired to the "Oblong" property, on which had dwelt in turn his own immediate ancestor. The latter married Margaret Per Lee, a daughter of Edmund Per Lee, of Amenia, born in London, England, of Huguenot parents, who had fled from France to escape persecution on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Of this union there were ten children, Edward Herrick being the fifth son.

Edward Herrick was placed early in life under the tuition of Rev. John Barnet, a clergyman of note, residing in Dutchess Co., N. Y. After remaining several years under the tuition of Mr. Barnet, he entered, Dec. 6, 1804, at the age of seventeen, as student-at-law, the office of his cousin, Gen. John Brush, at Poughkeepsie. Here he remained a year and a half, and in June, 1806, started for the State of Ohio. On his way thither he paid a visit to his brother Walter, second son of Samuel Herrick, who had engaged in mercantile pursuits at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania. At Zanesville, Ohio, the eldest brother, Samuel, was engaged in the profession of law. He remained as a student in the office of the latter about a year, and from thence proceeded to Chillicothe, where he continued his legal studies until admitted to the bar from the office of his cousin, Henry Brush, Esq., Aug. 8, 1808, being then some months under age. He immediately entered upon the practice of the law in Newark, in the county of Licking, and rode the circuit of the counties of Muskingum, Guernsey, Licking, Knox, and Tuscarawas. In 1810 he was appointed district attorney for the three last-named counties.

In 1812, on his return to Ohio, after a short sojourn in Athens (induced by the condition of his wife's health), the last war with England having broken out, Mr. Herrick was commissioned colonel of a militia regiment, and in the same year was elected to the Ohio legislature from the county of Licking, while still under the age required by law to qualify him for the office. In December, 1812, he took his seat in the Ohio legislature, and soon after signalized his advent to the place by introducing a resolution which proposed to organize the legislative body into a battalion for home defense. This resolution failing, he remained in his seat until the adjournment of the legislature, and then became engaged in the occupations incident to his military office. At this time (1813) the northern border of Ohio was the field of active military operations. Mackinaw had been



RT. EDWARD PEROSE



E. P. Allen M.D.

taken, Hull had surrendered at Detroit, and the whole peninsula of Michigan was under the enemy's control. The frontier settlements of Ohio were harassed by English and Indian allies, and the defeat of Gen. Winchester had spread consternation throughout the State. The excitement incident to these events determined the people to their own defense, and inspired the militia organizations in which Col. Herrick took part. The seriousness of the situation had prompted his action in the legislature. But the magnitude of the danger brought to the defense of the State the regular troops, and the battle of Lake Erie finally restored the arms and authority of the government.

In the summer of 1813 Col. Herrick returned to Pennsylvania, and took up his residence in Athens. Here he resumed the active practice of the law in Bradford and the adjoining counties. His first appearance professionally is of record in his admission to the bar of Susquehanna county in August term, 1813. His first residence in Athens was in a log house built by Judge Hollenback, in 1786, which stood on the lot now (1878) occupied by the residence of Cornelius Hunsicker. In July, 1814, Col. Herrick was appointed brigade inspector, by Governor Snyder, of the counties of Lycoming, Potter, McKean, Bradford, and Tioga. In 1818, July 6, he was appointed by Governor Findley, president judge of the thirteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Tioga, to which were subsequently added Potter and McKean. He continued on the bench until the last of February, 1839, a period of twenty-one years. Upon the adoption of the new constitution, which limited the judicial tenure, in 1838, Judge Herrick retired from the bench, and was succeeded by Hon. John N. Conyngham. His place in the history of the judicial district of which Bradford County has been a part, is third on the list of the eminent men who have from time to time presided over the business of her courts, his predecessors being John Banister Gibson and Thomas Burnside. In 1836, among the various public duties that had been imposed upon him, Judge Herrick was appointed by President Jackson a member of the board of visitors to the West Point military academy. Taking an active interest in public improvements, he was a delegate in 1825 to the canal convention at Harrisburg, and strongly advocated the construction of the North Branch canal. The townships of Herrick in Bradford and Susquehanna counties were named in honor of Judge Herrick, during his occupancy of the bench.

In 1820, Judge Herrick had purchased the villa built by Michael R. Tharp on the bank of the Susquehanna, in Athens, since so well known in that vicinity as his own residence. His retirement from the bench closes Judge Herrick's active professional life; from that period down to his death, which took place on the 7th day of March, 1873, he remained in comparative retirement from public life.

Judge Herrick was married three times: first, Nov. 5, 1810, to Celestia Hopkins, daughter of Dr. Stephen Hopkins, of Athens, who was born March 26, 1792, and died Aug. 28, 1830; second, to Rebecca Ross, daughter of Andrew Ross, Esq., of the District of Columbia, who died April 10, 1854; and third, to Eliza H. Foote, daughter of Judge Foote, of Cooperstown, N. Y. His children were, Castle Hopkins, born Dec. 10, 1811, married March 2, 1832, Rachel Meade Herrick, daughter of Samuel Herrick, of Zanesville, Ohio, and died Sept. 22, 1865, leaving two sons and one daughter; Edward Curran, born June 22, 1814, married Eliza Tyler, and is yet living; Helen Eliza, born May 19, 1818, married Chauncey N. Shipman, and died August, 1830, leaving one daughter; Andrew Ross, born Aug. 4, 1833, died Oct. 21, 1852, unmarried; Edmond Per Lee, born Aug. 20, 1834, living and unmarried; and Robert Ross, born June 8, 1839, died Feb. 12, 1860, unmarried.

Judge Herrick accumulated a handsome independence by the prudent management of his affairs, and the investment of his official salary in the vicinity of the growing village in which he died, where he had passed the largest period of his active life, and, in retirement, had watched for half a century the development of things around him, where he had lived to link the story of primeval days with the last struggle of American independence and the mighty energy of internal war that shook the continent, and called into action all the resources of the most powerful nation on the globe. In peaceful retirement he passed away, his life an example of probity and prudence, of well-appointed talents usefully exerted and fitly rewarded in every station he had been called to fill. His life, prolonged far beyond the common lot of man, covered some of the most remarkable epochs of the world's history, an age of wonder in the progress of invention and development, the spread of civilization, and the progress of events unparalleled in the history of mankind. His faculties remained clear and unclouded unto the end, and all these things it was his lot to have seen.

In person he was above the ordinary stature, graceful in carriage, and in his latter days, as in his youth, a model of comeliness and dignity. His bearing bore always the traces of that peculiar discipline to mind and manners which comes of a temperate habit and the exertion of an intelligent will, animated by an earnest principle, and a benevolent and conscientious spirit. Of him, with all his worldly honors, his spotless life, and manly virtues, his talents of head and heart, it may be said, as justly as it was ever said of mortal man,—

"He bore, without abuse, the grand old name of gentleman."

H. W.

E. P. ALLEN, M.D.

Dr. Ezra Pascal Allen was born in Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., June 5, 1821. He was the second son of Ezra Allen, who emigrated from the town of Halifax, Vermont, in 1819, and is the sixth generation from James and Anna Allen, who came probably from Scotland, and settled in Dedham, now Medfield, Massachusetts, in 1639. The doctor traces down the line of his descent from the first ancestor in the following order:

(2) Joseph was the youngest son of (1) James and Anna Allen.

(3) Nehemiah was the youngest son of (2) Joseph.

(4) David was the sixth son of (3) Nehemiah.
(5) David, Jr., was the first son of (4) David.
(6) Ezra was the second son of (5) David, Jr.
(7) Dr. Ezra P. is the second son of Ezra.

Dr. Allen received in the common school a good knowledge of the primary studies, but afterwards pursued the higher branches of mathematics and the languages in a select school in Smithfield. He attended a course of lectures in the Vermont medical college, at Woodstock, in the spring of 1845, and in 1847 graduated at the Berkshire medical college, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was a private pupil in microscopic anatomy of Prof. Benjamin Rush Palmer, and in percussion and auscultation of Prof. Alonzo Clark. Some years later, he took a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and another at the University of Pennsylvania. He first settled in Albany, Bradford County, whence, after a residence of one and a half years, he moved to Cherry township, in Sullivan county. After remaining here two and a half years, the death of his father made it necessary for him to return to Smithfield. Having settled his father's estate, he commenced in that town a practice, which became a large and lucrative one, when, in 1862, he received the appointment of assistant surgeon in the 141st Regiment, P. V., and entered the military service of the United States. He was promoted to full surgeon in the 83d Regiment in December, 1862, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign his commission in the spring of 1863. After leaving the army he removed to Athens, where he still resides.

In the fall of 1862, while lying sick at Poolsville, Maryland, he received an invitation to deliver the annual course of lectures on anatomy in the Geneva medical college, which, on account of ill health and the requirements of the military service, he was compelled to decline. In the spring of 1864, he received the unanimous vote of the board of trustees of that institution to the professor's chair of midwifery and materia medica. The first knowledge the doctor had that his name had been mentioned for the position was when the invitation was placed in his hands. He filled the place with great acceptableness for eight years, delivering each season about one hundred lectures. Much to the regret of the friends of the college, failing health compelled him to retire from his professorship. The doctor is fond of surgery, and has performed most of the capital operations. Twice in civil practice he amputated at the hip-joint with complete success, and quite a number of times at the trochanters; and ligated the femoral and many other of the larger arteries.

He is a member of the Bradford County medical society, the Pennsylvania State medical society, the American medical association, and an honorary member of the Chemung County medical society, of New York. He is also a member of the Bradford County historical society, of which he was for four years secretary and one year president. He has been twice president of the Bradford County medical society, many years its secretary, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania medical society.

He has written quite a number of short essays on medical and literary subjects, among which may be mentioned one published in the *Athens Gleaner* of April, 1870, entitled "Do we Suffer when Dying, or is Death a Painful Process?" and another, read before the historical society of Bradford County, December, 1872, on the "Mammoth and Mastodon, and the Age in which they Lived," which was also published by order of the society. Quite a number of reports of interesting cases have been published in the "Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania," and in the Philadelphia *Medical Times*.

He was married on the 18th of January, 1844, to Miss Honnor Howard Harris, daughter of Beriah Harris, of Coleraine, Massachusetts. Their family consists of seven children,—two sons and five daughters.

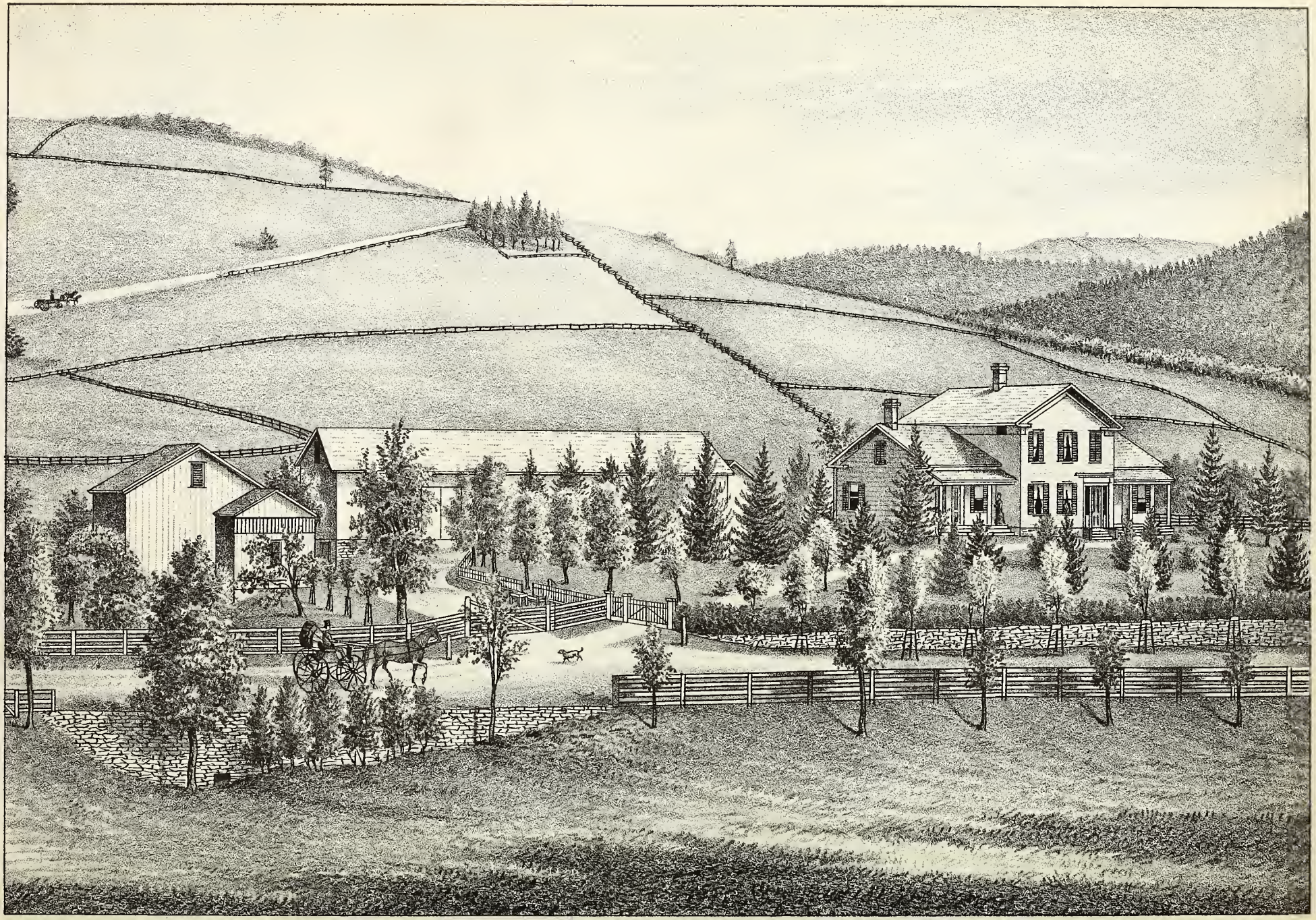
DAVID AND CLEMENT PAINE,

who were among the earlier settlers of Athens, Pa., were natives of Eastham, Cape Cod, and the youngest of the seven sons of Thomas Paine and Phebe Freeman, his wife. At various periods, from 1767 to 1782, Thomas Paine was



David Paine

a representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and in the list of deputies to the Old Colony court the names of his father and grandfather often occur as far back as 1671, the family having resided at Eastham from almost the first settlement of the Cape. The name of Thomas Paine appears in the history of Eastham upon various committees appointed for carrying out the principles of freedom in resistance to British tyranny during the Revolution. His mother, Alice Mayo, was a descendant of Governor Thomas Prince, and Robert Treate Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was his cousin and occasional correspondent, as was also William Payne, the father of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home."



RESIDENCE OF M. COLEMAN, ATHENS TP. BRADFORD CO., PA.



MICHAEL COLEMAN.



MRS. MICHAEL COLEMAN.

MICHAEL COLEMAN.

Michael Coleman was born in Ireland, August 4, 1818. His father was twice married. By his first wife he had one son and one daughter; by the last five sons, and the subject of this sketch was the youngest of the five. He came to America, in company with an elder brother, William (now a farmer in Athens), in 1832, and worked on a farm in Westchester and Orange counties, N. Y., until his marriage. He was married March 4, 1844, to Margaret Schultz, daughter of James and Deborah Schultz, of Orange Co., N. Y. The result of this marriage is three children, viz.: John C., born Jan. 9, 1849, died of consumption Jan. 12, 1877; Mary C., born March 8, 1852; Lizzie, born Aug. 24, 1853, both daughters living at home.

Mr. Coleman moved to Athens Feb. 13, 1858, having previously purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres, which since that time he has managed and where he still lives. He built his present residence, a view of which, with surroundings, appears on another page, in 1862. In politics Mr. Coleman is and always has been a Democrat.

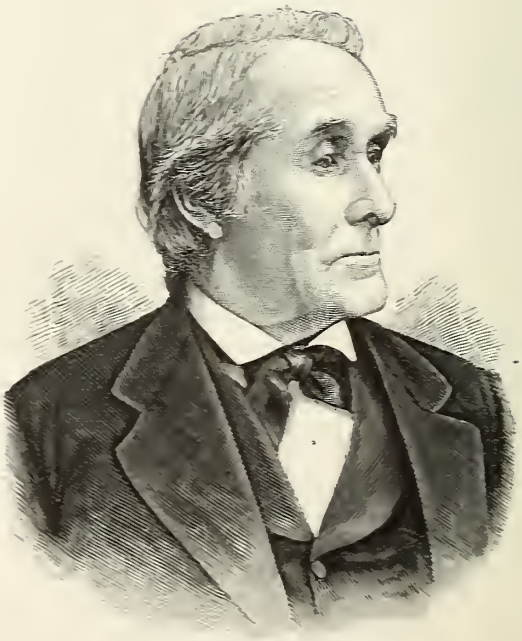
Mr. Coleman has served as township commissioner since 1868, and has been a director in the First National Bank of Athens since its organization.



JOHN SPALDING.



CHESTER STEVENS.



CHARLES M'DUFFEE.

Having lost most of his property by the reverses of the war, and his wife dying, he removed from Cape Cod to Boston, and subsequently to Maine. He was a man of intelligence and piety. In a diary kept during his latter years the following verse frequently appears as its ruling sentiment:

"This day be bread and peace my lot:
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestowed or not,
And let thy will be done."

The family being thus broken up, the sons were thrown upon their own resources and widely scattered, though keeping up by correspondence the bond of family union. One of the elder brothers was an early volunteer in the Continental army, and another was twice taken prisoner on board a privateer. Clement, the seventh son, born Aug. 11, 1762, went to Portland (then Falmouth), at the age of fourteen, to learn the printing business. A large volume of the *Falmouth Gazette*, on which he then worked, is still preserved, also some letters of considerable length, on agriculture (for which he manifested an early taste) and on the character of the Supreme Being, which evince a degree of thought and reflection unusual for one of his then early years.

He was subsequently engaged in various publishing-offices in Boston and New York, and in 1791 formed the project, in connection with his brother Seth, of establishing a press and journal at "Kaatskill on the Hudson." But the type and other material collected by them from London was lost at sea in the brig "Betsey," and the enterprise was abandoned, although we find that the publication of the *Catskill Packet* was commenced a year or two later by Croswell & Co. with good success. In 1791 and 1792 Clement Paine was engaged in the office of *Claypoole's Daily Advertiser*, at Philadelphia, then the seat of the general government under Washington's administration. It was there he frequently saw the first president, and a strong sentiment of respect and admiration, then formed for the person and character of Washington, remained with him through life.

David Paine, born March 19, 1768, was in his youth a clerk and school-teacher. He was for some time engaged in the land-office of Captain Blodgett, at Bennington, and in 1791 was partner in a store at Canaan, Conn. In September, 1792, the brothers, David and Clement, erected a store and potash-factory at Rensselaerville, N. Y. The business, however, did not prove a success. In March, 1794, David writes from "Owego, on the Susquehanna," to Clement, who remained to wind up the concern, and soon after from "Tioga Point," where the former had become connected with William Bingham in the purchase and sale of lands, under the Connecticut title. In August, 1794, he states that "Brockway, of Catskill, has established a post to ride weekly to this place," and refers in October to his own opening of a land-office with very flattering prospects. "I have never been acquainted," he adds, "with a better country for a young man to acquire property." Clement came to Tioga Point in December, 1794, and the brothers were there connected in trade and land operations for ten years. During the winter and spring of 1796, Clement had charge of the business of his brother Seth, at Charleston, S. C., who was publisher of the *City Gazette*, the first daily paper ever printed there. His partner was Peter Freneau, secretary of the State, and the brother of Philip Freneau, well known as a poet and journalist of that period, who was a personal friend and correspondent of Seth Paine.

In 1796, David and Clement Paine erected the house which was in after-years, and for a long period, the family residence of the latter. It was in part built by the father of Judge William Elwell, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and at the time of its destruction by fire, about ten years since, was probably the oldest frame house in Athens. The Avery family subsequently (of Owego) were its earliest occupants. It was at about the same time that the old academy building (burned in 1845) was begun by them and other citizens.

The conflicting land titles of Connecticut and Pennsylvania began to interfere much with both public and private prosperity throughout the region, and in 1797 Clement Paine writes: "Many people are of opinion that violent measures will be resorted to before the dispute is finally settled; but I can hardly persuade myself that this State will attempt a thing so amazingly absurd, as it would be under the present circumstances, to send an troops to dispossess the settlers here, who, by estimation, now amount to from 12,000 to 15,000 people. We shall continue regularly to prosecute our business notwithstanding the hostile attitude of our enemies, and such is the general intention of the people."

Later in the same year he writes: "A great stagnation of mercantile and speculative business is the universal complaint throughout this northern country. The sale of new land in any situation seems entirely suspended, and it is difficult to obtain money for any kind of property." The brothers were associated with Colonel Franklin and others in vindicating the rights of the settlers, and, in behalf of the common cause, David made repeated journeys to Philadelphia and New England.

During the uncertainty and depression of the times, Clement began the study of law, and again spent a winter or two in Philadelphia. In March, 1801, on a passage from that city to New England, his vessel was wrecked on the south coast of Long Island, and he, with other passengers, barely escaped with their lives. In October, 1801, his esteemed brother, Seth Paine, whose publishing house had grown into an extensive business, died of yellow fever at Charleston, and at that city, for a part of several subsequent years, Clement Paine was engaged in the collection of claims and the settlement of the estate, in which he succeeded beyond expectation. The reminiscences of his winters spent in Charleston afforded him pleasure to his latest years.

For quite a long period after its first settlement, Athens was the centre of trade for a considerable part of the country. During the earlier years of his business there, Clement Paine purchased his stocks of goods principally from Orrin Day and Dr. Croswell at Catskill, from whence (as for more twenty years afterwards from New York and Philadelphia) he had them transported in wagons to Athens. Sometimes, however, they came up the river on "Durham

boats," which were propelled with poles. Among the various clerks employed by him were Constant Mathewson, of Athens, and O. P. Ballard, subsequently a wealthy and well-known merchant of Troy, Pa.

In July, 1806, he was married to Anne Woodbridge, a native of Glastenbury, Conn., the daughter of Major Theodore Woodbridge, an officer of the Revolutionary army, whose commission from the Continental congress, as also a portion of his journal kept during the war, are still preserved. Mrs. Paine was one of the few original members of the Presbyterian church at Athens, and remained through life steadfast and active in the cause of religion and humanity. Both in her correspondence and published productions of prose and verse she cultivated a strong native literary taste, and the recollections of her benevolence and Christian virtues still shed a lustre upon her memory. She died in October, 1834, at the age of fifty years.

In 1812, Clement Paine was a presidential elector, casting the vote of his district for James Madison and Elbridge Gerry. During the War of 1812 he was active in procuring volunteers for the army, together with arms and supplies for their use. For many years he drew pensions for a large but rapidly-decreasing number of Revolutionary soldiers from all parts of the county, who with their wives met regularly each year at his house. In exchanging personal recollections of the times that tried men's souls,

> "'Twas there they fought their battles o'er,
> And show'd how fields were won."

Major Zephon Flower, of Athens, was the last survivor upon his list of pensioners.

The cultivation of the soil was always with him a favorite occupation; the fields which, for a long series of years, he owned and tilled lay on the cross-street connecting the Elmira and Owego roads, and along the west side of the latter to the "mile hill," including the present site of the Lehigh Valley railroad station. Few of the original landmarks remain, however, except the large Lombardy poplar on the carriage-road near the depot. He was the owner at different periods of a considerable amount of real estate through the county. In 1818 he sold to Francis Tyler the Stephens farm, on which the latter lived until his death. He bought in 1827 the mill property on Shepard's creek, near the State line, afterwards occupied by M. W. Wheelock as a woolen-factory. He also owned some mills, with a considerable amount of land, near Troy, and a large tract of wild land in Franklin township, on which, in 1844, his son James began a settlement. In 1835 he erected a number of dwellings on what was then known as Paine street (now Lombard street), in the borough of Towanda.

He was remarkable among the many who knew him personally for the sound and practical character of his views, the promptness and punctuality of his dealings, and the plainness of his speech and manners. Seldom sacrificing his own ideas of utility, comfort, or independence to mere conventionalism, he thereby gained some reputation for eccentricity. Although naturally of a strong will and impetuous disposition, he was ever thankful in the sunshine and resigned in the storm. By an unvarying system of diet and exercise, principally on horseback (as were his journeys), his business faculties and personal health were sustained to advanced years in a somewhat slender constitution.

In December, 1844, he left Athens (his home for a period of just fifty years) for the residence of his son at Troy, where he died, March, 1849, in the eighty-first year of his age.

His sons were Rev. Thomas E. Paine, who died at Woodville, Miss., in 1843; James A. Paine, who died at Marengo, Iowa, 1867; Seth W. Paine, and Charles C. Paine, who still reside at Troy, Pa.

David Paine, in 1799, received the appointment of magistrate from Governor Mifflin. He was postmaster of Athens from 1808 to 1824. In 1803 he was married to Phebe Lindley, the sister of Mrs. Ebenezer Backus and Mrs. Dr. Hopkins. After her death he married, in 1823, Anne W. Harding, of Portland, Me., an amiable and accomplished lady, who still survives. He had no children by either marriage. About 1825 he was associated with his nephew, Seth Paine, in the publication of the *Gazette of Maine*, at Portland. Returning to Athens, his home for the remainder of his days was a tasteful cottage, with beautiful grounds attached, on a portion of which the Episcopal rectory now stands. Few homes presented in those days more of refined social enjoyment. He was the first burgess of Athens borough, and with him originated the planting of the beautiful shade-trees which adorn its streets. At an early day he laid out the village of Burlington, and gave it the name of "Nonesuch."

"Died on the 7th Sept., 1851, at Athens, Pa., David Paine, Esq., aged eighty-three. He was a native of Eastham (Cape Cod), Mass., and settled at Athens early in the year 1794. Few, indeed, of his old associates in the settlement of the country now remain; yet in the annals of the beautiful valley, which for more than half a century he made his home, his name will be remembered as one of those identified with its history and improvement. His warm heart and social disposition ever won the esteem and love of those who knew him, and although traits like these naturally strengthen man's attachment to life, yet, as the increasing infirmities of age warned him of approaching dissolution, he was accustomed to look forward to it as a happy release, evincing at the same time a spirit of meek resignation to the will of his heavenly Father."

Enoch Paine, a brother of David and Clement Paine, came to Athens in 1803. At about the age of eighteen he was twice taken prisoner on board a privateer by the British during the Revolution. He subsequently made voyages to South America, Europe, and the East Indies, and resided for a time at Cape Francois, in the West Indies, then under the government of Toussaint L'Ouverture. His friends were often for years without tidings from him. He died at Athens, unmarried, in 1815, aged fifty-one. His monumental inscription reads,—

> "This modest stone (what few vain marbles can)
> May truly say, Here lies an honest man."

HYMAN VAN DUZER

was born in Manmakating, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1826, the seventh child of Obed and Esther Van Duzer. He had six brothers and three sisters. The father was a



HYMAN VAN DUZER.



MRS. HYMAN VAN DUZER.



"GOTHIC HOTEL," H. VAN DUZER, PROPRIETOR. ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PA.

farmer and hotel-keeper. The subjeet of this sketeh lived at home till he was twenty-three years of age, at whieh time, in company with his brother Benjamin, he went to work at the earpenter trade, following it for two years in Sullivan county, at the end of whieh time, in 1852, they eame to Litehfield, Bradford Co., eontinuing at his trade for two years in this plaee. March 1, 1854, Mr. Van Duzer bought a farm of one hundred aeres in the township of Sheshequin.

Sept. 7, of the same year, he married Clara White, daughter of Josiah and Lutheda White, who was born in Litchfield, Oct. 8, 1836. Her father, Josiah White, was among the early settlers of that township, and died, at the advaneed age of eighty-three, at Athens, Feb. 2, 1878.

They have had but one ehild, Josiah B., born Jan. 22, 1856, who was married May 25, 1876, to Ella M. Parks, daughter of Enos P. and Eliza Parks, of Sheshequin.

At the time Mr. Van Duzer purchased his farm in Litehfield, there were but fifteen aeres eleared. He stumped and cleared the balance of the hundred aeres, also the greater part of a forty and fifty-two aere lot which he afterwards purchased.

A fine farm-house, surrounded with productive fields subdued from the wilderness, will always bear witness to years of persevering hard work.

Oct. 15, 1862, Mr. Van Duzer volunteered as private in Co. D, 17th Regiment Penna. Mounted Volunteers, and served to the end of the war, being mustered out June 21, 1865. If for no other reason, this faet alone would entitle Mr. Van Duzer to grateful mention in a history of the county of his adoption.

Having, perhaps, the example of his father in view, in 1876 he parted with his farm and purehased the property now known as the Gothie hotel in the village of Athens, and for the last two years has been proprietor of the same. In polities, first a Whig, later a Republican, but never a seeker of offiee.

CHARLES McDUFFEE

was born in Athens, Bradford Co., June 29, 1799, the youngest of twelve ehildren born to Daniel and Dorotha MeDuffee. He was married April 26, 1840, to Emily Freneh, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth Freneh. They have had seven ehildren, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—are living.

Mr. MeDuffee has been a life-long farmer, and has always lived on the same farm where he was born. In polities he is a Demoerat.

JOSEPH McKINNEY,

fifth son of Henry MeKinney, was born in Sheshequin, Sept. 17, 1802. His father emigrated from Ireland to Ceeil Co., Md.; was married there to Rebeeca Hynman. He was a weaver by trade, and followed that voeation until his death. In the spring of 1792 he moved up the Susquehanna, his wife riding on horsebaek, earrying her young babe, stopping first to make a loeation at the Daniel Moore ferry, now the S. W. Park farm, in Athens township (then Tioga). Lived in Sheshequin for a time, then settled in Athens on the river bank, now the John Thompson farm, where he lived until 1806, when he was drowned in the Susquehanna. Seven ehildren were born to them,—Samuel, born in Maryland, January, 1792; died in Litchfield, Pennsylvania, 1853. John, born 1794; returned to Maryland in 1813; died there in May, 1870. Margaret, born in 1796; died in Litehfield, 1820. Henry, born Oet. 10, 1797; settled in Litehfield, and still lives there. David, born Aug. 1, 1800; settled in Litehfield township, and lives there now. Joseph, born Sept. 17, 1802; still living; has always lived in Athens township. Cynthia, born Oet. 11, 1804; was married to Amos Franklin, moved to Miehigan, and died there the 6th of Mareh, 1871. The last six children were born in Bradford County. Joseph lived with his mother for several years after his father's death, or until 1816, when he went to live with Colonel John Franklin; remained there working at farm work until after his marriage; was married to Mary Bidlack on the 18th day of Deeember, 1828; moved to his present home the 7th of January, 1830, whieh he has eonverted from a wilderness into the present green pastures and waving fields of grain, well stocked with cattle, sheep, ete. His first residenee was a log house, which he oeeupied until 1844, when he built and moved into his present one. He followed the river as pilot with rafts and arks from the age of twenty-one until the year 1859, and many ineidents and hair-breadth eseapes he has passed through. He is a good farmer, and what he has is owing to his striet adherenee to habits of industry and eeonomy. Commeneing with his hands only, he has aeeumulated what he has, whieh, of this world's goods, is more than enough for the enjoyment of every eomfort in his old age. Socially he is respeeted by all his friends (who are many), and by all with whom he has had business transaetions, and his zeal for honesty is unsurpassed. He is a stoekholder, and was for several years a director, of the First National bank of Athens. Politically he is a Republiean unswervingly; was formerly an old-line Whig; but he has little to do with polities. He has always been a great reader, acquiring most of his eduеation sinee arriving at manhood; belongs to no chureh, but eontributes mostly to the Methodist. The result of his marriage was six ehildren: Eliza, born Mareh 21, 1830; married C. S. Wheaton, and lives in Athens. Horaee, born Feb. 5, 1832; lived on the farm with his father until his death, Jan. 19, 1877. Clarissa, born Sept. 14, 1834; married T. W. Brink, and lives in Litchfield. Joseph, Jr., born Feb. 11, 1838; was married to Emily Vangorder, and lives on part of his father's farm. Alfred, born June 14, 1842; died Dec. 3, 1843. Anna, born June 9, 1845; lived with her parents until her death, June 15, 1875. The deceased ehildren are buried in the family eemetery on the farm, including Rebeeca, his mother, who lived with him from 1834 (when she broke up housekeeping), until her death, Mareh 23, 1855. Good monuments mark their last resting-plaee.

Mary Bidlaek, his wife, was born in Sheshequin, Jan. 20, 1806; was a daughter of James Bidlaek and Esther Moore, who were married in 1803. James Bidlaek was son of Captain James Bidlaek, who was killed at the Wyo-

ming massacre. His widow, a few years afterwards, married Colonel John Franklin. Her girlhood was passed at home until the year 1819, when she came to live with her grandmother, Mrs. Franklin, and remained there until her marriage, and thereafter until Jan. 7, 1830, when she began housekeeping on the old homestead, where she still lives. She has led an extremely busy life, and has been a true helpmate to her husband. The buzz of the spinning-wheel, and the grate of the cards, in manufacturing their own homespun, have shown economy and industry of which but few can boast. A bountiful supply of woolen and linen, homemade, for table, bed, and clothing, was always on hand, and cotton carefully laid away for an emergency. She is a good Christian woman, although belonging to no particular church. None in want ever left her door without some gift or token of remembrance. Sociable and friendly with all her guests, her table was ever spread for charity.

CHESTER STEPHENS.

Chester Stephens, one of the earliest settlers of Tioga Point, was born March 12, 1785, at Kingston, Luzerne Co., and came to Athens (Tioga Point), with his father, Ira Stephens, in 1788. Ira Stephens was born at Stonington, Conn., July 24, 1760. Jedediah Stephens, father of Ira Stephens, was born in 1703, and died in 1790, and was among the first persons buried in the old grave-yard in Athens. To Ira Stephens, July 12, 1812, was patented the property since known as the "Tyler farm," at Milltown. Chester Stephens lived, upon his arrival in Milltown, in the old homestead of William Matthewson, at the foot of Spanish hill. The deed of the other heirs of the Tyler property—formerly the Stephens patent—to Ira Stephens bears date of June 27, 1817; the property contained 176 acres and 3 perches. In 1817, Chester Stephens bought of John Arnot the present residence of the survivors of this family, in Athens borough. The lot is 99 feet front on Main street, and the consideration paid was $1200. He married, Oct. 10, 1811, Lucinda Grant, of Stonington, Conn.; the ceremony took place in the old Simon Spalding house, in Milltown, formerly occupied by John Shephard. Lucinda Grant was born March 13, 1794. She was the niece of John Shephard.

At the time of the removal of Chester Stephens to Athens and the purchase of the Arnot property, the lot contained "a low, rambling building," to which a store was attached. It was considered at the time the most valuable property in the settlement; in earlier times it had been occupied by an Indian cabin. At this place Mr. Stephens subsequently engaged in mercantile business. The house still remains in the family, and at the present writing (1878) is the residence of his surviving daughter, Miss Caroline B. Stephens, and her maternal grandfather. Mr. Stephens had three children, Clara H., Caroline B., and a son, W. G. Stephens. The eldest, Clara H., was a woman of literary tastes, and contributed to the periodicals of the day. Her last contribution bears date of Aug. 10, 1860, in the *Masonic Review*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio. A few days after this appeared she died. She is described as an exceptionally amiable, refined, and intelligent woman. The closing years of Mr. Stephens' life were attended by severe physical affliction. During this time, a period of about ten years, he was constantly attended and ministered to by his devoted younger daughter, who survives him. Mr. Stephens was an ardent Mason, and of this order was made an honorary member, Dec. 26, 1854. He was among the very last survivors of the "early times" and primeval periods of the Susquehanna valley, and from his remembrance of that day many interesting memoranda have been published in the publication of his kinswoman, Mrs. G. E. Perkins, "Early Times on the Susquehanna."

BARCLAY.

Geographically, the township of Barclay is situated between the townships of Franklin on the north, Le Roy on the west, and the Shrader branch of Towanda creek, which separates it from Overton on the south, and whatever of eastern boundary it has is Monroe.

Topographically, the township is mountainous; the Shrader branch of the Towanda creek being its only stream of water.

Geologically, it is coal-bearing, being essentially and specifically a mining town.

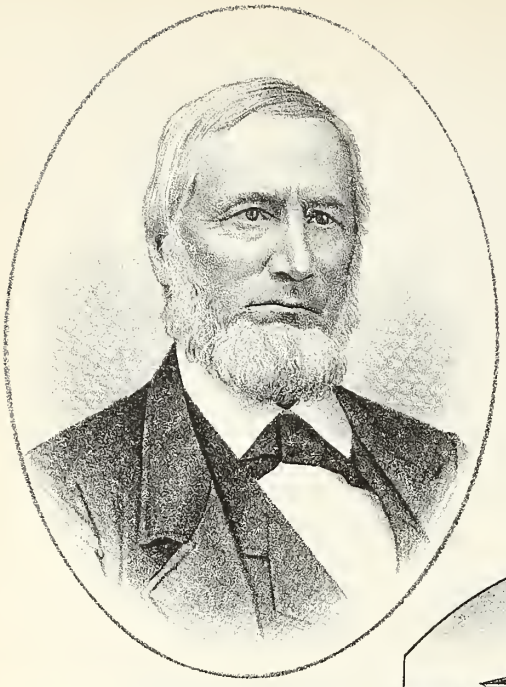
Historically, it is a recent organization, being formed from Franklin in 1867. Its entire area is owned by the coal-mining and Barclay railroad companies, and it is said that it has not within its limits a solitary resident freeholder. Its chief interest lies in its coal mines and their development, which are fully described in the general history of the county.

SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement or movement therefor in the township was made in the fall of 1856, by the Towanda coal company. There are at the present time five settlements in the town, the most northern one called Graydon, next south Dublin, Barclay post-office still further south, Fall Creek a little way east of the post-office, and a settlement at the foot of the incline of the railroad.

POPULATION.

In 1870 the town contained a population of 2009 souls, 1104 of whom were foreign born. In 1876 there were 284 votes polled.

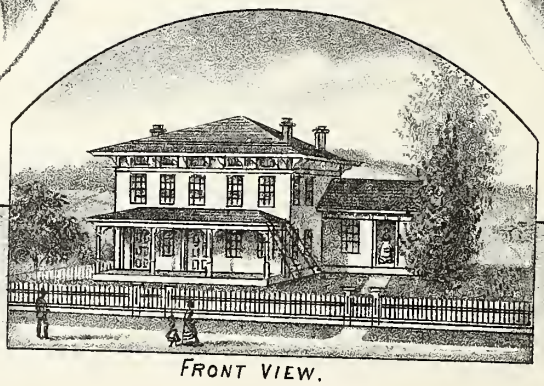


ROSWELL LUTHER.

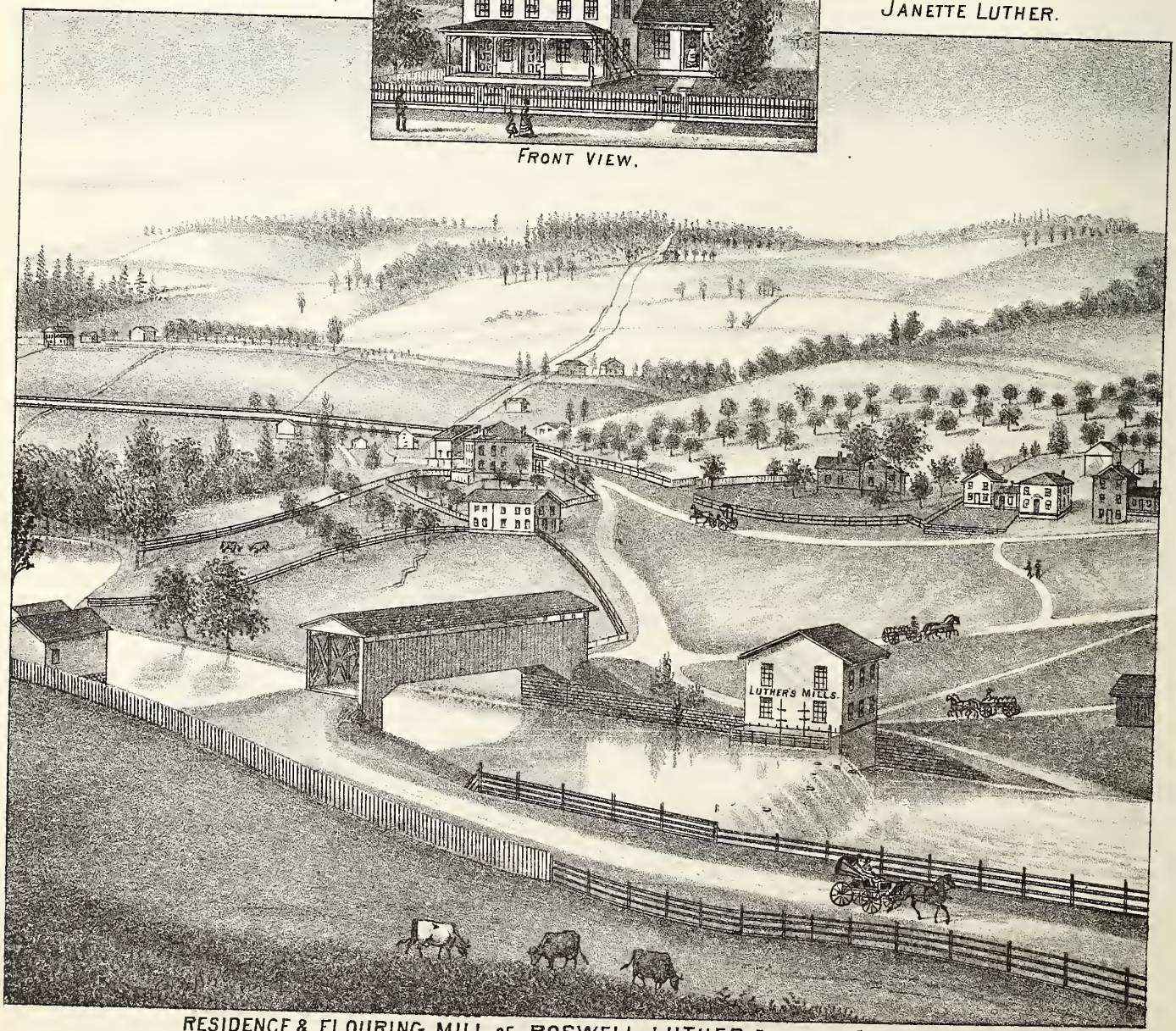


JANETTE LUTHER.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



FRONT VIEW.



RESIDENCE & FLOURING MILL OF ROSWELL LUTHER, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

SCHOOLS.

There are three school districts in the township, and six schools were taught in them during the year ending June 1, 1877, averaging ten months each. Three male and three female teachers were employed,—the former receiving $50 and the latter $30 per month as salaries. Four hundred and forty-one children attended the schools, of whom 233 were boys and 208 were girls; the average attendance for the whole period of the schools being 400. One per cent. of the valuation of the property in the township was levied for school purposes, the revenue arising therefrom being $2143.05; $607.20 were received from the State; the total receipts being $4050.15. Of this amount $1828.76 were paid for teachers' wages; the total expenditures for the year being $3394.71, including $266.45 for new buildings, etc.

VILLAGES.

At Graydon there are a school-house and store; at Barclay there are a post-office, a Presbyterian church, a school-house, stores, the works of the Towanda coal company, and freight- and engine-houses of the Barclay railroad company. At Fall Creek there are a school-house and store, and in the settlement at the foot of the incline there is a school-house.

The history of the churches will be found elsewhere.

BURLINGTON.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, Burlington is situated between the townships of Smithfield on the north, Ulster, North Towanda, and Towanda on the east, Franklin on the south, and West Burlington on the west, and has an area of about twenty-four square miles. The surface of the township is generally broken and its soil is productive, and adapted to the cereals and grasses, and is favorably developed for dairying. The township is well watered by the Sugar creek, which takes its course through the north-central part in an east-northeasterly direction, and the tributaries of that stream, the principal ones being Tomjack and Brown creeks and Pond and Alley runs. Preacher brook rises in the south-western part of the town, and runs southward into the Towanda creek in Franklin.

There are four post-offices in the town: Highland, in the southeast; Mountain lake, in the south-central; Luther's Mills, on the Sugar; and Burlington, in Burlington borough. Mountain lake is a small body of water lying centrally north and south, and a little to the west, east and west in the township.

SETTLEMENT.

In May, 1790, Isaac De Witt, Abraham De Witt, and Jas. McKean, the latter a boy of twenty years, came to the wilderness of Sugar creek, from Johnny-Cake Hollow, Chemung Co., N. Y., on an exploring expedition. They made the passage down the river on a raft, spending the first night at Tioga Point (now Athens). Reaching the mouth of Sugar creek (in the Indian tongue called the Osealua), they made their way up that stream to the lodge of Tomjack, a noted Indian of that day, situated on the south side of the creek, near what is now known as Burlington borough. The creek that runs through the borough takes its name from this worthy of the early days. Making the wigwam of the Indian their headquarters, the explorers proceeded on their quest, going as far up the creek as where D. N. Allen now lives, near East Troy. They retraced their steps, and selected future homesteads. Isaac De Witt chose a tract now owned by O. P. Ballard, near West Burlington, Abraham De Witt selected what is now owned by J. B. Pratt and Thomas Blackwell, and James McKean made his claim to that which was known for years as "the McKean farm," now owned by B. H. Taylor, of Williamsport.

The pioneers erected a hut on McKean's lot, near the place where at present stands a large green oak, but then a mere sapling, just below the old cider-mill at present. Here the first blows for civilization were made on Sugar creek, aside from the rude efforts of the Indians for gardening. A small crop of corn was secured that season, ears of which, bunches of wild grapes, and wild plums, were taken back to "Johnny-Cake" as trophies of the "land of promise."

During the winter of 1790–91, the settlers of old and new Sheshequin (now Ulster) rallied to cut out and construct a road, from some point on the Susquehanna, to the contemplated new settlement on the Sugar creek. Mr. Simonds, Mr. Clark, Mr. Gore, Mr. Kinney, Col. Lockwood, and others, with forces from Chemung, formed a heavy pioneer corps. The time selected for the work proved to be favorable, there being no snow, and game being plentiful. The road took nearly the direction as now traveled, except it went farther north in coming up the mountain near Ulster village, and it was, for the time and place, a good road.

On April 1, 1791, five families from the Chemung, including the pioneers of the summer previous, left the Hollow for the Sugar creek. The women and children were put on horseback and under proper escort, while the remaining men of the colony, with the goods and provisions, were embarked on a log raft for the descent of the river. The cavalcade arrived first, and leaving its freight, the women and children, returned to the river to meet the flotilla, but which, owing to unexpected difficulties met with, did not arrive until a full week had passed from the embarkation. In the mean time, those already in the wilderness suffered for want of the things on the raft, besides being devoured with fear of the wolves and panthers with which the woods abounded.

About May 1 all arrived at their destination in safety;

the men of the party being James McKean, Abraham De Witt, Isaac De Witt, William Dobbin, and Yoras, a half-breed Indian.

Privations were in store for these pioneers upon which they had not fully reckoned: they had corn, but no mill to grind it with; but that was soon overcome by the manufacture of the Indian mill, a mortar and pestle, supplemented by a Yankee device, a spring-pole. The mortar was a hollowed stump, burned with fire to make it hard, and the pestle was formed of some hard wood. The pounded corn was afterwards sifted through a hair-sieve, and, shortened with bear's fat, made a tolerably palatable bread. Venison and fish for their meats, with leeks and wild onions for sauce, seasoned with salt made by Tomjack, made a bill of fare that many nowadays travel the Adirondacks and Rockies for weeks together to procure. Thus the summer of 1791 passed.

During the summer the settlement on the creek was largely increased by the arrival of emigrants from Connecticut, among them, Messrs. James Ward, the Campbells, Derrick Miller, and Dunbar.

The trouble of the Connecticut title, as fully detailed in the general history, had its demoralizing effect in the Sugar Creek settlement the same as elsewhere, yet it did not stop the immigration coming in from Connecticut. In 1792 a large number of families came in, among them, Swain, Nichols, Soper, Braffit, and Jaqua, all violent Connecticut-title men. In 1803 the claims of the Connecticut company were silenced, but the roots of bitterness engendered by the strife were not healed for many years.

During these troubles the settlers raised but little breadstuffs, and had not the game been abundant, many must have suffered intensely, if they had not starved. In 1794 the season proved favorable for both wheat and corn, and a good crop was secured, but there was no way to grind the wheat except to take it to Milltown, three miles above Athens. The settlers, led by Mr. Ward, worked hard to get a mill on the creek, near the residence of the late Gen. McKean, but the dam proved a failure, and the mill would not grind.

In 1796, Ezra Goddard, and his sons Luther and Ezra, came in from Connecticut, bringing a large sum of money, for those times, in hard cash, and such goods as were needed for a new country. They cleared off a heavy forest acreage, and erected a grist- and saw-mill, the site being near the present location of Rockwell's mills, in West Burlington. It was but a partial success, but it added much to the comfort of the settlement.

Stephen Ballard came to the settlement on Sugar creek in 1796. Stephen built him a house, took up a farm, and returned for his family, and John and Nathaniel Ballard, twin brothers, and cousins of Stephen, who were then eighteen years old, came back to Sugar creek with their cousin, and their father, Joseph Ballard, came on with the rest of his family the next year. They were all from Framingham, Mass. Nathaniel took up a farm next to Stephen's, above the centre of Burlington, where the old church now is, and Joseph, the father, located half a mile above, with John. Joseph Ballard died in 1806, and his wife, Betsey Cloise, died May 2, 1804. Their children were Nathaniel, John, Nathan, Lyman, Joseph, Josiah, Anna, Mehitabel, Betsey, and Polly. Betsey married William Dobbins; Anna married William Pratt, and resides in Burlington; Mehitabel married David Miller, and lived in Burlington also; Polly never married, and died in 1806.

Nathaniel moved into Columbia in the spring of 1832. John lived and died on the old homestead, and one of his sons now occupies it. Nathan, Joseph, Josiah, Lyman, and William Dobbins moved into Ohio from Burlington. Stephen Ballard had a large family also. Beside these Ballards above named, there were many cousins of the first and second degree in the town. There were three John Ballards,—one a brother of Joseph Ballard, and the one before named, the twin brother of Nathaniel, and another, the brother of Thomas, the father of O. P. Ballard, of Troy. Myron Ballard, of Burlington, is a son of Nathaniel Ballard.

William Dobbins was an Irishman by birth, and in his early life lived on the Juniata, in the Kishocoquillas valley. He came to Burlington from the Chenango, below Buckville, following the route through Ulster and over the Overton hill, the road being but a bridle-path. He settled on the farm now owned by Stanton, near the Gen. McKean place. He married Mary McClain, and their children were Robert, Eleanor, Daniel, Susanna, John, Jane, Betsey, Polly, William G., and Sally. Mr. Dobbins moved to Troy, and settled on the place now owned by Joraloman. Robert became a Methodist minister, and settled in Ohio. Eleanor married Johnson Miller, and moved west. Daniel went to Erie, and for many years was in command of an American revenue cutter. He commanded a vessel on the lake at Perry's victory. Susanna married Nathaniel Ballard; John, the father of ex-sheriff Dobbins, married Rebecca McKean, and settled on the Joraloman place; Jane married Ebenezer Kendall; Betsey married Nathan Ballard; Polly married John Ballard; William G. married Betsey Ballard; Sally married Reuben Wilbur, and is still living. William S. Dobbins, son of John Dobbins, was elected sheriff of Bradford County in 1848.

Deacon Moses Calkins came with his family, of whom Joel Calkins was one, to Sugar Creek from Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., in April, 1795. He settled on the farm owned seventy years later by Calvin Rockwell. He reared a large family, his son Joel learning the father's trade, that of a blacksmith. Deacon Calkins built a saw-mill on Leonard's creek. Joel married Laura, the second daughter of Ezekiel Leonard, who came from Springfield, Mass., in what is now known as Leonard's Hollow, in the town of Springfield, but then called Murraysfield. Joel Calkins settled on the farm afterwards owned by Frederick Whitehead, and reared a family of eight children, all of whom survived him except his third son. He died Aug. 18, 1867, aged eighty-two years.

The Clark and Lane families are of the very early pioneers of Burlington.

In 1799 and 1800 another lot of emigrants from Connecticut arrived, among them Jeremiah Taylor, Maffitt, and Benj. Saxton. One Otho, a colored man, came into the settlement with Ezra Goddard, he having been formerly Goddard's slave in Connecticut. This ex-slave proved to



HON. J. F. LONG.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. F. LONG, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

be a valuable acquisition to the colony, being a turner by trade. He provided the settlers with dishes, including platters, trenchers (plates), bowls, mortars, etc., which he made from butternut wood, which grew in abundance in that vicinity. Clam-shells with a turkey-bone handle served for spoons. Knives and forks were hardest to provide a substitute for. Blocks of wood, carved more or less artistically according to the skill or desire of the possessor, constituted chairs, until the arrival of Jesse Marvin, a sash- and chair-maker. He turned his work by a foot-lathe, and it was slow work, but three chairs to a cabin were a luxury. Jehiel Ferris, from Delaware county, N. Y., was a shoemaker, who settled on the farm afterwards owned by Mrs. Lydia Patrick and Jesse Beach. Timothy and Jesse Beach were sons of Mrs. Ferris by a former marriage. They were skillful choppers from boyhood and expert mathematicians, acquiring the latter proficiency by the study of their books by the light of a pine-knot at night.

OTHER SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1804.

John Gammage was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His descendants live on the property.

George Head had a large family, and lived at Burlington Corners.

The Campbells, James and David, lived below Burlington borough; Cephas Campbell owns it.

Eliphalet Luther, who was grandfather of Roswell, the present owner of Luther's Mills, settled below Burlington Corners.

William Nichols, whose grandson is the Hon. C. F. Nichols, of Towanda, lived within the limits of present Burlington borough, and had a large family of children.

PIONEER TRADE.

As before mentioned, Ezra Goddard, in 1796, brought in a small stock of goods for the more pressing and immediate wants of the settlers, but until 1814 there was no general stock of merchandise opened for sale in Burlington. During that year, Samuel McKean, afterwards prominently known throughout the State, brought in a stock of goods from Philadelphia, which was a large one for those days. For these goods people paid in exchange such things as they had, such as deer-skins, furs, maple-sugar, rags, flax-seed, and whisky. These articles were sent to Philadelphia *via* the Susquehanna, Chesapeake, and Delaware bays. The port of entry was Meansville (now Towanda); the vessels were Durham boats, carrying forty tons down, and from a half to two-thirds as much back. They were wholly managed by setting-poles and a small rudder. This enterprise of Mr. McKean's was hailed with great rejoicing, and a liberal patronage ensued, the store being crowded from morning till night. Those who had the barter in hand made the exchange at once; others traded on the prospects of the next sugar or fur crop, which, sometimes failing, the debt was charged against the next ensuing harvest, and in time these long credits swallowed the entire possessions of the debtor. Another evil grew out of this system. Rye would not be accepted in exchange for goods, because of inconvenience in handling or want of transportation, but whisky was a legal tender for anything; hence distilleries flourished, and blackened the fair face of a smiling Heaven with their foul fumes. This brought much gain to the merchant, but it proved a sore burden to the people financially and socially. But public sentiment began to grow, and out of this sorrowful experience a happier condition was developed; the distilleries have all disappeared, and their places are filled with school-houses and churches, and peace, plenty, joy, and happiness crown the scene in the present.

EDUCATION.

The first school-house built in Burlington was in the first settlement on Sugar creek, and very soon after the first pioneer families came in, in 1791. Mr. McKean gave an acre of ground for a cemetery and church site, the building to be erected for the double purpose of a church and school-house. It was on the same ground now occupied by the old church, and the burying-ground near it.

The returns of the school-year ending June 1, 1877, make the following exhibit of educational matters in the township: There were nine schools taught during the year, averaging six months each, two male and fourteen female teachers being employed. The salaries of the gentlemen averaged $17 dollars per month, and those of the ladies $15.67; 203 boys and 194 girls attended the schools; 5 mills on the dollar of valuation were levied for school purposes, producing $907.55, and $254.80 were received from the State, the total income being $1108.74; $838 of which were paid for teachers' wages, and $240.35 for other expenses.

RELIGIOUS.

The mothers in Israel of the pioneer settlement of Burlington were Mrs. James McKean, Mrs. Wm. Dobbin, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Joseph Ballard, Mrs. Stephen Ballard, and Mrs. Ferris. These were mothers indeed, and from them sprang a host who have graced the church in later days. They, too, were the first to erect an altar for the worship of the Almighty ruler of the universe in the wilds of Sugar Creek.

On the very evening of the arrival of the men of the first pioneer party, in 1791, Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Dobbin proposed and held a prayer-meeting and thanksgiving for the safety of the colony, and these two then and there covenanted together to erect the family altar at their own firesides, and at it worship daily, and they faithfully kept their covenant through life.

It was, however, some years before a joint effort was made and preaching secured, and a most singular circumstance heralded the first preacher. Some time previous to 1796, or about that time, a party of the young people met at the house of one of the settlers for an evening's entertainment. They played and danced and sang until, tiring of the exercises, and desiring some "new thing," jocularly proposed a prayer-meeting, and accepted it in the same spirit. One of their number, being a good singer, was appointed leader. He at once, with dignity and solemnity well assumed, began the exercises by giving out Wesley's favorite hymn,—

"Children of the heavenly King,
As we journey let us sing."

The hymn was sung with decorum, and then they all knelt while the leader prayed. He was followed by a second, and third, when another hymn was sung, of a different nature, not so joyous, and in a minor key,—

"Why should we start and fear to die?
What timorous worms we mortals are!"

This seemed to break up the current of mockery, for no sooner had the song ceased than they fell on their knees again, and two commenced praying at once, then a third broke in, and finally all supplicated Heaven earnestly for themselves. They felt at once they needed help, and dispatched a messenger for mother McKean, who came at once to the prayer-meeting begun in mockery and ending seriously. She was a woman of strong and abiding faith, and her soul was at once drawn out in prayer and exhortation for the salvation of the penitents, and the result was that eight of the party became consistent Christians from that time; one of the number, Andrew McKean, being afterwards a Methodist itinerant, preaching forty years, and died but lately, aged ninety years. Another one was a local preacher for forty years, and was the first justice of the peace of Burlington after its organization as a township.

The news of this singular occurrence spread far and wide, and a Methodist minister being on the very same evening at the house of Mr. Campbell, on his way to hold a meeting in the settlement somewhere, he held it the next day at the house of Mr. McKean, preaching from the words, "This day is salvation come to this house."

Soon after, through the assistance of a Mr. Scott, who was on a visit to his sister, Mrs. McKean, a preacher named Newman came to the settlement as a missionary from the Baltimore conference, and spent a year in the county, dividing his time between Sheshequin, Sugar Creek, and Muney.

In 1798 an organization was formed called the Loyal-Sock circuit, Northumberland district of Baltimore conference, and Jacob Gruber was sent as an associate of Mr. Newman.

Among the early Baptists were the Swains, Calkins, Allens, Stevens, and Elders Smiley, Jaynes, and Rich,—all of whom helped to clear the forests of moral darkness, and lead the young forward to better things.

A Mr. Ellis came in the early days, and preached what some looked upon as "another gospel," it being the doctrine of universal salvation by the blood of Christ. His doctrines remained longer with the people than his person.

A QUEER SPECIMEN

came to the settlement in June, 1806, dressed in Quaker drab and broad-brimmed hat, and took up his abode at Mrs. Jane McKean's. He announced preaching in the church that evening, and a general notice was sent through the settlement, accompanied with a *faithful* if not an exaggerated description of the preacher. A large congregation, for those days, assembled to hear and see the unknown oddity. He had not given his name, nor the locality from whence he came, and until he ascended the pulpit every one was ignorant of all things concerning him. He then announced, "My name is Lorenzo Dow; my business here is to save souls from hell; and for this purpose I have brought my credentials, which are these: 'Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned.'" A strong and lasting impression was made by his sermon, and the eccentric went from house to house exhorting the people, and in the evening preached from the text, "Beware of wolves in sheeps' clothing," intimating rather strongly that they had better inquire into his antecedents, and ascertain if it was not a wolf, who had robbed a Quaker sheep of his garb, who was warning them from the wrath to come.

The visits of the circuit preachers were infrequent, it being a six-weeks' circuit, with but two men to fill it; but this lack was ably supplemented by local preachers, viz., Phillips Packard, Daniel Wilcox, Elisha Cole, and others from Towanda creek, and Lewis, from Sullivan. The main burden of the Methodist Episcopal church, however, fell on John McKean, who for forty years bore it bravely and unweariedly. Aside from him, Elisha Cole was the main help of the Burlington Methodist Episcopal church.

The later history of the church will be found elsewhere in the general history of the county.

ROADS.

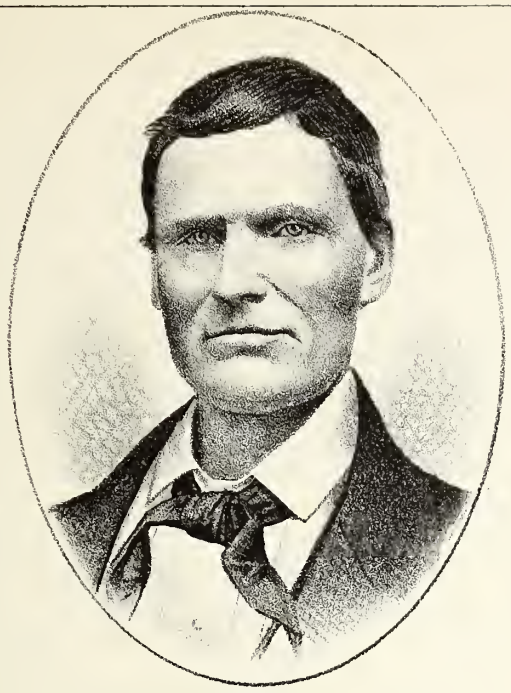
The first highway cut through the forest to the Sugar Creek settlement from the outside world was the one already named, which was cut through from the Susquehanna in the winter of 1790–1.

In the winter of 1800–1, Jeremiah Taylor, Mr. Maffitt, and Benj. Saxton, with a few of the settlers from Sugar Creek, cut a road from that point to the North Branch, as it was then called,—as it is in fact the north branch of the Towanda creek at its junction with the main creek. This road was for a long time called the "Maffitt and Taylor" road, to distinguish it from one cut a little below, from Beriah Pratt's (then) to Bailey's. This last road was cut out by Oliver Nelson and Lawson Hemenway. These men were squatters, but their title was as good as those who held under the title of Connecticut, who came near being forced to resort to the "rifle title" before their just rights were secured to them.

In 1811, there was a mail-route established from Towanda (then called Meansville) through Burlington to some point farther west. Samuel McKean was appointed postmaster at Burlington, and a man named Needham carried the mail on horseback, with two bags, one for letters and one for newspapers, distributing the latter to subscribers along the route, giving notice of his advance by blasts upon a tin horn he carried by his side.

THE FIRST ORCHARD

was planted out before 1800, by a man from Connecticut, named Kendall, who came on foot and alone from that "land of steady habits," with his worldly possessions all in his knapsack. Among the contents of his precious, though not invaluable burden, were some apple-seeds and scions, some of the latter being of the celebrated Westfield "seek-no-further," which he engrafted, and which are still growing fruit on the farm of Thomas Blackwell.



BARKER BROWN.



MRS. ELIZABETH BROWN.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.

RESIDENCE OF BARKER BROWN, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

CLIMATIC.

The summer of 1816 was noted as the cold and wet summer, there being a frost in every month of the year. Wheat was mostly killed by the first frost in June, and the corn in August, and consequently great suffering was experienced for breadstuffs. Game was plenty in the woods, and the snow being deep the following winter the deer were easily taken; but having browsed on laurel for a long time the venison was unwholesome, and caused a distressing bloody flux. None of the settlers, however, died, and in the spring getting access to the ground-nuts, leeks, and artichokes, with the wild beef (bear's meat), corned, they managed to exist till the harvest of 1817 brought a greater abundance.

The great destruction caused among the deer that winter by man and the carnivora nearly extinguished that variety of wild game, and they never recovered from the disastrous effects in this region, and have long since entirely disappeared from the waters of Sugar creek.

The summer of 1822 was a remarkably dry and warm one. No rain of moment fell from the middle of May until the first of October. But little of any kind of crops was raised, and cattle were greatly reduced in condition. However, the disastrous effects did not extend far beyond the limits of the valley of the Sugar, and no particular hardship was experienced except by a few.

The rains of October were fortunately warm ones, and the grass grew, cattle recovered their condition, and no feeding was required until Jan. 15 following.

PATHOLOGICAL.

In the fall of 1807 a family named Durand came to Mr. Braffit's house with a sick child. Dr. Alexander being consulted, at once pronounced the case one of smallpox, and great alarm spread through the community. Little or nothing being known about vaccination, resort was had directly to inoculation, and Drs. Alexander, Rowle, and Westcott were fully engaged for six weeks, when the alarm subsided. None died except the child.

In 1813, Dr. Ira Lee, an Englishman, came into the county to introduce vaccination as a preventive of the smallpox, but so much ignorance existed on the subject then, and the war feeling ran so high against the mother country, with whom we were again at war, that Dr. Lee was looked upon more as an emissary of Great Britain commissioned to spread some dreadful disease among the people, in order that they might be subdued the more easily, than as an angel of mercy bearing an exemption from a loathesome plague, and, per consequence, Dr. Lee barely escaped lynching at the hands of the patriotic Burlingtonians. He settled, however, in Ulster, and subsequently proved his faith by his works, and convinced his mistaken neighbors of their error, and did them much good by vaccinating them and their children. His foremost opposer was a doctor, who was soon afterwards compelled to leave for "his country's good."

In the fall of 1814 a disease called the "cold plague" made its appearance among the people, the premonitory symptoms being an intense ague, the shaking continuing ten or twelve hours. This was succeeded by an exudence of a yellowish slime from the loins and the abdomen, and the patient would fall into a collapse, become unconscious, and generally die in about forty hours from the first attack. Scarcely one-twentieth of those attacked recovered, men seeming to be more liable to the attack than women, and all persons under fifteen years of age being wholly exempt. The disease subsided and disappeared as the weather grew colder in December and January.

Dr. Stephen Ballard was a skillful surgeon and physician in those days, especially in the treatment of scrofulous affections.

CASUALTIES.

In 1806, as Ezra Goddard, Jr., was burning over a fallow, and watching his mill to prevent its taking fire, a tree in the rear of his position fell unawares, and crushed him so severely that he died the same day.

In 1808, as Ephraim Blakesley was engaged in getting the first log on the carriage of his new saw-mill, he slipped and fell; his head was caught between the log and the timber below, and he was killed instantly.

In 1813, Ezra Goddard, Sr., attempted to ascend a ladder from the basement of his grist-mill to the room above, when his feet slipped, and he fell to the floor of the basement, and was so severely injured that he died in a few days thereafter.

In 1814, Luther Goddard, brother and joint owner with Ezra Goddard, Jr., was crushed to death by the falling of the chimney to the grist-mill, the bank on which it stood giving way. Thus these three pioneers—father and two sons—met violent deaths almost on the same spot, and within a comparatively short period of each other's death.

John Ballard, Sr., was bitten by a small dog, supposed to be rabid, the wound being inflicted on his under lip, and from which it was supposed the virus had been removed; but in his old age this old wound assumed the appearance of a rose cancer, from which he died.

In 1822, as James McKean and a number of other men were engaged in chopping a slash fence, a limb sprang back and struck him on the head with such force as to dash his brains out and cause his death in a few hours. He was one of the first pioneers who came in 1790 to seek a home for his father's family.

In June, 1827, a young man named Pratt was injured by a limb falling from a tree upon his back, and died from the effects in a few days. In May, 1828, Ralph Pratt, a brother of the last-named person, in chopping in the woods, cut his foot so severely as to be carried to his home, being unable to walk. Lockjaw supervened, and he died in great agony soon after.

PREHISTORIC EVIDENCES.

In 1822, while digging a cellar on the farm of Gen. McKean, the excavators came to what was supposed to be "an impenetrable rock, but striking it with a crow, it gave forth a hollow sound." They redoubled their efforts, and at last the stone broke and fell into a vault. And now, with visions of long-buried treasure flitting through their minds, they carefully removed the earth from the arch, speculating the while as to the probable extent of the "treasure-trove," and the amount of salvage the general would be likely to claim. On removing the cap they found

"not what they sought," but a sepulchre. A careful examination of the sarcophagus revealed it flagged at the bottom, the sides artistically built up, and a flat stone laid on the top. The sarcophagus measured nine feet in length, two feet six inches in width, and two feet deep. In it was found a skeleton, measuring, as it lay, eight feet two inches in length.* The teeth were sound, but the bones were soft and easily broken. There were two of these sepulchres within the space of the cellar, one of which had a pine growing over it three feet in diameter.

In 1841, Wm. McKean resorted to an old oak stub for fuel, which was hollow, and was known to be dead when the first settlement was made. It had been a harbor for raccoons, but on account of its great size had never been cut down to get them out, nor for fuel, it being more than four feet in diameter. On cutting it down, about four inches from the heart, a mark was found to indicate that an edge-tool had been used upon it. The body was split up with care, and examinations made to see if any other marks were thereon, and to discover, if possible, what kind of a tool they were made with. They were on one side only, and were evidently made with an axe of some kind, with a three-inch bit, and sharp, too, as the gashes were one and a fourth inches deep. Part of them were oblique upward, and part of them the reverse, and they were seven in number above the stump. The grain or rings of the wood were counted carefully, as far as possible, as the sap or white wood was nearly all destroyed, and partly by calculation, aided with some inference, it was believed that the marks must have been made more than four hundred years previously.

A SPECK OF WAR

was discovered on the horizon of the Sugar Creek settlement, in 1812, which continued to grow into a portentous cloud until 1815, but which fortunately did not burst at this point, and passed away in 1815, with the end, it is to be hoped, of our last war with our British cousins. Military companies were formed, and drilled monthly, sometimes oftener. The *little* boys caught the military ardor of the "big" brothers, and formed a company, and drilled and drummed to their hearts' content. A fencing-master, named Chesbro, was sent to Burlington, by the governor and adjutant-general, to drill the officers and raise volunteers for the regular army. His headquarters were at Kendall's tavern. He offered to the soldier "no flowery beds of ease," or promotion for daring deeds at the cannon's mouth, or in the "imminent deadly breach," but put the case upon the high plane of patriotism, duty to fatherland, and that a volunteer was ever more respected than a conscript. A draft was made at Maj. Kendall's in 1815, but, before the detail was ordered away, peace was declared and published, and celebrated according to the several inclinations of the people,—at church, in thanksgiving by those who loved to pray; by a dance by those who felt too joyous to neglect so happy an opportunity to trip "the light fantastic toe;" and by others by their never-failing resort in times of joy or grief, the whisky-bottle, at which a most immoderate pull was had in honor of the American eagle.

* This measurement was made by Dr. Williams, late of Troy, now deceased.

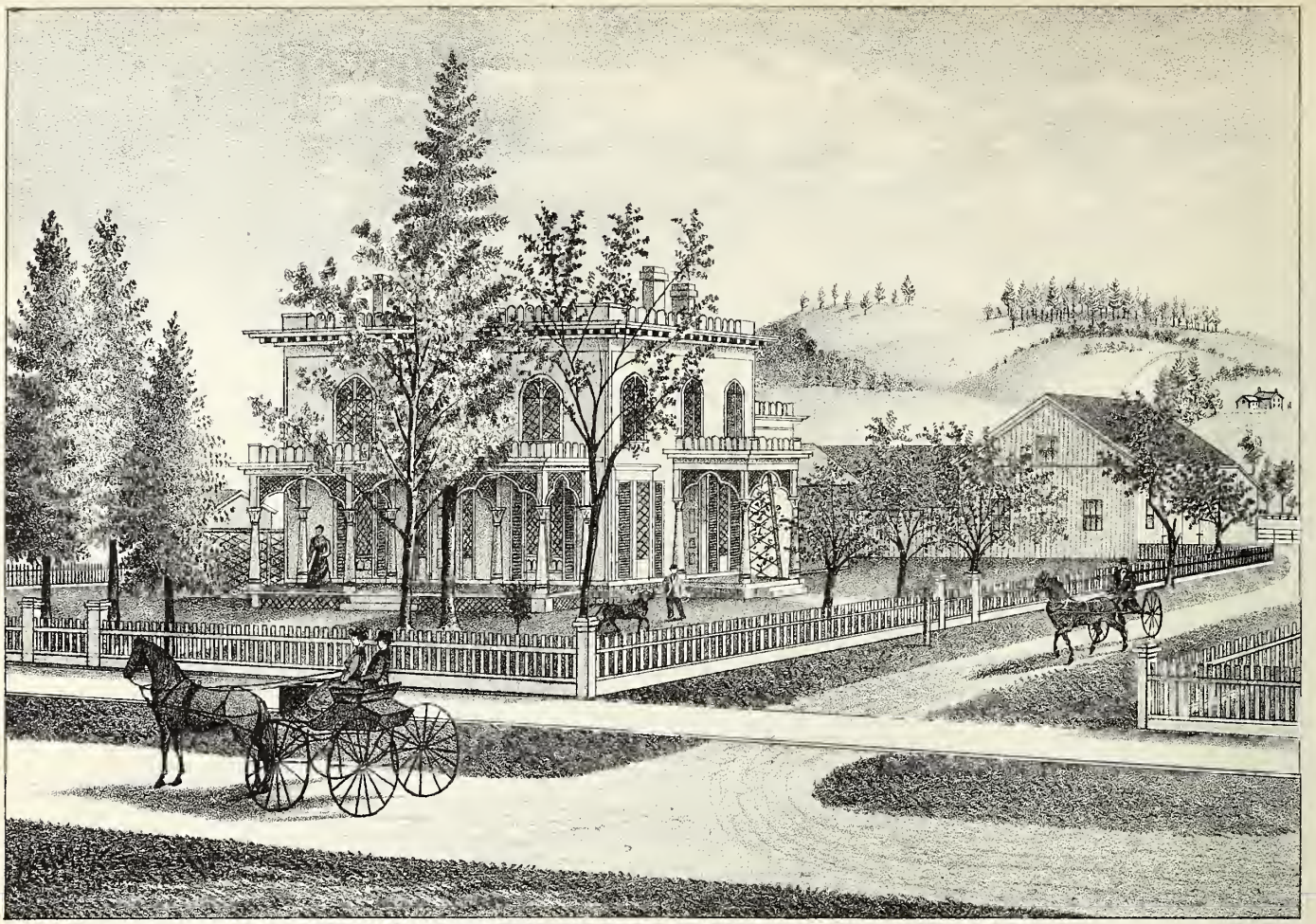
A NOVEL CURE FOR NOSTALGIA

was developed in the Sugar Creek settlement in the years of privation and land troubles, when food was scarce, and quarrels and vexations between "Pennamites" and "Connecticut titlers" were abundant. It is no wonder that women and children in thinking of the comforts of their "father's house," where they had "enough and to spare," while they were reduced to "husks" almost literally, should long for the old fireside, and the rosy-cheeked apples, and the smoking brown loaf from the old brick oven, and the generous boiled beef and pork, flanked by garden "sass" in profusion. And, as they longed for it, no wonder that that intense desire to return to the old scenes which every homesick boy or girl, or strong man or tender woman has felt, that brings that indescribable "lump" into the throat, and turns the stomach against every tempting morsel that can be set before the miserable victim of nostalgia,—in plain prose, homesickness.

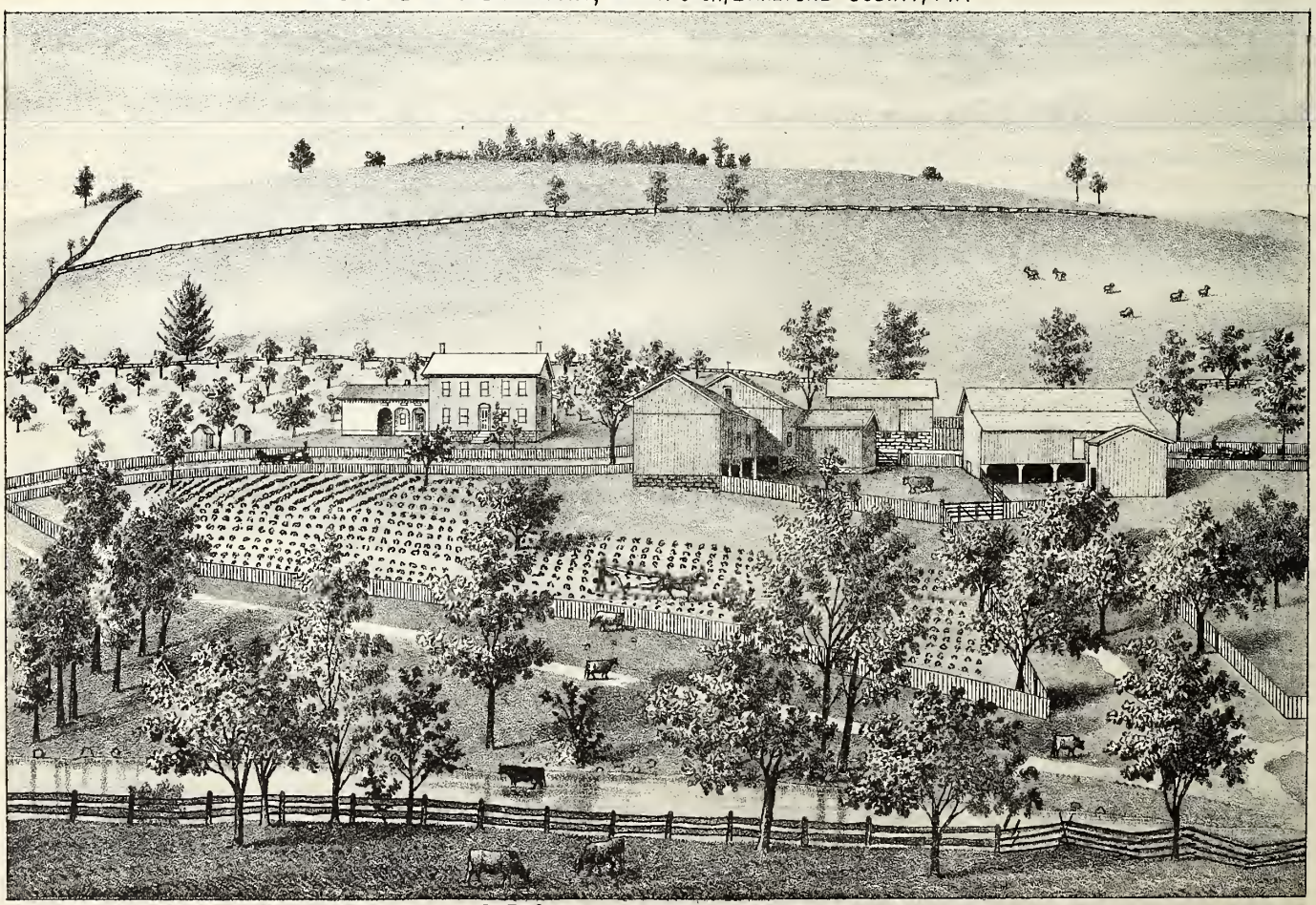
One poor lad of sixteen, sorely afflicted, hit upon, not a very brilliant scheme it must be confessed, to force a return of *his* family to the old home. One morning, while the men of the settlement were all at the river for supplies, he took his gun into the woods, and taking off his hat shot a hole through it, and did the same thing to his coat, being careful to shoot it where, if on him, the ball would not have hit him; but, unfortunately for his pretty little scheme, he forgot to take that precaution with his hat. Having thus unloaded his gun, he appeared in the hamlet in an apparently hasty condition, and proclaimed his escape from a body of Indians, who commanded him to halt, but not doing so they fired on him, exhibiting the bullet-holes in hat and coat as evidence of his statement, and his empty gun as a proof of his alleged stout defense. The alarm spread like wildfire through the settlement, messengers were dispatched to the river to hasten the return of the men, the houses were prepared for defense, bullets cast, guns cleaned, in momentary anticipation of hearing the dreaded war-whoop of the savage, and seeing the gleaming of his knife. The men returned quickly, and equipping themselves with their rifles, they took the boy who gave the alarm, and proceeded cautiously to the point where he alleged he saw the Indians. Arriving there, they examined the ground carefully, but failed to find any signs of a body of Indians, the only tracks seen being all of one size and going one way, towards the houses. Pressing the lad closely with questions, he at last confessed it was a sham, conceived and executed by himself to scare the women, and so induce them to force a removal back to Connecticut. The men laughed heartily at the ruse, and especially when an examination of the boy's hat revealed the fact that if it had been hit while on his head it would certainly have been death to him. The women were not so easily pacified, especially some who had passed through the horrors of Wyoming, but having a fellow-feeling for the homesick boy, they at last forgave him.

THE WHITE MAN'S FRIEND.

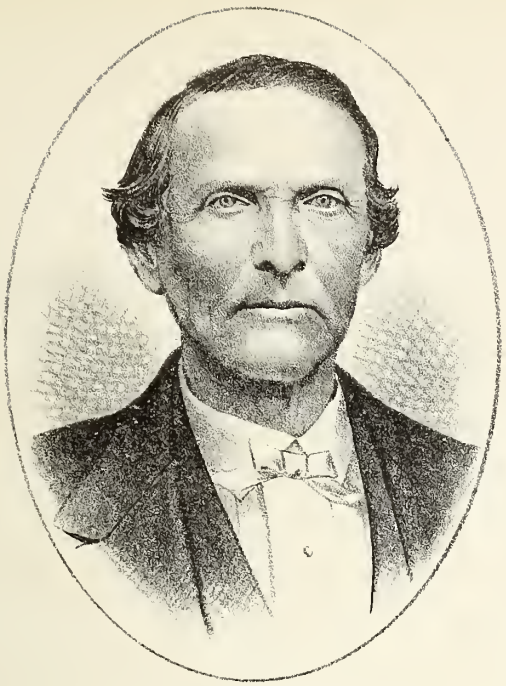
Tomjack, to whom allusion has been made in the early part of this historical sketch of Burlington, was by nationality a *Mingo*, but never gave his Indian name. He was born at Logan's Gap, near the Juniata, and when the whites



RES. OF S. M. DICKERMAN, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. CAMPBELL, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

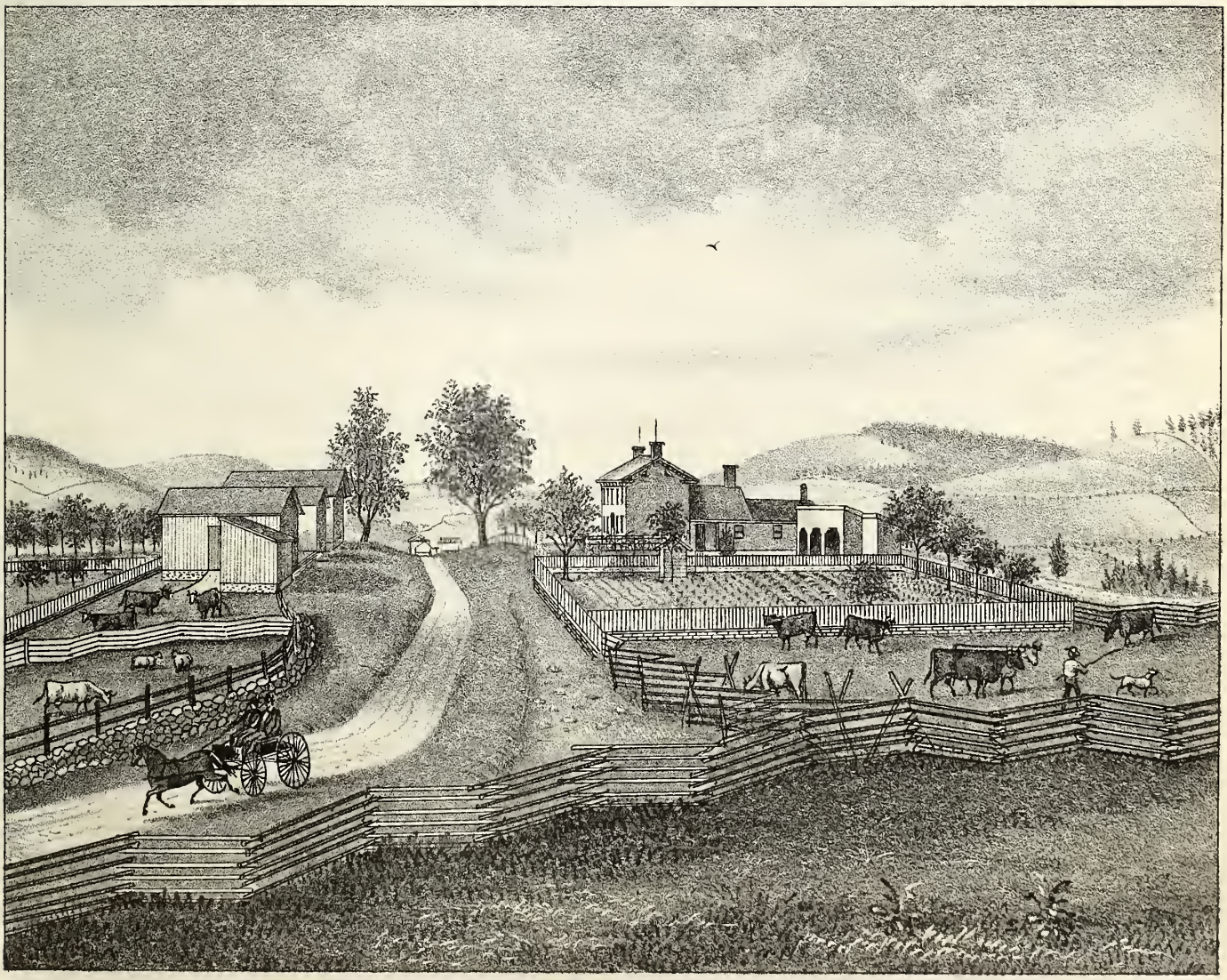


JOSEPHUS CAMPBELL.



MRS. ASENATH CAMPBELL.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



LATE RES. OF JOSEPHUS CAMPBELL, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

came into the valley of that river to settle, he emigrated to the Susquehanna, just above Forty fort. There he married Betty Montour, a three-quarters blood squaw. He was emphatically a "peace-man." When it was proposed by the Indians and Tories to massacre the white settlers in the Wyoming valley, Tomjack refused to join in the war, and moved up the river to Wysaukin (now Wysox), where was a Moravian mission, at which place he professed religion, and lived till the approach of Gen. Sullivan's expedition. Supposing himself unsafe, notwithstanding the assurance of the missionary to the contrary, he again removed, going to the wilderness of Sugar Creek, where he lived when the white settlers appeared there. He remained three years after their advent into his hunting-grounds, and then removed to the Allegheny river, where he died in 1809. There is no record extant of his children except of White Fawn, a girl, and Sun Down, a boy, whose tragical death is a matter of history.

White Fawn was educated, and became a teacher and missionary, and was instrumental in doing much good to her race in the Allegheny region, and in bringing about a reciprocity of good feeling between the Indians of that section and the whites. She never married, giving as a reason that the Great Spirit made her a mother of a nation rather than a mother of a family. She died in 1823, much lamented, and in 1836 a monument was erected to her memory by the Moravian missionary society, of which church she was a member, as were her parents.

CIVIL HISTORY.

When the settlers first arrived at Sugar Creek, it was proposed to govern the colony by the principles of reciprocal fair dealing and honesty with one another, and all differences to be settled by arbitration. This plan worked well for a short time only, and a petition was sent to the governor, an organization of the town was effected, and the governor commissioned Nathaniel Allen a justice of the peace for that district. He then lived on the farm now occupied by Philemon Pratt.

At that time the county was Lycoming, which had been taken from Luzerne. The township was named Burlington, because at the time of its organization a number of the settlers were originally from Burlington, Vt. Juddsburg, Sugar Creek, Penn, and Danburg were also proposed as names, but Burlington was adopted.

This was an occasion of rejoicing too: a wedding was ready to be celebrated, and good cheer was provided.

When first organized Burlington comprised the territory now included in Burlington, West Burlington, Troy, and the greater part of Granville and Canton. The election was held at the house of Ezra Goddard, where the elections for West Burlington are now held. The first election board were Noah Wilson, Nathaniel Allen, Mr. Campbell, James McKean, and Mr. Case. After the polls were closed a barbecue and a dance closed the day.

CONNECTICUT SURVEYS.

The present township of Burlington covers the Susquehenna company's township of Juddsburg, by which name the whole Sugar Creek valley was frequently called by the old people. This township, whose lower line began at the narrows on Sugar creek about three miles west of the westerly bounds of Franklin, was granted July 10, 1786, to Major William Judd (in whose honor it was named), Timothy Hosmer, John Franklin, John Jenkins, and their associates to the number of twenty-two, as appears by said grant on file; that twenty-eight one-half-share proprietors were to be admitted to fill said town, agreeably to the votes of the Susquehanna company:

"Now know ye that James Campbell, Stephen Ballard, and Samuel Wallace may, if they think proper, take in to the number of twenty-eight to fill up said town, etc., which is to contain twenty-five square miles.

(Signed) "JOHN FRANKLIN,
"JOHN JENKINS,
"TIOGA, August 13, 1792." "*Commission.*

James Campbell, of Tioga township, is certified as being entitled to one whole share in the Susquehanna purchase, which is entered in Juddsburg, June 12, 1793; survey made and approved Nov. 23, 1799.

Also a certificate that John Clark, of Juddsburg, has a right entered in said town, June 26, 1793, and conveyed to Champion Scoville, in second division, containing seven hundred acres.

Also a certificate to William Dobbins, of Tioga township, entered in the town of Juddsburg, May 26, 1793, assigns the right, reserving six hundred to John Spalding.

The Pennsylvania land-holder was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose agent, Dr. Robert H. Rose, was compelled to use all of his skill of persuasion, and occasionally threaten severer measures, before the Sugar Creek settlers, who clung with great tenacity to their Connecticut rights, would abandon them and purchase the legal title. This, however, was finally accomplished, and the Sugar Creek settlements have become among the most prosperous in the county.

POPULATION.

In 1850, Burlington had a population of 1927; in 1860, 1320; and in 1870, 1375, of whom 49 were foreign born. In 1850 West Burlington was enumerated with Burlington, which accounts for the apparent loss between 1850 and 1860.

BURLINGTON BOROUGH

was established as such in 1853, under the general borough act of 1851. It lies on the north bank of the Sugar creek, its western boundary being also that of the township. The Tomjack creek runs through the village from the northeast, taking its rise a short distance north of the northern boundary of the borough, which includes in its limits about two hundred and fifty acres.

Tomjack's cabin was situated just above the mouth of the creek named in his honor, on the south side of the Sugar creek.

The business of the borough is chiefly confined to an edge-tool and horse-rake manufactory, carriage, wagon, and sleigh manufactory, cabinet-ware and pumps, cooper-, carpenter-, and blacksmith-shops, general stores and drug-store, one hotel, two physicians and surgeons, and a post-office.

There are one good school-house and two churches in the borough; the detailed history of the latter will be found in chapter devoted to the churches, in the general history.

The school was taught eight months during the year ending June 1, 1877, 3 female teachers being employed at an average salary of $20 per month; 17 male and 24 female pupils attended the school, the average attendance being 31 for the whole time. The cost per scholar per month was 83 cents. Seven mills on the dollar of valuation were levied on the property in the borough for the support of schools, the revenue arising therefrom being $173.99; $49.68 were received from the State, the total income being $216.68; $162 were paid for teachers' wages, the total expenditures being $215.58. The populatiou of the borough in 1860 was 125; in 1870, 203. It polled, in 1876, 38 votes.

LUTHER'S MILLS

is a small settlement at the crossing of the Sugar creek by the Towanda and Troy highway. It contains a saw- and grist-mill, post-office, one or two stores, a blacksmith-shop, and a school-house, and a number of pleasant residences.

CANTON.

This township received its name from a Connecticut township of that name which included a part of what is now called Canton. A few of the early settlers came in under the Connecticut title, which was purchased of Col. John Spalding, of Sheshequin, who was agent for the proprietors. The Pennsylvania owners were the Asylum company, and the warrants were granted in the names of Miers Fisher and John Vaughan.

Canton is the southwest corner township of the county, and is bounded on the south by Sullivan and Lycoming counties, on the west by Tioga county and Armenia township, on the north by Troy, and on the east by Granville and Le Roy. In the southwest corner of the township is the Beaver meadow, which contains the common source of both the Towanda and Lycoming creeks. The valleys through which the streams flow that unite in the eastern part of the township to form the Towanda, are broad and fertile. The remaining part of the township is rolling, and embraces a soil well adapted to grazing, while the whole township is one of the best grain-growing townships in the county.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was a man by the name of Gere, who came from Rhode Island and settled, in 1796, a farm that is now occupied by Daniel Innes. His family consisted of a wife and three children. He cleared a few acres, built a log house, and commenced to build either a saw- or grist-mill, and in 1800 he sold to Orr Scoville. Ezra Spalding came to Canton in 1796, also. He was born in Connecticut in 1754, and lived there until he was forty years of age. He had received a good common-school education, and had also studied navigation and surveying until he became well versed in these subjects, but never had much practice in either. He was brought up a farmer, and became one of the best in the county where he resided. He enlisted in the army during the Revolutionary war in 1776, and served three months, was discharged and came home. In a short time his country again called for his services, and again he responded and served nine months in the militia, receiving his discharge in the fall of 1777, when he returned to his father's farm and remained there until 1793, when he came to Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., bought a farm and worked it about three years, when on account of continued sickness in his family he found it necessary to sell his farm and leave that part of the country. He then moved to Sheshequin, in the fall of 1795. He left his family there during the following winter, and, with his son Horace, came to Canton, and located a farm under the Connecticut title, where Horace, now an old man past his fourscore and ten, still resides. He built a log cabin between where the road now runs and the Towanda creek, and opposite the house now occupied by Horace Spalding. Having chopped a fallow of about four acres and built his cabin, he returned to Sheshequin for his family, and in the month of February moved them to his new home. His goods were loaded on an ox-sled, and Col. John Spalding took the family in a sleigh with horses. They made the trip in about four days, picking their way through the woods and frequently being compelled to stop to clear out a way for the teams.

The family consisted of two sons and three daughters, viz.: Horace and William, Lucy, Betsey, and Delight. Besides these there were two negro slaves, who came from Connecticut,—Beulah and her son Cæsar. Beulah lived with her master part of the time, and died there. Cæsar ran away; returned to his master, but proved to be worthless and left. Mr. Spalding suffered all the inconveniences of living in a new country, and endured many privations. He could raise no more grain than was needed for the sustenance of the family, while maple-sugar was the only product with which to buy groceries, and clothing, glass, nails, etc., and Tioga Point or Williamsport the nearest point at which they could do their trading.

About 1799 a store was opened near Towanda, which made the distance to market much shorter and a better road, and was among the very first of the increased advantages the settlers enjoyed.

Jonas Gere, who came into Canton the same year as Ezra Spalding, moved away in 1800. The same spring (1796), Jonathan Prosser, a German, settled on the farm that a few years ago was owned by C. S. Sellard. He was the first settler within the limits of the borough of Canton. His house stood near and below the bridge that crosses the Towanda creek. The same spring a man by the name of Cook settled the farm that is now owned by C. S. Sellard. Gere, Prosser, and Cook were the only settlers prior to 1796. That same year, however, Gershom Gillett made a possession on the farm now owned by L. D. Landon. He came

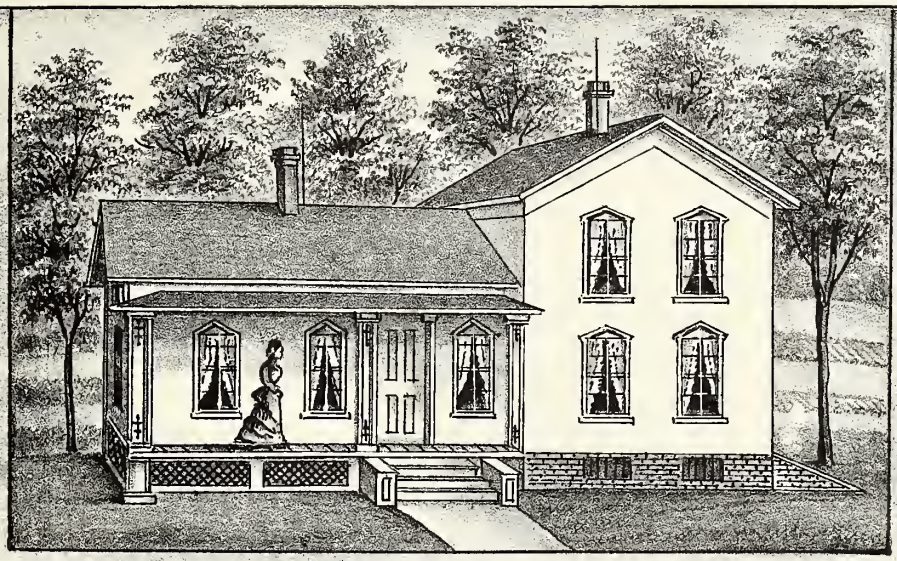


WM. H. BATES.

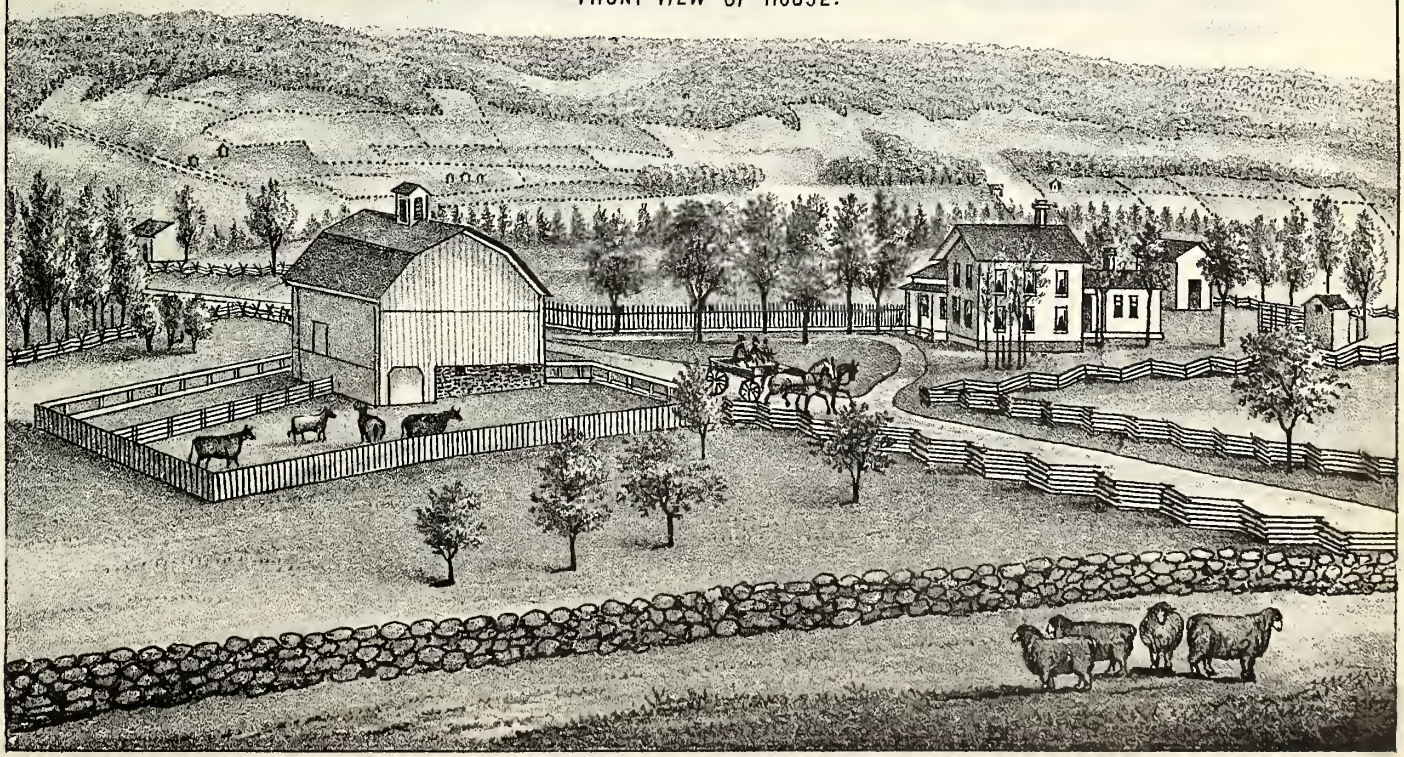


MRS. WM. H. BATES.

PHOTOS. BY B. L. WRIGHT.



FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF WILLIAM H. BATES, CANTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

from the State of New York. His son Wilkes settled the farm that James Metler lives on. Mr. Sellard married a granddaughter of the elder Mr. Gillett. The Gilletts, except one daughter, who married Augustus Loomis, have all moved away from Canton. Zephaniah Rogers settled on what is now known as the Hubbell Manley farm, and his son Zephaniah, Jr., settled the farm now occupied by Joseph and Solomon Lindley. The Rogers' came probably from Vermont. The old gentleman built a little tub-mill, as it was called, a very rude affair, the stone being the common conglomerate found in the coal measures, and rudely dressed, having a capacity for craeking from a bushel and a half to three bushels of corn in twenty-four hours, if kept steadily at work. Mr. Spalding built a similar mill, and his son Horace says of it, it would crush a "bushel and a half of corn in a day, while squirrels and chipmunks took the toll, but it was preferable to pounding in a hollow stump." Mr. Rogers also set off to his son Roswell the farm that is now owned by his son William. The old people died on the place, which has been held in the family name until a short time ago.

In the year 1797 there was quite an addition to the number of settlers. The farm that L. N. Rutty now owns was settled by John Newell. He was uncle to H. S. Newell, now living in Canton, on the farm that his father, Oliver Newell, left him at his death. This farm was first settled by Orr Scoville. His house was probably the first framed building put up in Canton township. The old house is now used as a barn, is in a good state of preservation, and is owned by Esquire Bassett.

In 1797, Dr. Moses Emerson settled the farm afterwards owned by Ichabod Sellard, and in the spring following Daniel Bailey settled, and built a house on the farm that Enoch Sellard now owns. The lot, containing fifty acres, was given him.

The lot that is now owned by James Watts, C. P. Spalding, and O. B. Granteer, was first settled by Laban Landon. Benjamin Landon, the father, came from Connecticut to Canton not far from 1800. He sold to Major Withey, and it is yet known as the Withey farm, and is next above Mr. Spalding. He had sons—Benjamin, Ezra, Levi, Stephen, Laban, Joshua, and Eldah; the latter is now living in the borough of Canton. Nearly all of these sons settled in the township and have had families, so those bearing the name are numerous and the family became influential.

In 1797, a man by the name of Stratton, from the lower part of the Sugar Creek valley, built a house on the flat now owned by G. W. Griffin, but Stratton never occupied it. He went back to his home on the creek, and Ebenezer Bixby, coming into the place the same spring, found the house unoccupied, moved his family into it, and used it for three years.

Samuel Griffin, Sr., a Revolutionary soldier, and who was in the battle of Yorktown, came from Middlefield, Conn., to Canton in 1799. His path up the creek at this time was shown by marked trees. He came with his son-in-law, Nathan Roberts, who was from the same place. They settled on the property now owned by George Goff. Samuel Griffin, Jr., came the next year (1800), and settled near his father. Samuel Griffin the elder died soon after coming here, and is said to have been the first grown person who died in the township. He never came under the Connecticut title, but bought his land of the Asylum company. Mrs. Griffin was accustomed to relate to her family that when they first came up the creek, the Holcombs were keeping bachelors' hall in Le Roy, and that there was no house above them until their place was reached. Mr. Griffin once, at least, was compelled to carry a bag of grain on his back to Ulster to mill to get it ground, but they commonly used their samp-mortar. Samuel Griffin was married and had two children when he moved to Pennsylvania, one of whom died in Texas and the other in California. The brothers of Samuel Griffin, Jr., were Reuben Griffin, of Sheshequin; John Griffin, of Athens. Samuel Griffin, Jr., also had a son, Samuel, who lived in Canton. The family were of Welsh descent, the father of Samuel Griffin, Sr., being the first emigrant.

About 1800, Joel Bullock built a house on the Tabor farm, on the ground where Cyrus Tabor's house now stands. He sold to Abraham, father of Nathan B. Tabor. In this year Jacob Granteer moved up the creek, bought out Jonathan Prosser, and built his first house, which was of hewed logs, on or near the ground where Ezekiel Newman's house now stands. Mr. Granteer came from Scoharie, on the Mohawk, to Bradford County. The Granteers were Dutch people. By deed bearing date July, 1799, Jacob Granteer sells to George Welles and Reuben Hale a lot on Towanda, in Asylum township. It will be remembered that it was at the house of Mr. Granteer, or, as the old people usually called the name, "Granidier," that Elder Thomas Smiley was tarred and feathered by the wild Yankees, of which an account has been given in another place. There were sons Jacob, Jr., John, and David. The two former are dead; David is living in Canton. There were also three or four daughters, who married and settled about Canton. One who married Samuel Rockwell is still living. Mr. Granteer owned 400 acres, which included all of the village of Canton.

In 1797, Isaiah Grover settled what has since been known as the Griffin farm, and is now owned by George Goff. Grover after a short time sold out to Samuel Griffin, and moved away.

In 1800, Benjamin Babcock settled the farm that is now owned by Reuben Loomis. In the same spring Nathaniel Babcock settled the farm known as the Vandyke, now owned by Jacob Beardsley, and at this date there were no settlers until we get down as far as the Walters farm, on what is now the Le Roy turnpike.

Samuel Rockwell came from Vermont, near Lake Champlain,—so near that the daughter, Hannah, who married afterwards Eli Parsons, became a good swimmer, and was the means of saving the lives of some who were upset from a boat on the lake. He settled about two miles above Canton, on the road to Alba. One of his grandsons, Jacob Rockwell, lives on a part of the place. He had a large family, consisting of nine sons and one daughter. The sons were Elias, Samuel, Luther, Calvin, James, Laban, Myron, Rufus, and another who went west when a young man. Rufus and Luther settled in Troy; Myron is a Baptist preacher, and is now in Sullivan, Tioga county; Calvin settled in Granville; Elias, Samuel, and James remained in

Canton. Among the descendants of the Troy family is the Hon. Delos, late State senator from this district. So large a family of boys, together with their thrift and enterprise, gave the family great prominence in the township. Mr. Rockwell moved into the township about the time of the Granteers (1800).

David Pratt, who married Hannah, sister of the elder Samuel Rockwell, came from the same place, at the same time with the Rockwells, settled about one mile north of Canton, and raised quite a family. Catlin lives near where the old house stood. Mr. Pratt had sons Ebenezer, Jonathan, David, Asa, Julius, and Chester. They all settled at first in Canton, but afterwards moved to Chatauqua county. Jesse Griffin married a daughter. The Rockwells, Pratts, and Wilsons, of Alba, came from the same neighborhood.

Stephen Sellard came from New London, Connecticut. He first went to a place called the Block-house, in Tioga county, then came over into the southwestern part of Canton, and bought the farm of a previous settler named Crandall, who moved down on the Lycoming creek. Mr. Crandall also came from Connecticut. Mr. Sellard raised quite a family of boys, five of whom grew to man's estate. The youngest of these, Ichabod, is dead, and James is in Missouri; the rest are living in the township.

About 1774, a man from New England, named Elisha Wilcox, settled on Thorn bottom, about twenty miles from the Pittston settlement, who, in June, 1778, was captured by a band of Indians, detained prisoner, and compelled to be in the Wyoming battle, and who died soon after. By this marriage there were Stephen Wilcox, and Nancy, who married Stephen Strickland. Mrs. Wilcox afterward married Henry Pladner (written Pladnore and Platner). Mr. Pladner died, and she became the wife of Noadiah Cranmer. Mr. Pladner probably died in Athens, when his widow moved to Monroe, and then to Franklin, where her name is mentioned again. Mr. Strickland moved to Wysox, where he purchased a part of the farm formerly occeupied by Roswell Franklin. Here Mr. Strickland soon died. Owing to some trouble about the title, Mrs. Strickland and her two sons, Amos and Stephen, moved on to the farm where Thomas Manly now lives. Mrs. Strickland was reputed rich, and had a large landed estate. She went west with her daughter, who married Snow Runnels, and died there. The family afterwards recovered possession of the Wysox farm, which is now occupied by Mr. Stephen Strickland. Mrs. Strickland is described as a thorough-going, skillful, business woman, who managed her affairs with great success. Rhoda, one of the daughters of Mrs. Strickland, married Dr. Sylvester Streater, who was the only practicing physican about the Canton neighborhood for many years. He lived on a part of Samuel Griffin, Jr.'s, farm.

Dr. Van Sick was a German, and received in his native country a good education. He first lived just where Dr. Streater died, and then moved down the creek into Le Roy. He married a Wilcox, who was a relative of Nathan and Daniel, in that township. All of the Wilcox's in Le Roy and Franklin townships were originally from Orange county, N. Y.

Another daughter of Mrs. Pladner married an Ogden, who for a time lived in Canton and then moved away.

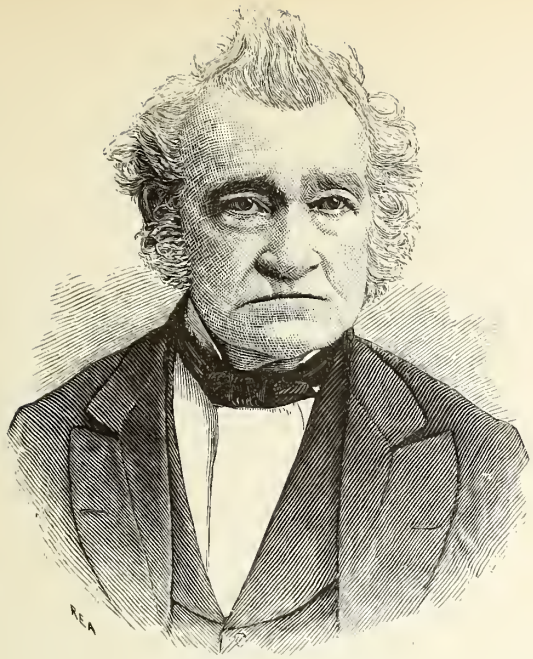
The names of most of the persons who have been mentioned in this enumeration will be recognized as familiar names in the township to this day, and many of them are occupying the farms which their ancestors settled and reclaimed from the wilderness.

Samuel Griffin built the first school-house in the township, and Miss Emma Segar taught the first school in it in 1803. The pupils came from nearly every part of the township,—from Alba, from Canton borough, and from near Grover. This school-house stood near Lathan Andrus' farm. There are now, besides the borough, thirteen school districts, with their schools and school-houses.

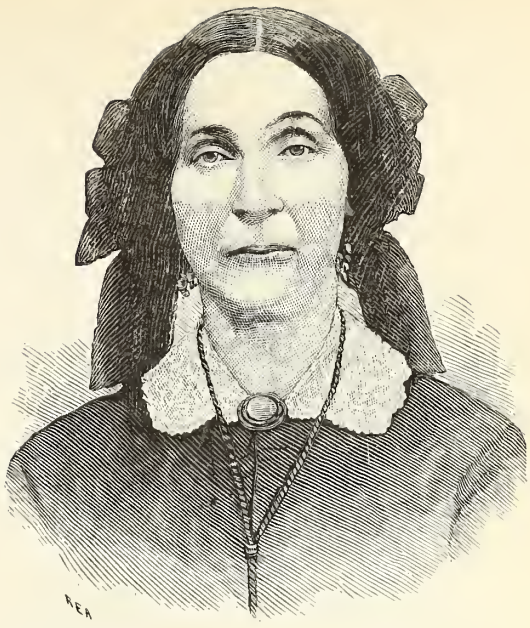
Mr. Spalding, when he purchased his Connecticut right, supposed he had a good title to his farm, but when the question of title began to be raised, Mr. Spalding was, at the suggestion of a neighbor and who had been an inmate of his house, sued for a small debt, the summons being returnable to Williamsport, before Esquire Martin. While there he was arrested under the intrusion law, but gave bail for his appearance to answer the summons. After several delays the cause was brought on. Mr. Spalding was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs of court, and be imprisoned for a time in the county jail. He gave security for the payment of his fine, and served out his period of imprisonment and returned to his family. During the period he was detained in jail a gentleman visited his family, and, on hearing the history of the case, said that he would aid Mr. Spalding in obtaining the Pennsylvania title from the Asylum company. The Pennamite party, who had instituted the prosecution, enraged at Mr. Spalding's return to his old home, and his persistency in holding to his Connecticut title, determined to drive him from the country. The payment of his fine was demanded, and in default the sheriff of Lycoming county levied on all his property, which he sold, and then set fire to his house and burned it to the ground, and his family, in the beginning of winter, were left homeless and shelterless. A friend bought in his property and left it at his disposal, and as the season was too late to build, he accepted the offer of a small log house that stood on the flat now owned by G. W. Griffin, and at that time owned by Eleazer Allis. After about a year, he built a larger house, which was a place of entertainment for many years, and standing on the public road from Williamsport to Elmira. Both the house and its owner became well known to the traveling public. In 1801, Mr. Spalding obtained a lease of the Asylum company for his farm, which was resurveyed in 1804, and conveyed to him in legal form. Ezra Spalding died in December, 1828. Horace, son of Ezra, is at this writing (1878) now living, in his ninety-fifth year, and retains his faculties to a remarkable degree. His first vote was cast in 1804, for Colonel John Franklin, and he has voted at every general election since.

CANTON BOROUGH.

This place was formerly called "Canton Corners," and was a rival to East Canton, a village three miles to the east, which contains Presbyterian and Methodist houses of worship, stores, and a number of dwellings; received a marked impulse from the building of the Northern Central railroad, and since that period has been rapidly increasing



WILLIAM S. JAYNE.



MRS. WILLIAM S. JAYNE.

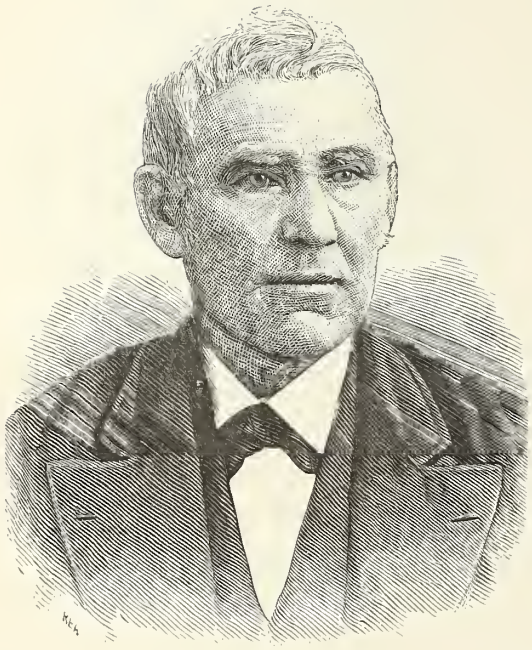
WILLIAM S. JAYNE.

The "Jayne family" is among the oldest in this country, and in its numerous branches contains many honored names. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the children of Abraham Jayne and Julia Maybery; was born in Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., Jan. 3, 1803. His father removed to New Jersey about 1805, where he resided a short time. On the death of his father he removed to Middle Smithfield, Pa., whence, after remaining about three years, he went to Tunkhannock. The subject of our sketch attained his majority at this latter place. In his boyhood the opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited, but Mr. Jayne improved what there were to the best advantage, often spending his winter evenings over his books, with no other light than that afforded by a pine torch. In September, 1825, he married Miss Sarah McMillan, of Exeter, Pa. She was the daughter of Dr. John McMillan, of one of the Scotch-Irish families from the north of Ireland, from which place he emigrated to the United States, took some part in the Revolutionary struggle then going on, accompanied the Sullivan expedition up the Susquehanna as one of the surgeons, and, after the war, settled in the Wyoming valley, where losing everything in the great ice flood of 1784, he removed to the Juniata river, and engaged in teaching. Again removing into the Wyoming valley, he settled in Exeter, where he died at an advanced age. In this latter place Mrs. Jayne was born, and here she remained until her marriage. It may be mentioned here that Mrs. Jayne's mother was in the Forty fort at the time of the battle and massacre, in which two of her brothers were slain. Mrs. Jayne was for many years an honored member of the Baptist church, respected by her neighbors, and greatly beloved by her children, over whom she possessed great influence, and whom she was ever ready to aid with her counsel and sympathy.

Mr. Jayne engaged in agriculture, having purchased a farm of 100 acres, which he cleared and brought into a high state of cultivation. In the fall of 1852 he sold his Tunkhannock property, with a view of removing to Illinois, but becoming engaged in work on the North Branch canal, deferred his removal for a time. On the 5th of July of this year Mrs. Jayne died, after suffering twenty-four years' confinement to her chair with rheumatism. This changed Mr. Jayne's former plans of removing westward. He married, Oct. 7, 1855, Mrs. Sophia Pickard, of Canton, to which place he then removed, and where he still continues to reside. He again suffered the misfortune of losing his companion, who deceased suddenly. This was a great bereavement, as Mrs. Jayne was one of the best and most affectionate of companions, always cheerful and indulgent to her family, and kind to all who approached her. From early life she was a devoted and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, to which she was ardently attached, ready at all times to render service in building it up, so far as in her power, leaving an untarnished Christian character, which will ever remain above reproach. Though dead, she will ever live in the affections of her husband and friends.

Our subject acquired the knowledge of the theory and practice of surveying and conveyancing, which he practiced until recently, being compelled by age to abandon it. Mr. Jayne was commissioned justice of the peace in 1831, and twice elected under the new constitution. He was commissioned one of the associate judges on the formation of Wyoming county, and elected for a second term, but resigned before the expiration of the term. He was the first treasurer elected under the new constitution in Luzerne county, which office he resigned, and returned to Wyoming county, where he remained until a short time since.

The fruits of Mr. Jayne's first marriage were six children, four of whom are still living, viz., Cynthia Ann, William Judson, Harriet, and Francis,—two in Illinois, one in southern Kansas, and the youngest son in Towanda, where he settled, and married Helen, daughter of Joseph Kingsbury. Mr. Jayne has suffered keenly from the severe domestic afflictions through which he has passed, and now, in his declining years, receives the kindliest sympathies of his numerous friends.





Photos. by B. L. Wright.

COL. IRAD WILSON.

MRS. IRAD WILSON.

COLONEL IRAD WILSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Addison township, Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 20, 1798. His father, Noah Wilson, emigrated to Alba, Bradford Co., Pa., in 1803.

Irad's school advantages were limited to a common district school taught by his sister. At the age of thirteen he was employed as a clerk in Gen. Samuel M'Kean's store in Burlington. Preferring the open, active life of farming to the confinement and drudgery of a store, he left Gen. M'Kean's employ at the end of three years, and commenced work on his father's farm. He began the study of medicine under his uncle, Dr. Reuben Rawley, at the age of sixteen. He enlisted in the American army in 1815 in the war of 1812, but peace being soon declared, his company was not called into service. He was married, June 7, 1818, to Miss Sally Maria Elliott, an estimable lady of excellent family connections. Instead of beginning the practice of his profession at once, he cleared up 275 acres of splendid land, upon which is located the present borough of Alba. Col. Wilson was the first postmaster appointed at Alba. He discharged the duties of this office acceptably for fifteen years. His popularity, fine physical frame, etc., won for him the captaincy of the 21st Pennsylvania militia company. He was afterward chosen colonel, in which capacity he served seven years, acquitting himself with honor. Col. Wilson's ability and integrity soon became known throughout Bradford County. In the fall of 1839 he was elected one of the commissioners for Bradford County. In 1843 he represented his county in the State legislature. He gave such excellent satisfaction to his constituency that he was re-elected by an enthusiastic majority the following year. At the expiration of his term of office he turned his attention to farming and the practice of medicine, which he has followed with success for thirty years. His wife died July 11, 1848, leaving him with a family of twelve children. He married for his second wife Miss Ann Crandall, of Lycoming county. Col. Wilson has reason to feel gratified over his successful life. It is the earnest wish of his many friends that he may live long to enjoy those comforts and blessings which he has so deservedly earned by an upright life.

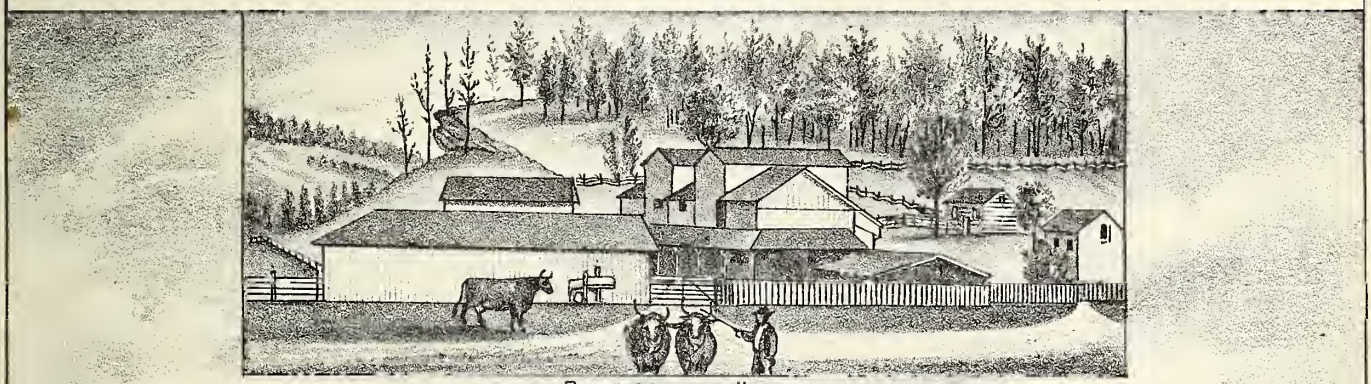


S. A. TAYLOR.

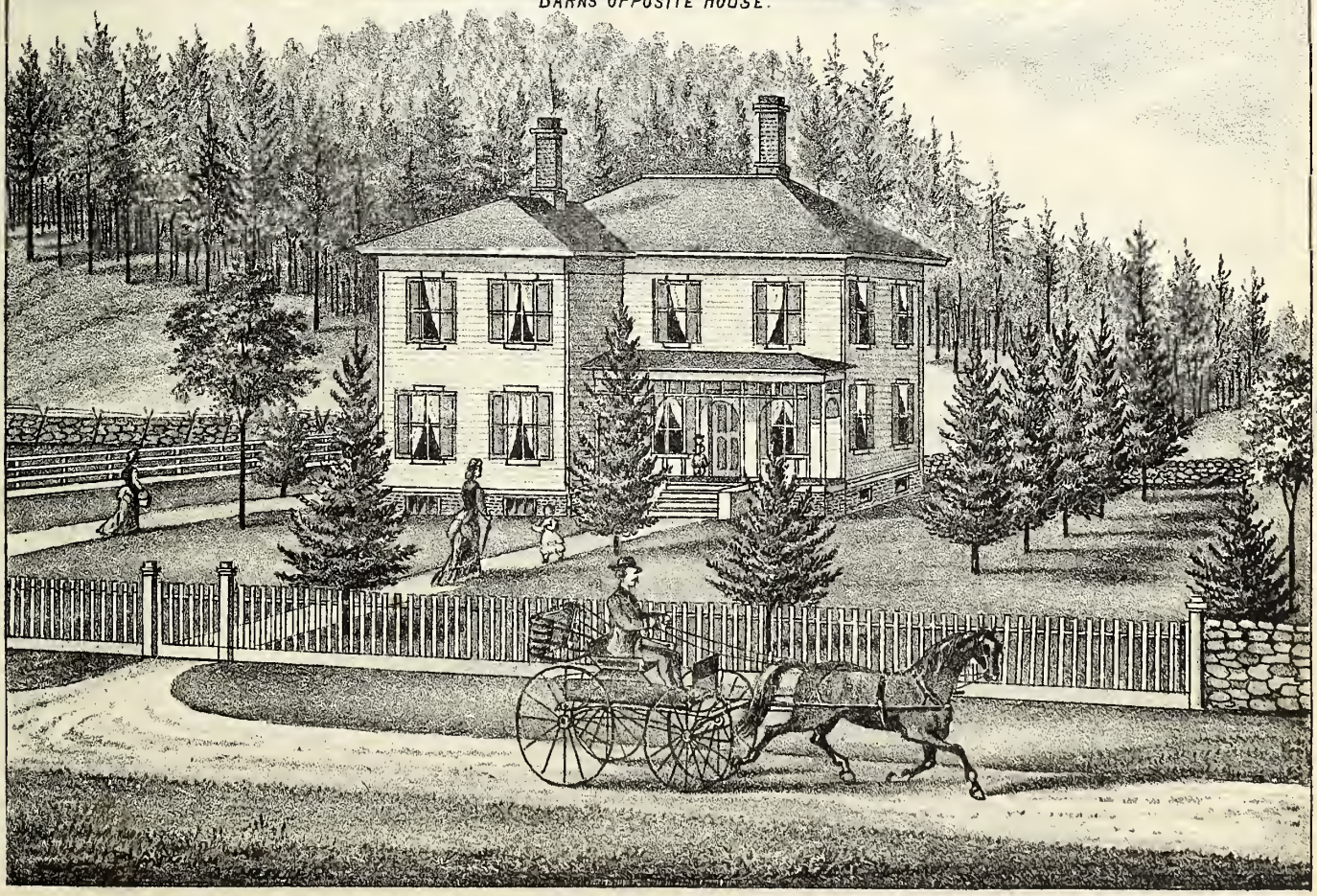


MRS. S. A. TAYLOR.

PHOTOS. BY B. L. WRIGHT.



BARNS OPPOSITE HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF S. A. TAYLOR, CANTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

in population and improvements. The place was incorporated a borough in 1863, and since that period has enjoyed the municipal advantages which the law confers upon such organizations. The leading denominations are represented by church edifices and organizations which are well sustained. The graded school of the borough affords excellent advantages for education. The schools are held in a commodious brick building of two stories, which is furnished with the appliances of modern schools. There are three hotels; well-furnished stores, and several shops where various mechanical pursuits are followed. The facilities for shipment make it a good market for butter, grain, and farm produce. A weekly newspaper, the *Canton Sentinel*, is established.

ALBA BOROUGH.

Alba borough is situated in the northern part of Canton township, its eastern line being about midway between the east and west lines of the township. It has an area of about four hundred and forty acres, its north line being also that of the township. It contained a population of 222 souls in 1870, and has two general stores, one grocery and provision store, two carriage-manufactories, one hotel, the "Union," one physician, Dr. Irad Wilson, one post-office, a railroad depot and telegraph-office, and two or more mechanics' shops. A branch of Towanda creek courses through the borough alongside of the railroad,—the Williamsport and Elmira railroad.

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement was made at Alba "late on the afternoon of May 29, 1803," so Dr. Irad Wilson says, in his "Early Recollections of Alba," from which the following data has been gathered: Noah Wilson, the father of Dr. Wilson, left Addison township, in Addison Co., Vt., the birthplace of Dr. Wilson, some sixteen years after the close of the Revolutionary war, with a company of sixteen men, to settle on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river in Canada, but finding the same government there they had but just emerged from, they unanimously resolved to return to the south side of the river, where the cross of St. George could find no congenial breeze to kiss its crimson folds. The journey of two hundred miles was performed in sixteen days, on foot. Mr. Wilson was not willing to relinquish his desire to settle in a new country, and hearing of the Connecticut grant in northern Pennsylvania and Ohio, examined the title of the Connecticut company, and believing it good, resolved to view the land. Accordingly, in the month of April, 1802, he saddled up a good horse and rode "out into the west," and one day, as the "sun went low," came to the place now bearing the name of Alba. The stream flowing by carried pure and clear water, and Mr. Wilson then and there named the spot which afterwards and for many years became his home, after the pellucid fluid, Alba—white—an emblem of purity.

Mr. Wilson spent his first summer in the wilderness in Alba, and raised the first crop of corn which was grown in the settlement by setting fire to a windfall at the base of Armenia mountain,* burning it over, and planting corn among the logs with the *peen*-end of a shoe-hammer, that being the only hoe he could find in the country. He raised about forty bushels of good sound corn, which he stored for use in a crib until his family should come. This crop was raised on the farm now owned by Watson Freeman. He also cleared four acres, and sowed it to wheat, the same also being the first of that cereal raised in the limits of the present borough. His home during that first summer was a little cabin about the size of an ordinary bedstead, opened at one end, and covered with bark. His bed consisted of hemlock boughs covered with a horse-blanket. His bill of fare contained bread made by a Mr. Lindsay, then living on the farm now owned by Allen Taylor, the flour being brought from Athens on horseback; venison graced his board whenever he chose to kill a deer, and brook trout could be had for the catching,—no hard job in those days. Bruin furnished the fat in which to prepare the "fry."

In the fall of 1802, after harvesting his corn and drying what pumpkins he needed, he returned to Vermont for his family, with whom, on the 5th of May, 1803, he began his pilgrimage again for the west. His family consisted of his wife, three sons, and three daughters, and with them and his goods he loaded two wagons, the same being drawn by five horses.

Mr. Wilson had bought 3000 acres of the Connecticut company, and had surveyed the same. The new-comers found at Troy Elihu Smead in a little log house with about an acre of the woods cut away, to prevent the trees from falling down and crushing the cabin, and John Barber had had about the same extent cleared near the place of the site of Velie's steam-mill. These settlers, together with Caleb Williams, Reuben, Samuel, and Aaron Case, and Dr. Reuben Rowley, accompanied Mr. Wilson from Troy to Alba, and with their axes cut and cleared a road for the wagons to pass.

Late in the afternoon of May 29, the cabin of Mr. Wilson was reached and occupied by a portion of the family, Dr. Irad, then a boy of five years, sleeping under the wagon, while a sister slept in it, and the accompanying men slept by the log-fires they kindled. The next day was occupied in making a better and more comfortable house, which was completed the same day, the roof of bark even being put on. Dr. Wilson says, "We all lodged the second night in comfortable quarters. The bedsteads consisted of crotched stieks driven into the ground, with little poles reaching from the cracks between the logs, and elm-bark served as bed-cords. As we had more leisure, basswood planks (puncheons) were split for flooring, and other preparations for comfort made. Being in a new country, the next thing was to cut down the forest, clear up a farm, and make a permanent home. All our energies were exerted in this direction."

Elisha Luther came to Alba in company with Mr. Wilson, the latter having sold him a farm. Kilburn Morley also came the next fall to a farm also bought of Mr. Wilson. On this tract of 3000 acres bought by Mr. Wilson of the Connecticut company, Alba borough and many of the surrounding farms are situated. Luther and Morley made one payment on their lands before it was ascertained that the Connecticut title was worthless. Mr. Wilson refunded the same, but himself lost the whole amount he had paid the

* This mountain Mr. Wilson also named.

Connecticut company, which was twenty-five cents per acre.

In the spring of 1804, Jeremiah Smith and Samuel Rockwell came to Alba in sleighs. Smith located on the farm now owned by Horace Welsh, and Jacob G. Rockwell, a grandson of the first settler, now occupies the homestead of the pioneer.

In the autumn of 1804, David Pratt came and settled on the farm now owned by Nelson Reynolds, and Levi Morse on the one owned now by Perry Elliott.

The settlement progressed slowly for some years, owing to the uncertainty of the title to the lands, which was contested in the common pleas of Bradford for several years. Col. Gordon F. Mason, in 1838, claimed to have bought all the lands of the Asylum company in the neighborhood of Alba, and not being satisfied with that claim, about sixty of the settlers sent Dr. Irad Wilson to Philadelphia to examine the title, which was found to be good in Col. Mason, and a compromise effected with that gentleman whereby the settlers obtained their lands for two dollars per acre, with six annual payments. From this time the settlement began to improve, and has steadily risen to its present advanced condition.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the winter of 1806 the first school was taught, by Martha Wilson, a sister of Dr. Wilson. She also taught the following summer. She was compelled to close her school a portion of one day, in consequence of the total eclipse of the sun in 1806, the darkness being as deep as that of any starlight night.

For the school-year ending June 1, 1877, there were seven months of school taught, by one female teacher, who received a salary of $19.14 per month. 24 male and 39 female pupils attended the school. The total receipts for the year amounted to $176.62, of which $134 were paid for the teacher's salary.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious meetings—at least, where preaching was had—were held in 1808, by the Rev. Simeon Powers, of Vermont, a local preacher of the Baptist denomination. He settled near Alba, and preached Sundays, and worked on his farm the balance of the time. During one of his meetings, at the house of Jeremiah Smith, a large buck was discovered near the house. The preacher stopped on his "fifthly," and Mr. Smith took down his rifle, stepped to the door, shot the deer, and then cutting his throat, returned to the house, and the discourse was continued and completed without the curtailment of a single paragraph, or the loss of a word of its application. When the services were over, the worshipers dressed the venison and divided it among the families.

The first permanent church was organized in 1818, by a council called from the churches of the Baptist denomination. It was called the "Church of Christ," and R. R. Rodgers and Samuel Rockwell were chosen elders. The same congregation worship at present in the same house built for them.

SOCIAL.

The first child born in the place was Dr. Wilson's youngest sister, the wife of Chester Williams, of Alba. She saw the light of day first July 17, 1804. During the same year, Patty Luther, a child about two years old, died, and her mother also, Cynthia Luther. Three deaths established the Alba cemetery, which has now become a city of the dead numbering near 300 sleepers, but filled mostly by the surrounding country.

The first marriages occurred in 1807, and were as follows: Robert McKean and Martha Wilson, and David Soper and Polly Luther, the interesting ceremony being performed by Nathaniel Allen, Esq., a justice of the peace of Lycoming county, now East Troy, Bradford County. The brides were of Alba, Luzerne county, and the grooms of Burlington, Lycoming county, now both in Bradford County. Esquire Allen could not, as he supposed, perform the marriage service out of his own county, therefore the wedding-party got into sleighs and drove across the line between Alba and Troy, and there, standing up in the sleigh, under the canopy of the leafless branches of the trees, amid the snow of winter, the two pairs of young pioneers were joined together, for better or worse, through life.

Noah Wilson was one of the first justices of the peace of Bradford County, being appointed, by Governor Simon Snyder, for life or during good behavior. He continued to act until the amended constitution of 1838 made the office elective.

PIONEER FASHIONS.

The earliest habits and customs of the pioneers conformed as nearly to the principle of a commonalty as was practicable. If the meal-time or night found one neighbor at the house of another, he was made welcome to the best the house afforded, be it little or much, and no bill was to pay on his departure. The men cut down the forest and cleared and tilled the land, and the women did the spinning and weaving for the clothing of the household. The boys caught trout and hunted cows, and the girls helped their mothers and taught the schools of the day. The fashions were plain: men wore buckskin pantaloons, and the ladies sometimes wore buckskin skirts and jackets. Dr. Wilson says,—

"It was a common practice for men, women, and children to go to church barefooted, and the boys bareheaded. As the settlement increased, the fashions changed, the ladies beginning to wear shoes to church. But they would carry them in their hands until near the house of worship (generally a private one), and then stop, clothe the feet with woolen stockings and cowhide shoes, and adjust the other apparel, which was composed of tow-linen cloth dresses of their own manufacturing."

A BEAR HUNT.

Dr. Wilson tells a story of a bear hunt himself and an older brother had. They found Bruin when they least expected him, and had no "deadly" weapon with them to dispatch him; but, nevertheless, they supplemented the want of such a weapon by a furious charge, with a tremendous yelling and a shower of stones. The bear sought safety in climbing a tree; but here he was not safe from the shower of stones that saluted him from the eager boys (one eight years and the other twelve years old), and he began to descend, the end which went up last coming down first. As

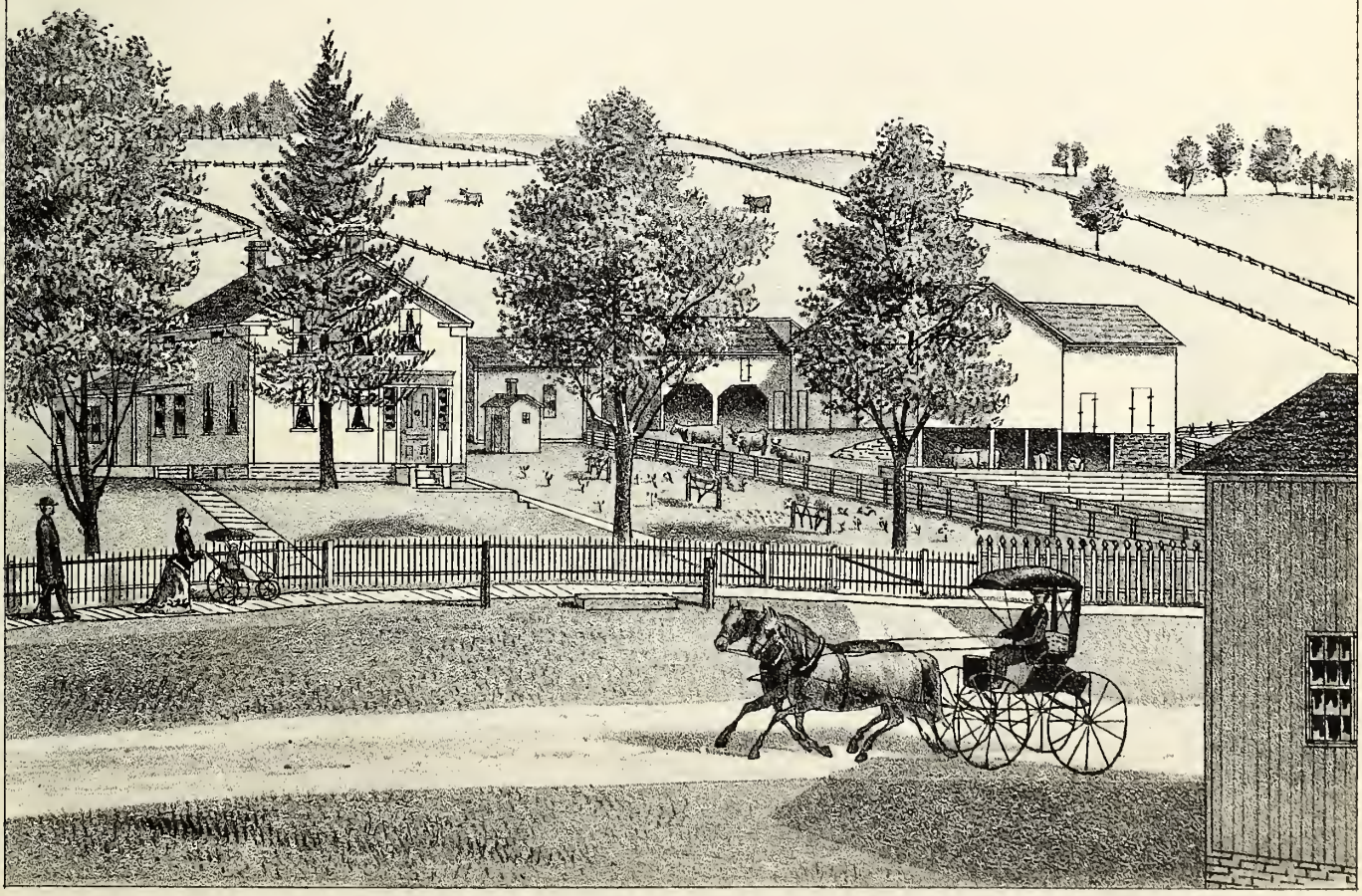


Wm Lawrence



MRS. WM. LAWRENCE.

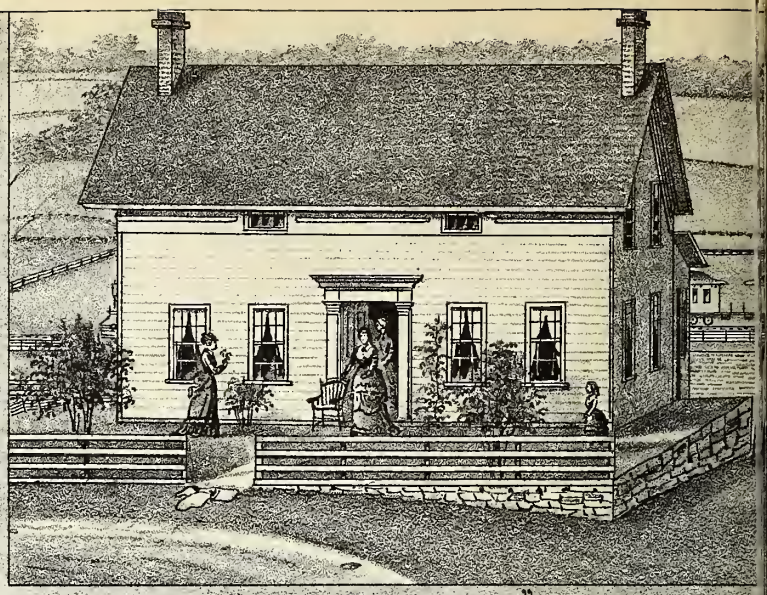
(PHOTOS. BY B. L. WRIGHT.)



RES. OF WM LAWRENCE, CANTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

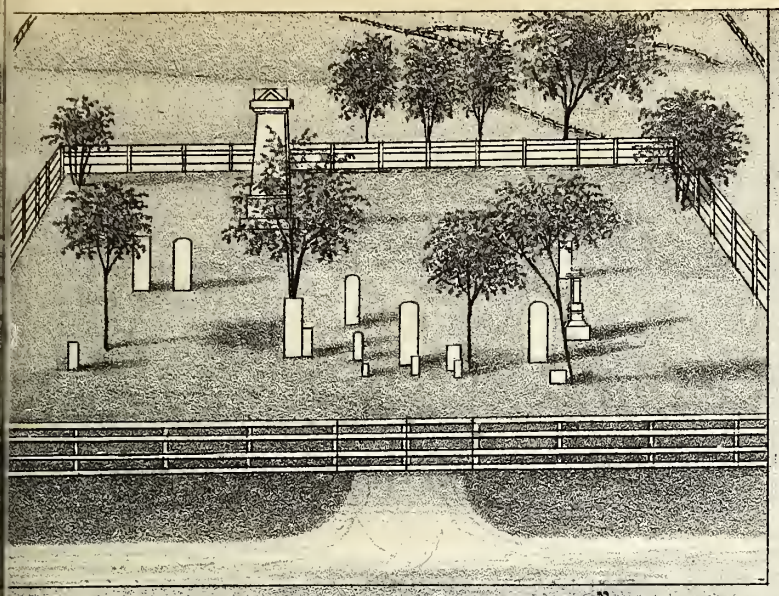


Ichabod Sellard



"FRONT VIEW OF HOUSE".

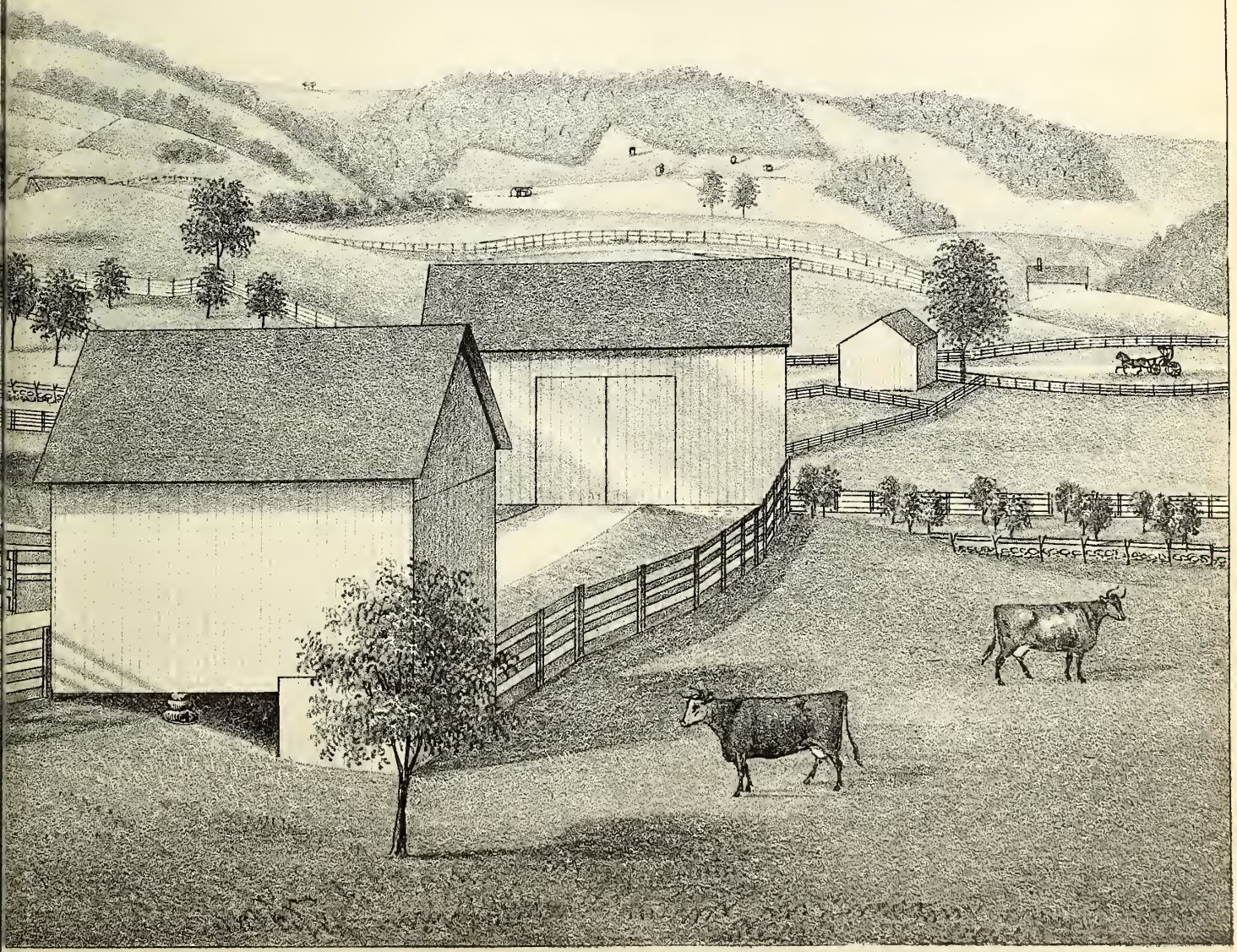
THE OLD SELLARD HOMESTEAD, PR



"SELLARD FAMILY BURYING GROUND."



Mrs Ichabod Sellard



NT RESIDENCE OF MRS. ICHABOD SELLARD.

he deseended to the ground he was met by a severe attack of clubs in the hands of the boys, who, being two to one, were able to reinforce one another, and Bruin commenced to retreat, but he was so pressed for about forty rods, a flank movement, executed in good time by the older of the two young woodsmen, compelled him to take to another tree. Then a council of war was held, and the intrenchments ordered to be carried by assault as soon as the proper ordnance could be brought up. The younger general of the council assumed the part of the well-trained dog, and barked up the tree to distract the attention of the foe, while the senior general reported to headquarters—the house—for a supply of heavy guns and ammunition. On his way he met a young Vermonter, just arrived out, who received the orders of the commander-in-chief of the expedition, and brought up the rifle, and, upon seeing the game, at once proposed negotiations whereby he, the reinforcement, might be allowed to carry off the honors of the campaign by shooting the enemy, offering the sum of fifty cents as an equivalent. To this base proposition the now nearly triumphant forces refused stoutly to yield, being determined to take *that bear* themselves. The older of the boys was deployed in charge of the ordnance, and by a skillful shot laid Bruin *hors du combat*.

MINNEQUA.

For many years it had been known that a spring in the low ground on the line of the Northern Central railroad, and about two miles above Canton village, possessed peculiar medicinal virtues, and there are traditions that the spring was known and resorted to by the natives of the forest, who often resorted to it for the benefit received from its healing waters. Peter Herdie, Esq., of Williamsport, whose health had been restored by the water, conceived the idea of establishing a watering-place on the spot, which should be a place of rest and quiet retreat for persons wearied with pressure and labor of business, and who at the same time might be benefited by the medicinal qualities of the water. Accordingly, suitable buildings were erected, which were opened for the reception of guests. The place has rapidly increased in popularity as a watering-place, so that although the accommodations have every year been enlarged and improved, yet every season they have been filled to their utmost capacity, and every summer may be found there names familiar in the circles of business, of literature, and the professions.

GROVER

is a village in the southwest part of the township, on the Northern Central railroad, which has grown up around the tannery of Mr. Innis, whose biography is given in another place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN C. S. SELLARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Lyme, New London Co., Conn., Feb. 28, 1803. His parents, Stephen and Polly Sellard, emigrated to Luzerne Co., Pa., when he was but ten months old. Reared under the plain, invigorating influence of frontier life, coupled with the pious teachings of his parents, he grew up a model young man, blessed with a strong mind united to a powerful body. His school advantages were quite limited, owing to the newness of the country. He, however, made excellent use of the educational opportunities afforded him. He lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then, with characteristic energy and perseverance, began to earn the means of his own support. At the age of twenty-five, by means of his industry and economy, he had amassed a sum sufficient to purchase a farm upon which the present village of Canton is built.

He was married, Jan. 10, 1828, to Miss Rosina, a daughter of Augustus Loomis, who emigrated from Harrington, Conn., to this county, and located upon the farm now owned and occupied by Captain Sellard. Mrs. Sellard was the sixth of eight children, all of whom except the two oldest, Eleazer and John, are still living. Mrs. Sellard is now in her sixty-ninth year. They have had born to them twelve children, only four of whom, viz., Lewis, Emeline, Augusta, and James, are now living. Lewis was born Oct. 22, 1840; was married to Elizabeth Kilburn, of Italy, Yates Co., N. Y. He enlisted in the United States army July 25, 1862, and was discharged May 24, 1863. Augusta was married to Henry Palmer, who served with credit during the late Rebellion, and died Nov. 10, 1871. Emeline was married to Walter Leavitt, June 15, 1853. James is unmarried, and is living at home with his parents.

Captain Sellard is at present owner of a splendid farm of two hundred and fifty acres, most of which is under a good state of cultivation. A double-page illustration of his farm, residence, etc., can be seen by referring to another page of this work. He was appointed in 1830 captain of a Pennsylvania militia company. For this position he was particularly fitted, possessing a finer physique and bearing than is often seen. He has filled numerous town offices with ability and credit. He is a member of the Republican party, and has remained, ever since his joining the party, true to its principles. He is, at his advanced age, in robust health, and will doubtless live long to enjoy the handsome property he has accumulated.

ICHABOD SELLARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Canton, Bradford Co., March 24, 1821. He was the youngest son of Stephen and Polly Sellard. He received a liberal education, and would have probably made an able professional man if his tastes had been in that direction; but no inducements could change him from his purpose to make farming his occupation. He purchased a farm of seventy acres, near Canton. He then married Miss Harriet A. King, in 1845, the youngest daughter of John and Sophia King, of Tioga Co., Pa. Her parents were early settlers in Sullivan township of that county. Her grandfather, Simon King, was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war. Her father was a prominent man in Sullivan. Mr. Sellard, after his marriage, by subsequent purchases, increased his farm till it consisted of over three hundred acres. Although actively

engaged in business transactions, he never had a lawsuit, which is significant of manly Christian qualities which few have the happiness to possess. He was among the foremost in indueing the railway company to place the switch and depot platform at Grover, giving the land for the sake of having it there. He was an active business man, highly esteemed by all with whom he had any dealing. He died suddenly, of heart disease, Oct. 21, 1877, aged fifty-six years.

Mrs. Sellard resides upon the old homestead with her two youngest daughters. Her son and eldest daughter occupy other portions of the farm. A fine illustration of her place can be seen by referring to another page of this work.

SAMUEL STRAIT.

The subject of this sketch was born in South Creek township, Bradford Co., Pa., July 18, 1816. His parents, Samuel and Rachel (Purdy) Strait, emigrated from Vermont to Troy (which was then Columbia) in 1812. They had a family of five children, of whom Samuel was the only son. He received as good an education as the district schools of those days afforded, and lived with his parents, working on the farm, till he was twenty-two years of age, when he purchased ninety-six acres of land in the town of Troy, for which he paid $500, his father assisting him in paying for it. He has made many subsequent additions to this purchase. In 1864 he removed from Troy to Canton, and purchased the Minnequa farm, and removed to Canton village in the autumn of 1871. He established the first bank in that village in May of the same year, and sold out his interest in June, 1876, to Doan & Son. He then engaged in the coal and milling business, and erected a fine grist-mill about twenty rods south of the Northern Central depot.

He was united in marriage, at the age of twenty-seven, to Miss Laura M. Clark, a daughter of Josephus Clark, of Rutland township, Tioga Co., Pa. The results of this union were the birth of three children, viz., Dida C., Samuel J., and Julia H., two of whom, Dida C. and Samuel J., are still living. Samuel J. is engaged in the milling business with his father. Mr. Strait is one of the best and most esteemed business men in Canton, and is a Republican in politics. Although not a member of any church, yet he is very liberal in his contributions to school and church interests.

S. A. TAYLOR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Troy, Bradford Co., Nov. 7, 1821. He is a son of Allen and Olive H. Taylor. He married, Nov. 5, 1846, Miss Samantha E. Rockwell. By his industry and perseverance he has become owner of a beautiful farm of four hundred and eighty-five acres, nearly all of which is under a good state of cultivation. His farm is particularly noticeable for its fine buildings, fences, ornamental trees, etc., a cut of which can be seen on another page of this work. He has four children: Georgina A., Olive E., Sophia R., and Edith F., who are still living. In his domestic relations he is a kind and loving father and affectionate husband. Although he is not a member of any church, yet he has always liberally contributed of his means to secular interests. He is connected with one of the oldest and best families in the county. His father is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

was born in Augusta township, Northumberland Co., Pa., May 28, 1805, and is the third child and second son of a family of six children. His parents, John and Mary (Morrison) Lawrence, were respectively of English and Scotch descent. He was married March 1, 1824, to Eliza, daughter of Horatio Ladd, one of the earliest settlers of Albany, Bradford County, and in December, 1825, built a log house in Cherry, Sullivan county, on land belonging to Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. At the end of five years he received a deed for forty-eight acres of land, which he increased by subsequent additions to one hundred and twenty acres. He was one of the first school directors of Cherry under the present common-school law, and held the office of school treasurer six years after his term of school director expired. In the spring of 1847 his wife died, leaving four children, two of whom, viz., John H., ex-sheriff of Sullivan county, and Celinda A. Wilcox, of Albany, Bradford County, are living. Mr. Lawrence, in 1847, was elected on the Democratic ticket one of the county commissioners for Sullivan county. He married for his second wife Mrs. Ann Gage, of Canton, Bradford County, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Manley. The fruit of this marriage was two children. He removed to Canton in 1854, and soon after bought his father-in-law's farm, where he now resides.

Since his residence in Canton he has held the office of road commissioner for two terms, giving general satisfaction. He united with the Presbyterian church at East Canton in 1858, of which he has been an active and prominent member to the present time, having been a ruling elder for thirteen years. Formerly a Democrat, he became a member of the Republican party at its formation, and has been an active and earnest supporter of its principles. His life has been marked with a strict observance and practice of temperate and industrious habits, which have been instrumental in making him enjoy good health at the ripe old age of seventy-three years. His son, William T., is living with him, and has charge of the farm. He was born in February, 1854, and was married in 1874, to Miss Julia A. Spaulding, daughter of A. D. Spaulding, of Canton.

WILLIAM H. BATES.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Ira, Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 18, 1821, and is the eldest son of John and Phœbe [*née* Davis] Bates, who emigrated to Catherine, N. Y., near the head of Seneca lake, when Mr. Bates was one year old, and eight years after moved to Canton, Bradford Co., Pa., and located on a small farm near the eastern limits of the township. His father, who was a millwright by trade, died at the age of seventy-four years; his mother at the age of seventy-two

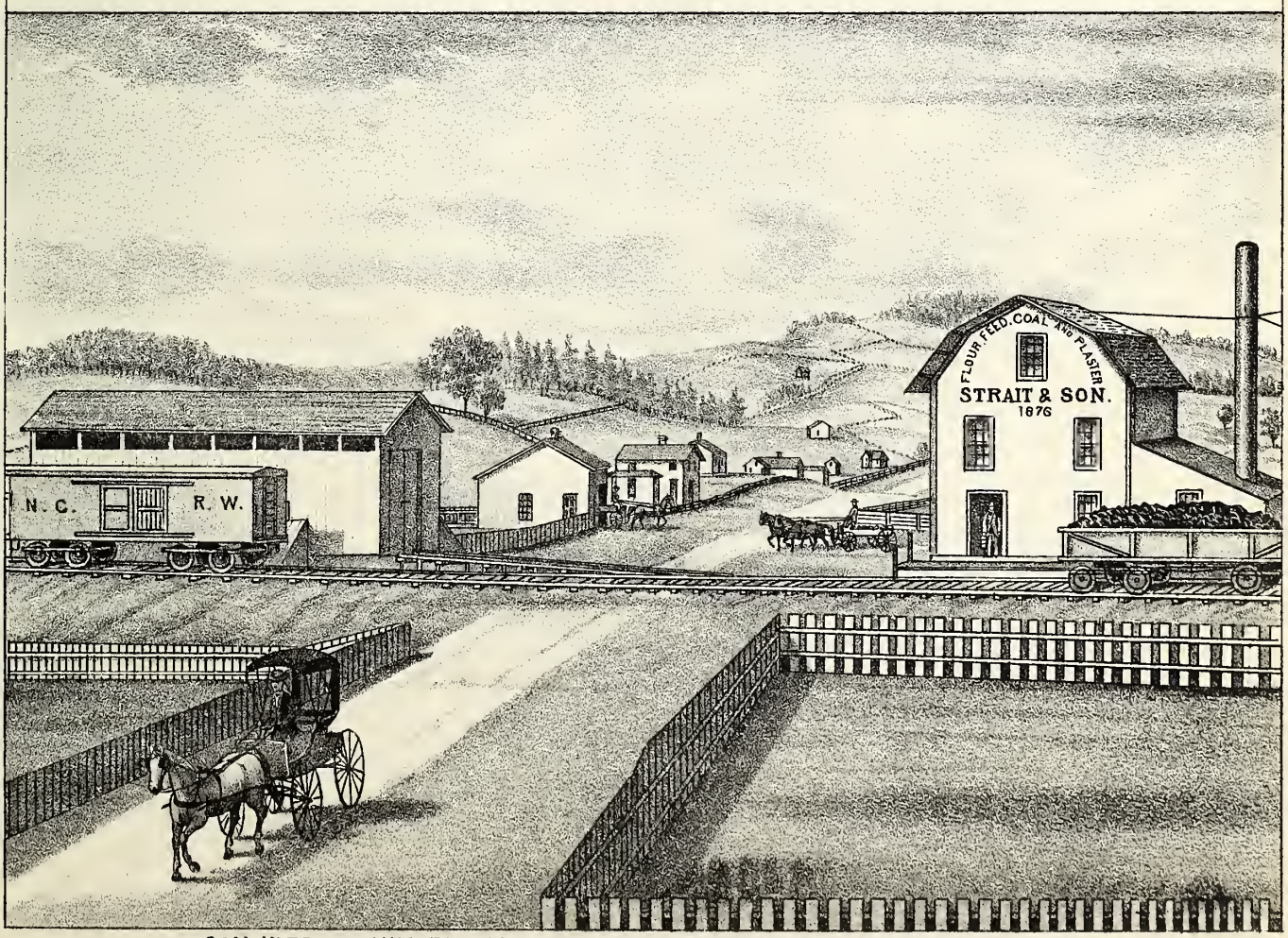


Samuel Strait

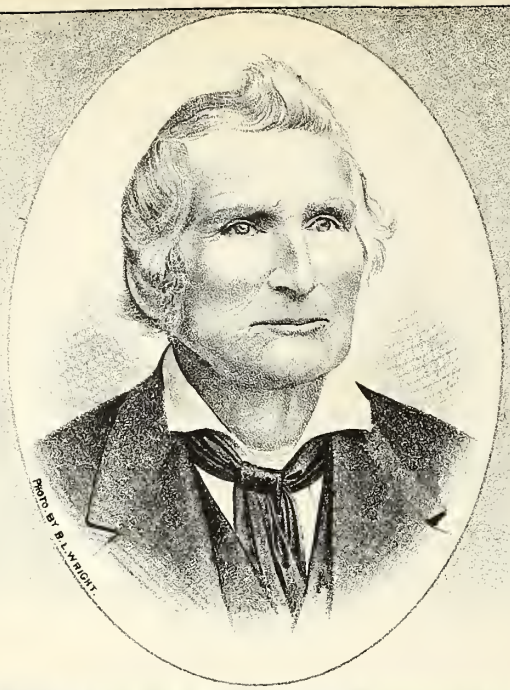
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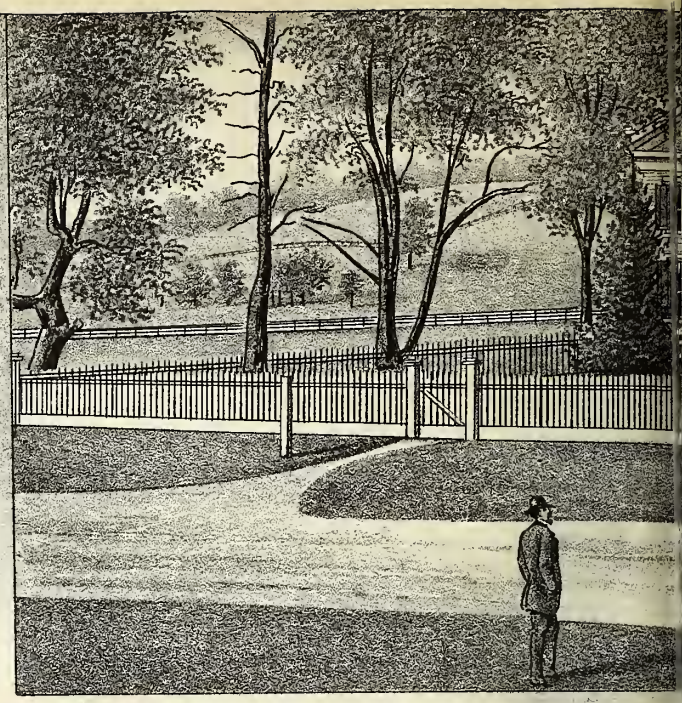
S. S. Strait



COAL YARD AND MILL PROPERTY OF S.S. STRAIT & SON, CANTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.



CAPT C.S. SELLARD.

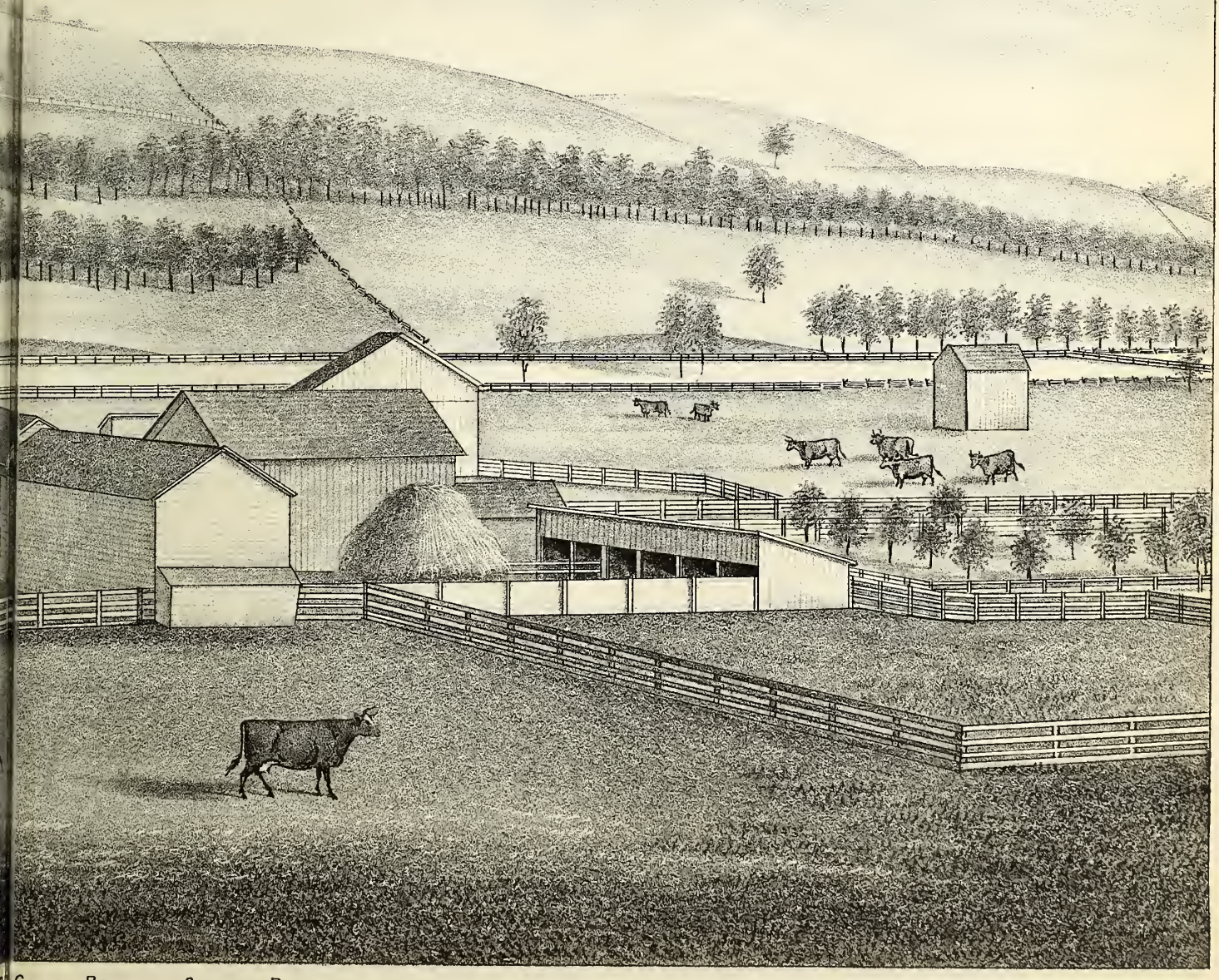


RESIDENCE & FARM OF CAPT C.S.SELLARD

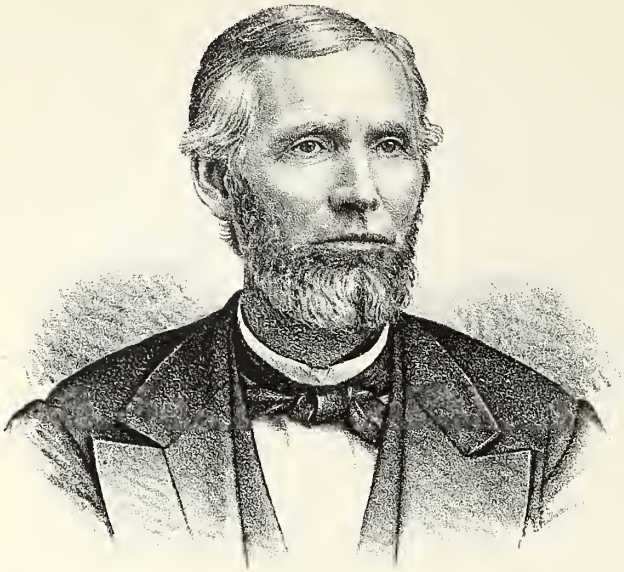




MRS. C. S. SELLARD.



CANTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



Geo. W. Griffin

PHOTOS. BY B. L. WRIGHT.



MRS. GEO. W. GRIFFIN.

FARM RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. GRIFFIN, CANTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

years. Mr. Bates, at the age of twenty, Nov. 18, 1868, was married to Miss Vesta Bailey, a daughter of Julius Bailey, of Granville. He purchased immediately a small farm of thirty acres of John H. Ayres, whose confidence in him was so great that he trusted him to the entire amount. He took a contract for chopping ten acres of fallow of Nelson Reynolds, the proceeds of which he paid to Mr. Ayres. He sold his thirty-aere farm, and bought fifty acres where he now resides. He has, by subsequent purchases, increased it to one hundred and thirty acres. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have had seven children, of whom John P., Luman A., Hymen W., and Emmet W. Bates are still living. Mr. Bates is a Republican of the liberal school. He believes in putting the best men in office, whether belonging to the Democratic or Republican party. He is strictly temperate in all his habits, and upright in all of his dealings with men. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Canton for twenty years, striving in every way to improve the moral tone of the community in which he resides.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Washington, Mass., Feb. 15, 1809. He is a son of Thomas and Rebecca Williams. In the year 1819 his parents emi-



THOMAS WILLIAMS.

grated to this county. They were subject to all the privations of frontier life, but by remarkable energy they soon had a beautiful little home. "And, lo! the desert smiled." Of course the limited educational advantages of those days debarred young Thomas from obtaining such an education as he wished, but he nevertheless succeeded, by self-improvement, in obtaining a good common-school education. His character grew up and developed under the genial influences of pious teachings, and the strong, chaste hand of frontier life. He lived with his parents till twenty-two years of age, working partly for his father and partly for neighbors. Oct. 21, 1830, he married Amy Bagley. By her he had one son, who lived to the age of twenty-nine. His first purchase of land was in 1829, consisting of fifty-five acres, nine acres of which he had cleared and paid for with his own hands at the time of his marriage.

This purchase was situated about one mile south of his present residence, on what was then known as the American Bank land, for which he paid three dollars per acre. Mr. Williams has from time to time added to this purchase. He has cleared more land than any other man in Bradford County. He married for his second wife Miss Susan Andrus, Jan. 8, 1835. The fruit of this happy union was the birth of four children, viz., Amy, George, Lydia, and Horace, only two of whom—George and Horace—are now living. He has been a life-long, consistent Democrat, is an earnest friend of education, and has closely identified himself with the spirit of modern progress. Mr. Williams has been a first-class hunter; his early life is filled with incidents of hair-breadth escapes from wild animals which infested the forests. He is at present a hale, hearty man of sixty-nine years of age, and will probably live for many years to come to enjoy the blessings of a well-spent life.

GEORGE W. GRIFFIN

was born in Canton, Pa., Oct. 3, 1820. His father, Samuel Griffin, was a native of the State of Connecticut, but of Welsh descent. He came to this county and located on a piece of land on Sugar creek, near West Burlington, in 1798. The following year he returned to Connecticut, and removed his family to Canton, taking up a tract of land containing two hundred and fifty acres, situated about one mile east of the present village of Canton. It embraces the farm now owned by George Goff, together with lands lying east and south of it. Mr. Griffin was a prominent man among the first settlers in this locality. In 1803 he received from Gov. Thomas M'Kean a commission appointing him lieutenant of militia, and in 1805 a second commission from the same source conferred upon him the rank of captain. He served his country with credit to himself in the War of 1812. He was the father of eleven children (six boys and five girls), ten of whom lived to be over fifty years of age.

George W. Griffin, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of this family. His boyhood days, up to the age of nineteen, were spent on the homestead farm, where he had plenty of hard work, and but little opportunity to obtain an education. But possessing much natural strength and vigor of mind, as well as physical strength, he was not slow to avail himself of the means within his reach to obtain a practical knowledge of men and things which should fit him for the after-duties of life. When about nineteen years of age, he left the farm to learn the trade of a blacksmith at the village shop near by. Soon after the close of his apprenticeship he engaged as partner with an older brother in the shop where he learned his trade, and for years after worked very hard and gave close attention to business.

July 11, 1844, he married Miss Mary Owen, daughter of Thomas Owen, a lady highly esteemed, and who has proved a worthy companion. Early in life Mr. Griffin united with the "Church of Christ" in Canton, and has ever since continued a faithful and honored member. He assisted in organizing the first Union Sunday-school in Canton, and has been for thirty years an active laborer in the work, most of the time officiating as superintendent. The temperance cause has ever had in Mr. Griffin one of its most faithful supporters and uncompromising advocates, he having been connected with all the temperance organizations which have existed in Canton since 1840. He has always manifested a deep interest in the public schools, which is shown by the fact that in the township and borough of Canton he has served as school director for nearly thirty years. In 1849 he was elected justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of that office during the term for which he was elected in such a manner as to merit and secure to him the approbation of the public. He was offered, but declined, a re-election.

A few years since, his health having become somewhat impaired by reason of the hard work incident to his trade, he removed with his family to the fine farm which he had purchased, on the southern border of Canton borough, and has ever since devoted his attention mainly to farming. Modest, and often manifesting extreme diffidence when called out before a public audience, Mr. Griffin may be said to lack some of those qualifications which would be necessary in order to make him a successful public speaker, yet among those who have been intimately connected with the material, moral, and religious interests of Canton, few persons have made a record which entitles them to a more honorable position or to a greater degree of public confidence and esteem.

COLUMBIA.

THE geographical position of the township of Columbia is between the townships of Wells and South Creek on the north, Springfield on the east, Troy and Armenia on the south, and Tioga county on the west.

The township is watered by the various branches and confluents of the Sugar creek, as well as by the main creek, for a short distance; the principal streams besides the latter being Mill, Wolf, South, and Spring creeks.

The surface along the Northern Central railroad, which passes north through the extreme eastern portion of the township, is mountainous, and is somewhat so in the southwestern corner of the township. Its general surface corresponds to that of the towns in its immediate vicinity, being high and broken, but the town possesses a fruitful soil, and is well adapted for grazing and dairying.

SETTLEMENT.

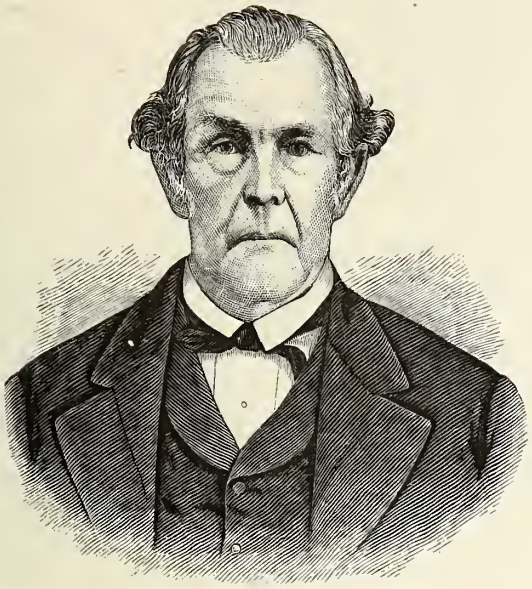
Judge Darius Bullock, in the Athens *Gleaner* of June 29, 1871, gives the following facts concerning the early settlement of Columbia.

John and Nathaniel Ballard, twin brothers and sons of Joseph Ballard, from Framingham, Massachusetts, made the first clearing in the township in 1795, by chopping four acres on the farm in Sylvania borough now owned by James Nash, but soon after sold their interest in the improvement so made for "five dollars and a hog." In 1798,* Nathaniel Morgan emigrated from Connecticut, and located at what is known now as Austinville, and began a clearing on the farm now owned by his grandson, John Morgan. He had previously bought the Connecticut title to 17,000 acres of land extending eastward through "Cabot Hollow,"† and into the present township of Springfield, the title to which, like other Connecticut titles, proved worthless. He raised a few

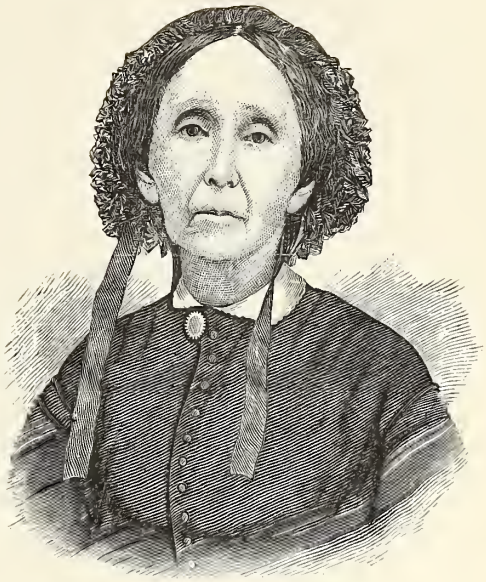
* Other authorities say 1799.

† On the application of Elisha Hyde, Esq., and Capt. Elisha Traey, of Norwich, Conn., there was granted by John Franklin and John Jenkins, commissioners of the Susquehanna company (granted Dec. 25, 1794), the town of Cabot, on Sugar creek, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the northeast of Columbia, thence south 25° west on the west line of Columbia five miles, thence west on the line of King-street four miles, thence north so far as to include twenty-five square miles. In 1795 is a note, saying, "The town of Cabot not being settled, is forfeited to other proprietors who will settle the same." In 1799 is a record of rights covering 15,500 acres, formerly entered in Granby, were withdrawn and entered in Cabot, by Nathaniel Morgan.

The township was so named to retain the name of another township of the Susquehanna company, a part of which is included in the lines of present Columbia. The old township was granted in the usual form March 15, 1795, to Elisha Satterlee, Ira Stevens, and Chester Bingham, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple-tree in the southeast corner of the township, thence north 25° east five miles, north 65° west five miles, south 25° west five miles, south 65° east five miles, containing twenty. In a map, the date of which is not given, one-half of the township was divided into fifty-three parts, which were distributed among the following proprietors, which are named in the order of the lots, except otherwise indicated, to wit: John Jenkins (1, 25), Wilkes Durke, Noah Murray, Stephen Fuller, John Fuller, John McKinstry (6, 39), Elisha Satterlee, Reuben Fuller, Walter Walters, Jr., Adriel Simons, Stephen Bidlack, Lemuel Gaylord, Ira Stevens, Benjamin Clark, John Franklin (15, 48), Samuel Southard, Ebenezer Fellows, John Hutchinson (18, 24), Chester Bingham (19, 49), Betsey Mathewson, William Sloeum, Michael Bohonnom, Benjamin Corey, Zephon Flower, Bazaleel Seeley, Josiah Kellogg, Joseph Spalding, Jeremiah Herrington, William Ransom, Isaac Allen, Abiel Fry, William Parks, John Shepard (38, 53), Solomon Tracy, Benediet Satterlee, James Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw, Samuel Hepburn, Daniel Satterlee, Mott and Traey, Sally Bidlaek, Isaac Luee, public lots (32, 42, 43).



JOEL STEVENS.



MRS. JOEL STEVENS.

JOEL STEVENS.

Joel Stevens was born in Speneer, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1801. He was the seventh ehild in the family of Joel and Lydia Stevens, which consisted of eleven children. The elder Stevens was a farmer and mechanic, and in 1808 came from Connecticut and settled in East Troy, where he purchased a farm, and where he lived until his death, which oecurred in 1814.

By his father's death young Joel was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and for twelve years worked as a farm-hand, eontributing his earnings for the support of the family. In 1826 he purchased sixty-five acres of new land, now owned by a Mr. Hicox, and in September of the same year he was married to Miss Caliste, daughter of Nathaniel and Susannah (Dobbins) Ballard. Mr. Ballard was among the early settlers of the township of Burlington. He was an estimable man, highly esteemed by all who knew him for his moral worth and sterling qualities as a citizen; he was a farmer, and also an itinerant Methodist exhorter.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Burlington in 1807. In 1834, Mr. Stevens moved to Columbia and purehased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, whieh was a portion of the "Russell and Boone tract." The following spring a man by the name of James Ford, in whom the title was vested, came on and served a writ of ejeetment upon all the settlers on this tract, and they were finally obliged to repurchase This unexpected difficulty, in connection with the trials and privations incident to these times, made their lot a hard one indeed; but industry and frugality seldom go unrewarded, and Mr. Stevens, with the assistance of his worthy helpmeet, overcame all obstacles, and added to his first purchase twenty-five acres, making a fine farm of two hundred acres. Mr. Stevens has been largely identified with the best interests of his town, and has filled all the offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, excepting that of justice of the peace. He is ranked among the successful farmers and prominent citizens of Columbia, and as a reward of his industry is now enjoying a well-earned competency. Both he and Mrs. Stevens are zealous and consistent members of the Methodist church, and are exemplars of long lives well spent.

potatoes, which he buried, sowed a piece of wheat, and went back for his family, with whom he returned in the following spring, and also accompanied by David Watkins, Oliver Canfield, Joseph Batterson, Jeremiah Chapman, Aaron Bennett, and Samuel Lamphere, whom he indueed to come with him by giving them each a deed of fifty acres. It is believed that these were the first *permanent* settlers. Phineas C. Morgan, the only surviving child of Nathaniel Morgan, is the last survivor of the immigrants who came with his father. The latter died in 1804 or 1805.

About the year 1800, Solomon Soper came in from Vermont permanently to reside, and also William Rose. Dr. Tracy is authority for the statement that a man named Doty, the same year that the Ballards made their clearing (1795), built a cabin on the Scouton farm.

James Morgan was a boy of ten years of age when he came in 1800, with his father, Nathaniel Morgan, from Reading, Conn., where he (James) was born. He died Aug. 20, 1867, aged seventy-eight years, in Austinville. In 1809 he married Margaret McClelland, with whom he lived fifty-four years, she dying Sept. 8, 1863. They reared eleven children, seven of whom survived the father. Mrs. Morgan's father, John McClelland,* was a native of Ireland. He wished to marry a lady who his father deemed beneath his son's social position, and to accomplish their union both came to America. She landed in Philadelphia, and he in New York, and never met again, or saw each other after leaving their native land.

Phineas Chapman Morgan and a daughter, Nancy, who afterwards married Amos Satterlee, were, with James Morgan, the only children of Nathaniel Morgan. The daughter went to Ohio after her marriage, and died there.

The Bingham heirs received the Pennsylvania title over Mr. Morgan's Connecticut claim, and after some years' litigation the Pennsylvania title was confirmed, and a compromise effected whereby 500 acres were surveyed to Morgan, for which he paid one bushel of wheat per acre, which amount of land was eventually divided between Mr. Morgan's two sons, James and Phineas C. On this farm the Austinville iron ore was taken.

David Watkins located the farm owned afterwards by his son Mial. His daughter Laura is the widow of Miles P. Slade. Mr. Watkins died in 1862, aged eighty-four years, in Austinville. Aaron Bennett lived a short distance below Mr. Morgan's claim, afterwards occupied by James Morgan, and Oliver Canfield just below Mr. Bennett. Mr. Lamphere settled on the place afterwards sold by him to John Besley, and on which the latter resided.

In 1801, Elnathan Goodrich came with his family into the township, from Delaware county, N. Y. His youngest child, then a babe, born in August of the same year, was Elisha S. Goodrich, who afterwards became prominently known throughout the State, both as an editor and public official of the county and State. His son, E. O'Meara Goodrich, also prominently known in the same line as his father, was born in Columbia, about 1824, and is now surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

Charles Keyes was an early settler, and is said by Judge Bullock to have first come to the town soon after the Ballards' first clearing.

About 1802–3 the Buckley family came into the town.

In 1804, David Palmer came from Burlington, and settled on the Scouton farm, purchasing the same of Ebenezer Baldwin, who had bought it of Doty. When Palmer moved into the house it had been for some time unoccupied, and the brambles had grown up through the cracks in the basswood floor as high as the beams overhead, and were obliged to be cut out before the goods could be stored. About this time, or within a year or two afterwards, Abraham Weast made a possession on Willard Mosher's farm, but before 1807 he sold out to a Mr. Sprague.

In 1807, Calvin Tinkham came from Hampshire Co., Mass., and Charles Keyes from Burlington. Mr. Keyes was a hatter, and followed the business here some years. He died in the winter of 1856.

In 1808 the Havens family settled on a hill half a mile north of Austinville. They were a numerous family, and Carter Havens was the father of twenty-two children.

John Bixby, also, came in 1808. He cleared up the farm on which he ever afterwards resided. After he had built a house and moved into it, he commenced chopping a fallow; one tree, standing near the house, fell contrary to his intentions, and, striking the roof, broke in the gable and a portion of the rafters. He died in October, 1866, lacking but about four months of ninety years of age.

Nathaniel Merritt came from Vermont in September, 1807, and settled on James McKean's farm. He had five sons, one of whom, Curtis Merritt, resides in Sylvania. At this date (1807) there was not a house between Springfield Centre and Bentley's Creek, and nothing but a bridle-path to travel in. When Mr. Merritt came in, Samuel Baldwin lived on the Smead farm, and Ephraim Cleveland on John Calkins' farm.

In 1808, Deacon Asa Howe took up a farm near Helen Budd's, and gave the locality the name of Howe Hollow thereby. Comfort Peters settled on the Pettibone farm the same year, and Sheldon Gibbs came in 1809 to the same neighborhood. Both of these men were basket-makers, and peddled their wares through the country roundabout, even as far away as Owego. For this reason the road on which they lived was called Basket street, and still retains its early cognomen, and is the road leading from C. H. Ballard's to Austinville.

Phineas Jones came in about the year 1808. He was a brother of Mrs. Comfort Peters, and came from the same locality. He removed in 1818 into central New York.

Rev. Joseph Beeman, a Baptist clergyman, and Deacon David R. Haswell came together from Vermont in 1807–8, and settled near each other on the northern border of the town, and died on their farms.

John Peter Gernert, William Furman, Reuben Nash,† and Jacob Miller, the latter a Revolutionary soldier, were among the earlier settlers of the township; but the dates given by different authorities of the time they settled are so conflicting it is impossible to venture an exact statement.

* His son, Hieronymus, was killed in the war of 1812.

† Deeds show Phineas Nash, of Plymouth, sells to David Ayres No. 22 of Plymouth, May 10, 1798, and No. 38, April 13, 1803.

The dates range from 1808 to 1817. Mr. Furman was from Delaware Co., N. Y., and was the first of his family to settle in Columbia. He lived at the cross-roads, and was a justice of the peace. Peter and John were his children, and John, the elder, lived near Austinville. Mr. Furman's brother, Paul Furman, lived on the creek. John Peter Gernert was a German, and died in the early days of the settlement. He lived near Mr. Besley's place.

John Lilly was of English parentage, but born in Hillsborough, Ireland, in 1781. He was impressed into the military service and sent to Canada, where he deserted and came to Ogdensburg, N. Y., thence to Vermont, where he married Nancy Smith. From Vermont he came to Troy, Bradford County, and stopped for a time at Long's Mills, and then moved up towards Sylvania, to which place he came in or about 1808–9. He bought the Sheldon Gibbs farm.

Michael Wolf came from Delaware Co., N. Y., *via* Athens, in 1811. He married Betsey Furman.

Oliver Besley, a French Huguenot, in 1812, with "labors abundant and trials oft," brought a lumber-wagon through from South Creek to Columbia Cross-Roads.

George Moore was born at Columbia Cross-Roads in 1810, and married Sallie Gernert. About this time, or earlier a year or two, a blacksmith named Sherman lived where Jacob Fries now lives, and a man named Robbins lived where Mrs. Besley resides.

John McClelland, commonly called Esquire McClelland, must have come to the county at least before 1809, as his daughter Margaret was married that year to James Morgan. He probably came in 1807–8. He was an Irishman.

Asa Bullock came to the town in 1817, and died Jan. 1, 1831, on his farm. He was a native of Bristol Co., Mass. He was a brother of Judge Darius Bullock.

Joseph Gladding came the same year, from Barrington, R. I., in December, being thirty days on the road. He came with his wife's brother, Vial Allen Bullock, a son of Asa Bullock, before named, in the spring before. Dr. Darius Bullock came before this time to the county, locating in Smithfield.

Thomas Monroe, Harry Harris, and Levi Cornell came soon after 1817.

Peleg Peckham came from Rehoboth, Mass., and settled in Columbia in 1818. His first location was on a part of the farm now owned by Mr. Gladding. He was a carpenter, and built some of the best houses of his time. He was brother to Kingsley Peckham, and married a sister of Mrs. Joseph Gladding.

Kingsley Peckham bought the Merritt location.

John Calkins came to Columbia in 1817, from Burlington, exchanging his possession there with Samuel Lamphere for his in Columbia. Mr. Calkins was born in 1790, and came with his father, Moses Calkins, from Duanesburg, Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Sugar Creek in 1794, his father having preceded the family the year before, and prepared a home for them.

FIRSTLINGS.

The first house built in the township was the log cabin of Doty, erected in 1795. The next ones were the cabins of the six families who came in the year 1799, or 1800, as it is variously given, viz., Nathaniel Morgan, Aaron Bennett, David Watkins, Joseph Batterson, Oliver Canfield, and Samuel Lamphere. These men were rich in energy and perseverance, though poor in worldly goods. David Watkins said when he arrived he had of worldly possessions nothing save his wife, and ox-team, and seven dollars and a half in cash. The pioneers soon, however, had each a cabin with a bark roof, the more luxurious ones having a floor of basswood puncheons (rifted logs hewed smooth); for others, mother earth furnished their floor, uncarpeted. The windows were for a time unglazed, and when they could afford such a luxury, they paid twenty-five cents per pane, seven by nine inches, for it at Tioga Point. The doors were made of split basswood, set on end, and held in place by a cross-bar, secured by wooden hooks driven into the logs. Nails there were none, save such as the blacksmith forged for them out of wrought iron, and wooden pins served the purpose. Huge wooden fire-places were built into one end of the cabins, outside of the wall usually, and whatever else was lacking, fuel was plenty. The back-log, from three to six feet long and from one to two feet in diameter, formed a substantial foundation to receive another log of about half its size. Two other logs of smaller dimensions, properly placed, served as fire-dogs, upon which the forestick rested; then the split wood was artistically worked in and about the foundation thus laid, and a crackling, roaring flame was soon ascending the broad-throated chimney, built, sometimes, of round sticks plastered with mud, and the bright glare of the burning wood diffused light and warmth throughout the small apartment, provided the same was well chinked up with mud between joints. A cord of good wood would not last long in cold weather in such a fire.

At Tioga Point, twenty-one miles distant, were the nearest neighbors, with one exception, to these pioneers. There, too, they did their trading, paying seventy-five cents, or a bushel of wheat, for a yard of factory cloth or calico.

The nearest neighbor, the exception noted above, was Reuben Mitchell, who had moved up a little east of Smithfield Centre. He had a grindstone, and the new-comers had none; therefore they went to neighbor Mitchell's, twelve miles away, to grind their axes, which saved a journey "clean down to the P'int."

Their milling was done at Wilkes-Barre, involving a journey of two men a week or more. The grist was carried to the river by horseback, a load being made up by the neighbors for a canoe, which would float down, but must be poled back. Pounded corn samp was the diet till the grist got home, the women doing the pounding with a pioneer mill,—mortar and pestle.

For hay, the cattle browsed the twigs and buds of the trees, which were felled for the purpose. The snow was frequently so deep that tracks would need to be shoveled out for them to reach the tops.

The first framed house built in the town was erected in 1808, by Charles Keyes, near Harry Smith's.

The first white child born in the town was Laura, a daughter of David Watkins, who was ushered into this busy world, according to her own statement, in August, 1800. She was cradled in a sap-trough, on the farm

owned subsequently by her brother Mial. She subsequently married Miles P. Slade, and is still living.

The first male child born in the town was Herman Soper, a son of Solomon Soper, who was but a little way behind his pioneer sister, Mrs. Slade, he putting in an appearance in September following.

The first death that occurred in the township is agreed to have been that of a young child, who was, as one authority says, "scalded to death," July 4, 1810. Dr. Tracy says it was before 1810, and Mrs. Slade says it was the first death, but gives no date. However, she places the death of Nathaniel Morgan in 1804 or 1805. There is a discrepancy also as to the name of the child, one authority assigning it to Capt. Calkins and another to Esquire ———. A Mr. Wright is also said to have been the first adult who died in the town. With the Morgan family came also the grandmother of the children, "a very old woman," who died in 1810–12.

The first distillery in the town was built by Sheldon Gibbs, where Dummer Lilley now resides.

The first road cut into the town was that one "blazed" through to Sheshequin by the first pioneer settlers, after they had built their cabins, as they returned to their families at the place named, where they had been left.

The first post-office was called Sylvania, and subsequently gave its name to the borough. It was established in 1818, previous to which time Athens was the nearest point of postal communication with the outside world. Reuben Nash was the first postmaster. There are now five post-offices in the township.

The first store was kept by David Watson. It was a mere groecry, its principal stock in trade being tobacco and whisky.

The first school-house built in the settlement was erected by Moses Taylor, on the farm now occupied by Alanson Taylor, in the town of Smithfield, to which Columbia belonged until 1814.

The first religious society in the settlement was one formed about 1800, by Rev. Daniel Thatcher, in Wells township (now), as a branch of the Presbyterian church at Elmira, organized by him in 1795. Later, Mrs. Haswell, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Hyde, the former a Congregationalist and the others Presbyterians, formed a praying-band; others soon joined, and prayer-meetings were instituted. The Baptist clergymen Bacon and Beebe visited the settlements, and in 1819 the Rev. Benjamin Oviatt came, and preached three years in the neighborhood, holding meetings in the school-house near Mr. Corey's, which was soon called "Baptist Hill," and in Samuel Edsall's barn.

Samuel Ingalls was the first Methodist in this part of the country, and fitted up a shed for meeting, where David Fries now resides. Mr. Bird was one of the first preachers of that denomination here.

Dr. Tracy says Elder Rich was the first preacher in the township, and was succeeded by Elder Simeon Powers. Subsequently, Elder Rich, a son of the first Elder Rich, was an itinerant in several of the towns west of the Susquehanna, and, being minus one limb, always sat down when he delivered his sermons.

The detailed history of the various church organizations of the township will be found elsewhere, in the general history of the county.

The first saw-mill built in the town was put up, in 1806, by Samuel Hurlburt and Murray Ballard, where Waldo's mill now stands.

The first grist-mill built in the settlement was a little log affair, put up by a Mr. Rowley, near the site of Long's mills, which was formerly included within the township lines.

INCIDENTS.

In the year 1795, when the Ballard boys, then eighteen years old, came into Columbia to make their clearing, they carried nothing with them but their knapsacks, filled with pork and johnny-cake, and their axes. They followed the creek to avoid losing their way, as no white man had ever gone that way before, and no track was visible, or blazed tree to mark the way. When they arrived at the present site of Long's mills, two panthers sprang from their coverts across their way, and seemed disposed to dispute the farther progress of the young pioneers. The beasts were not easily scared, and the "grass policy" only made them show their fangs the more fiercely. At last, armed each with a heavy club, the boys made a dash upon the long-tailed cats, and a few blows well delivered soon put them to flight. Before arriving at their point of destination, a pack of bears attempted to oppose the advance, and being treated to a like onslaught, retreated and left the field to the victors. After a week's labor, the provisions gave out, and they returned to Burlington for fresh supplies; and on their return to their clearing, the next week, they brought their rifles along.

These boys, after selling out their improvement, located in Burlington, and found one day they were trespassing on a former possession, whose occupants stoutly resisted the encroachment on their claim. A den of rattlesnakes occupied a portion of their claim, and it is said the boys killed *seventy-two* of the reptiles in one day, while "logging" an acre of land,—and it probably was not much of a day for snakes, either.

When the first permanent settlers came into the township in 1799–1800, they found the door of Morgan's cabin, built the year before, standing ajar, and the skeleton of a deer hanging from one of the beams. Some hunter had killed the animal and hung it up there, and the wild beasts scenting it, had pushed open the door, and picked the flesh clean from the bones.

David Watkins frequently carried a bag of wheat on his back to the mill in the Sheshequin, bringing the flour home in the same way, in default of having a horse to do the porterage. Mrs. Slade says her mother's only fare on the day of her (Mrs. Slade's) birth, was boiled wheat, the father going to mill with a bushel of wheat, as above described, soon after his little daughter made her *début* on the stage of action. Boiled wheat nowadays is somewhat prized as a delicacy.

Abraham Weast, one of the pioneers before 1807, was a celebrated hunter and wood-chopper, but, notwithstanding his skill in wooderaft, he once lost his way in attempting to go to Mill creek, and wandered in the woods for three days. Being without his gun he could kill no game, and became

nearly famished. Towards night of the third day he came to a turnip-patch, and began an attack on those esculents to appease his hunger, when he was discovered by the owner of the vegetables, who took him to his cabin, and by a judicious feeding on venison soup, etc., restored his strength.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The first township organized, which included the present township of Columbia, was called Cabot, by Nathaniel Morgan, who bought the territory included in its limits of the Connecticut company. He surveyed the township to include the 16,000 acres he bought, beginning at the southeast corner of the township, on the top of the hill south of Mial Watkins' house. From this point two parties of surveyors ran the lines, one going north and the other west. The two parties met on Pickle hill, the northwest corner of the township. From the name then given comes "Cabot Hollow," since called Morgan's Hollow, and still later as now known, Austinville. Subsequently the town was included in one called Ulster, from which Smithfield was taken before the organization of Bradford County; Columbia being given a separate organization from Smithfield in 1814. The name of Cabot was changed to Columbia before it was separated from Smithfield.

SYLVANIA BOROUGH

is situated in the southern part of the township, and is the old village of "Columbia Flats." It was incorporated as a borough May 4, 1853, and has an area of about 500 acres. The confluent head-waters from the north and south and west unite in the borough and form Sugar creek, which thence passes out of the borough eastward. The village contains two churches,—one Union and one Presbyterian,—one school-house, one hotel, a post-office, steam saw-mill, a store, grocery, and about forty dwellings. It is at the head of a beautiful valley hemmed in on three sides by high hills.

AUSTINVILLE

is a village of about the same extent as Sylvania, and is situated in the western-central part of the township, in a narrow valley, on the north branch of the Sugar creek. It was named in honor of a young man named Augustus Austin, who, about 1857, moved into the place, at that time called Morgan Hollow, and who displayed great energy and enterprise in building up the place. Iron mines formerly worked here are not at present in operation. The village contains a Baptist church, a school-house, hotel, post-office, two general stores, a hardware- and a drug-store, and a steam saw-mill.

COLUMBIA CROSS-ROADS

is a station on the Pennsylvania Northern Central railroad, and is situated in the southeastern part of the town. It contains a church, school-house, store, and post-office, and a few dwellings. It is beautifully located in a valley of the north branch of the Sugar creek.

SNEDEKERVILLE

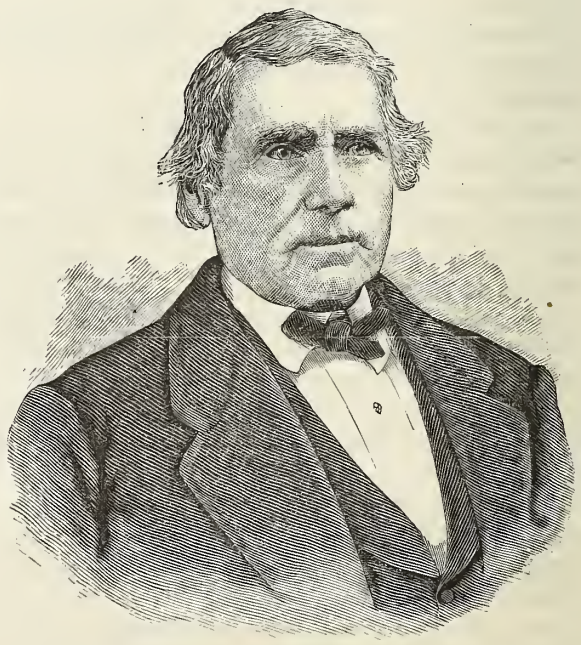
is also a station on the Pennsylvania Northern Central railroad, and is situated in the extreme northeastern part of the town. It was named in honor of Mr. W. H. Snedeker, and has a saw-mill, post-office, school-house, and a few dwellings and a general store.

POPULATION.

The town of Columbia possessed in 1850 a population of 1383 souls. In 1860 the number increased to 1488, Sylvania having 215. In 1870 the town had 1521, including Sylvania, which had 212. 42 were foreign born and 16 were colored.

SCHOOLS.

The township is divided into 14 school districts, wholly lying within the town, and two joint districts with Wells and Troy. During the school year ending June 1, 1877, schools were taught in all of the districts an average of six months each, Sylvania having seven months' school. 4 male and 11 female teachers were employed, and received salaries therefor averaging $24 per month for the gentlemen, and $20.60 for the ladies. 179 boys and 157 girls attended the school, the average attendance for the whole period of the schools being 216. Seven mills on the dollar of valuation were raised for school purposes on the property in the town, producing $1621.50. $385.35 were received from the State; the total receipts from all sources being $2517.18. Teachers' wages were $1448; the total expenditures being $2071.56.



PELEG PECK.

[See biography, with the portrait and biography of Peleg Peck, Jr.]



HEZEKIAH PECK.



PELEG PECK, JR.

PELEG PECK.*

The subject of this sketch was born in Warren, R. I., December, 1798. He is a son of Hezekiah and Abigail Peck. His ancestry belonged to the old English gentry. Joseph Peck, the founder of the Peck family in America, emigrated from Ipswich, England, in the ship "Diligent," in the year 1638, and settled in Hingham, Norfolk Co., R. I. The papers in the town clerk's office at Hingham record his arrival in the following manner: "Joseph Peck, with three sons, one daughter, two men-servants, and two maid-servants, came from Old Hingham and settled in New Hingham."

Mr. Peck's early educational advantages were quite limited, owing to the newness of the country and the absence of those institutions which are the outgrowth of a more settled and civilized condition of life. He, however, made excellent improvement of the limited advantages which a common district school afforded. Under the fostering hand of puritanic influences, he developed into an industrious young man. At the age of twenty-one he turned his gaze to the far west, which in those days meant Pennsylvania, just as much as Colorado does to-day. After much hardship he reached Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., where he at once, with youthful ardor and industry, engaged in the farming and lumbering interests.

He was united in marriage, Nov. 3, 1821, to Miss Lydia C., a daughter of Daniel and Lydia Hunter, of Bristol, R. I. The fruits of this happy union were the birth of eleven children, most of whom are now living. Peleg, Jr., and Hezekiah Peck were born in Smithfield, respectively, July 2, 1831, and Nov. 26, 1826. In 1856 they purchased their father's interest in the lumbering business. They are at present extensive dealers and manufacturers of lumber. Their mills have a capacity of one and a half million feet per year. They are both enterprising business men, and have largely identified themselves with the political and educational interests of their town and county. Mr. Peck in the year 1840 removed to Sylvania borough. He held the office of justice of the peace ten years, discharging the duties of his office with great fidelity, and giving excellent satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen. He was an earnest and zealous member of the Disciple church. He was always favorable to the advancement of school and church interests, believing them to be vital factors in the progress of civilization.

Mr. Peck died in the month of February, 1875, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, having closely identified himself with the growth and development of Bradford County for upwards of fifty-four years. His death was regretted by all with whom he had come in contact during his long and busy life.

* See portrait of Peleg Peck on preceding page.



J. E. SPALDING.



JOSEPH L. JOHNSON.



MRS. JOSEPH L. JOHNSON.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD.)

FRANKLIN.

Geographically, the township of Franklin is situated between West Burlington and Burlington on the north, Monroe on the east, Barelay on the south, and Le Roy on the west.

It is separated from Barelay (whieh, until 1867, formed a portion of the township) by a high range of hills or mountains, and its general surfaee, exeept along the ereek, is hilly and broken. The soil is produetive, and adapted to the eereals and grasses, and was once most heavily timbered.

The Towanda ereek passes through the township from west to east eentrally, reeeiving several small tributaries, mostly from the north, the most eonsiderable one entering near West Franklin, from the northwest.

The town is a parallelogram, nearly perfect, about three miles north and south, by six miles east and west.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in the present township of Franklin was made in or about 1795–96, by David and Stephen Allen, who built a grist-mill on the Towanda ereek, at what is now known as Franklindale, and the following summer a brother, named Daniel Allen, moved two miles farther up the ereek (to what is now known as West Franklin), where he opened a farm at the lower end of the bottom, whieh was ealled the "windfall." The father of these men was Daniel Allen, who was of English deseent, and born at or near Providenee, R. I., April 25, 1718. He married Sarah Sprague (who was born Nov. 21, 1728), at Smithfield, Sept. 8, 1745. They removed first to Dutehess Co., N. Y., and thenee to Luzerne Co., Pa., before the Revolutionary war, and were there at the time of the Wyoming massaere, and were ineluded in the eapitulation of that place. Isaae Allen, born Dee. 18, 1753, David Sprague Allen, born April 25, 1756, and Stephen Olney Allen, born Sept. 17, 1758, were at the massaere as soldiers, and escaped from the Tories and their Indian allies, through the assistance of a friendly Indian, while the savages were having a grand pow-wow. Men, women, and ehildren went on foot through the wilderness to Dutchess eounty, and after the war the Allens returned to Wyoming.

Daniel Allen, born Oet. 22, 1764, was too young for a soldier. Isaae, David, and Stephen moved to Towanda ereek, in 1794, and built the mill at Franklindale as before stated, being joined by Daniel in 1797.

Isaae Allen married Betsy Miller, David S. Allen married Mary Smith, Stephen O. Allen married Jemima Dodd, and Daniel Allen, Jr., married Anna Dodd. They were all of the regular Baptist denomination in their religious faith.

Daniel Allen, Sr., was buried on Towanda ereek, at West Franklin, in 1802, and his wife in 1812. David S. Allen was also buried there about 1837, and his wife lies beside him. Stephen O. Allen was buried at Wysox, April 17, 1831. Isaae Allen died Jan. 16, 1825, in Champaign Co., Ohio. Daniel Allen, Jr., removed in Oetober, 1824, to Champaign Co., Ohio, thenee, in 1839, to Tazewell Co., Ill., where he died Feb. 14, 1847.

David Allen, after his location at Franklindale, removed to West Franklin, where he built another grist-mill. He had but two ehildren, Nehemiah and Polly. The latter married Daniel Webber, who lived on the other side of the ereek. Both are dead, and of their families not one individual remains. Nehemiah Allen had a son named Nehemiah, also, who married Betsy Smiley, a daughter of John and Susannah (Stone) Smiley. Mrs. Smiley, for her second husband, married the elder Nehemiah Allen, the father of her daughter's husband. The elder Allen died in 1837, aged forty-nine years.

Mrs. Smiley was a daughter of Benjamin Stone, whose wife was Elizabeth, a sister of Nathan* Wilcox. The families were from Salem, Mass. Mr. Stone came to West Franklin in 1800.

Daniel* Wileox settled in Franklin as early as 1798. Mrs. Betsy (Smiley) Allen says that *Nathan* Wilcox came to Franklin before David Allen, and that he sold out his possession to Allen and moved to Le Roy, where he died. Mr. Wileox settled in a plaee whieh has sinee been ealled "Preaeher brook." He was a preaeher for the Methodists.

Elder Thomas Smiley was among the very earliest of the settlers of Franklin, and loeated on the farm oeeupied by Dorson Stone, and owned by Clay Fairehild. The well dug by Mr. Smiley is still in daily use.

John Knapp and the Spaldings were also among the pioneers; also William Damer.

Benjamin Stone was an early and prominent settler in West Franklin in 1799.

In 1805, Samuel Wileox, Absalom and Ezekiel Carr, Widow Lattimore, William Blaneher, Aaron Cook, Daniel Stone, Truman Holeomb, and their families, were living in the town, in addition to those before named.

Subsequently, but yet early, eame Gilbert Gay, Wm. B. Freneh, Allen Roekwell, Nathan Wileox, Major Oliver Williams Dodge (1826), and Burr Ridgway. The latter came into the eounty in 1803, and was the publisher of the first permanently established newspaper in the county, the *Bradford Gazette*. He was a prominent citizen of the eounty, both offieially and as a politician. He died Aug. 19, 1876, aged ninety-seven years.

Mrs. Pladnor settled in the town about 1820, eoming in from Monroe, and locating on the farm next above the

* Supposed to be the same man.

Ridgway place. She died about 1830,* aged one hundred and nine years. Stephen Wilcox was her son.

The Spaldings were three brothers, Horace, William B., and Noah. The two latter bought the mill property of Mr. Allen, at Franklindale, and lived next above Mrs. Pladnor. William B. Spalding was a very energetic man, and did an extensive business, and accumulated at one time a large property, but was unfortunate in business and lost it, and went to Texas, where he died.

There were three of the Lattimeres,—Stephen,† Peter, and a sister Elizabeth, who married David, son of Rev. Thos. Smiley. He moved to Ohio, where he and his wife both died. Stephen and Peter also went to Ohio, as early as 1825, and settled near Columbus.

Alpheus Holcomb came to the township in 1832, and made a clearing of some five or six acres on the farm on which James C. Ridgway now resides. He brought his cattle to his clearing for pasture in its vicinity, but they persisted in returning every opportunity to Le Roy, where Mr. Holcomb formerly lived, and at length he became disgusted with the necessary travel involved in getting them back so frequently, and followed them himself, selling his improvements to Ridgway. He had put up no buildings. Mr. Holcomb bought his right of Deacon William Lewis, a Welshman, who bought of Wm. Means.

Oliver Williams Dodge was born in Connecticut, about six miles from New London, in 1775, and died in 1845. He came to Towanda creek in 1826–27.

Stephen Wilcox lived above Mr. Ridgway, where the Browns now live. He went west after his mother, Mrs. Pladnor, died, which date is given by Mrs. (Lyon) Haynes (born Jan. 4, 1799), as 1826–27.

Franklin was covered by the Susquehanna company's township of Fullersville, granted March 1, 1795, to Capt. Stephen Fuller, of Sheshequin, on account of "his former expenses, services, and loss in supporting and defending the interests of the company," March 1, 1795, by Simon Spalding, John Jenkins, and Elisha Satterlee, commissioners of the company, which is described as lying on the waters of Towanda creek, and containing 22,286 acres, made at the request of Col. John Franklin, Silas Franklin, Alexander Wolcott, William Fellows, Simon Tubbs, Mrs. Sally Bidlack, Josiah Marshall, and others. The period of the settlement of the town, however, was so late, that the worthlessness of the Connecticut title was soon discovered, and the settlers did not suffer much loss therefrom.

The Pennsylvania owners were the Bank of North America, Franklin college, and Washington college.

The township took its name in honor of Col. John Franklin, who had warm friends and enthusiastic friends among the early and prominent settlers of the township.

BURIAL RECORDS OF THE PIONEERS.

In the burial-grounds at Franklindale the following pioneers are buried:

T. H. Lewis, died April 1, 1871, aged 73 years.

Lucy, his wife, died Feb. 3, 1869, aged 63 years.

Delight, wife of Wm. B. Spalding, died May 11, 1844, aged 55 years.

Jacob Myer, died Oct. 9, 1835, aged 55 years.

Evan O. Shiner, died March 21, 1844, aged 56 years.

Tenny Ann (wife of above), died April 3, 1844, aged 57 years.

Lewis Kirkendall, died Jan. 2, 1836, aged 60 years.

Margaret Kirkendall, died March 7, 1863, aged 72 years.

Samuel Anderson, died Feb. 23, 1877, aged 85 years.

Sallie Anderson, died Aug. 9, 1866, aged 77 years.

Burr Ridgway, died Aug. 19, 1876, aged 97 years.

Alice Ridgway, his wife, died June 8, 1858, aged 79 years.

In the old burying-ground below Franklindale:

Maj. O. W. Dodge, died Feb. 1, 1845, aged 69 years.

Elizabeth Dodge, died Aug. 30, 1856, aged 60 years.

Joanna Latimer, died June 5, 1814, aged 55 years.

Stephen Latimer, died Nov. 30, 1800, aged 41 years.

Nathan Latimer, died May, 1796, aged 7 months.

Jane Latimer, died July, 1803, aged 19 years.

Daniel Wilcox, died Dec., 1815, aged 75 years.

Elizabeth Wilcox, died May, 1817, aged 73 years.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The township was formed from the townships of Troy, Canton, and Burlington, in 1819, and the first election was held at John Knapp's. About that time, too, a post-office was established in the town, and Knapp was appointed postmaster.

POPULATION.

In 1850, Franklin had a population of 767 souls; in 1860, 998; and in 1870, 705. In 1853 Overton was formed, and took a part of Franklin, and in 1867 Barclay was formed from Franklin. In 1876 the town polled 179 votes.

SCHOOLS.

The township is divided into five school districts, in each of which a school was taught seven months during the year ending June 1, 1877. Eleven female teachers were employed, at salaries averaging $15.40 per month; 91 boys and 61 girls attended the schools, the average attendance being 120. The tax raised for school purposes amounted to $682.86; $174.80 were received from the State, the total receipts for the year being $1052.45; $539.27 were paid for teachers' wages, the total expenditures being $760.48.

FRANKLINDALE

is a small village in the eastern part of the town on the Towanda creek, and contains a church (Methodist Episcopal), a school-house, post-office, saw-mill, grist-mill, a hotel, and general store, and a few dwellings.

WEST FRANKLIN

is a similar village situated in the west part of the town, at the junction of the roads north, a short distance, of the Towanda, and contains a school-house, a Baptist and a Union church, post-office, hotel, general store, mechanic shops, and a small collection of dwellings.

* Another authority says in 1835.

† See burial record at Franklindale.

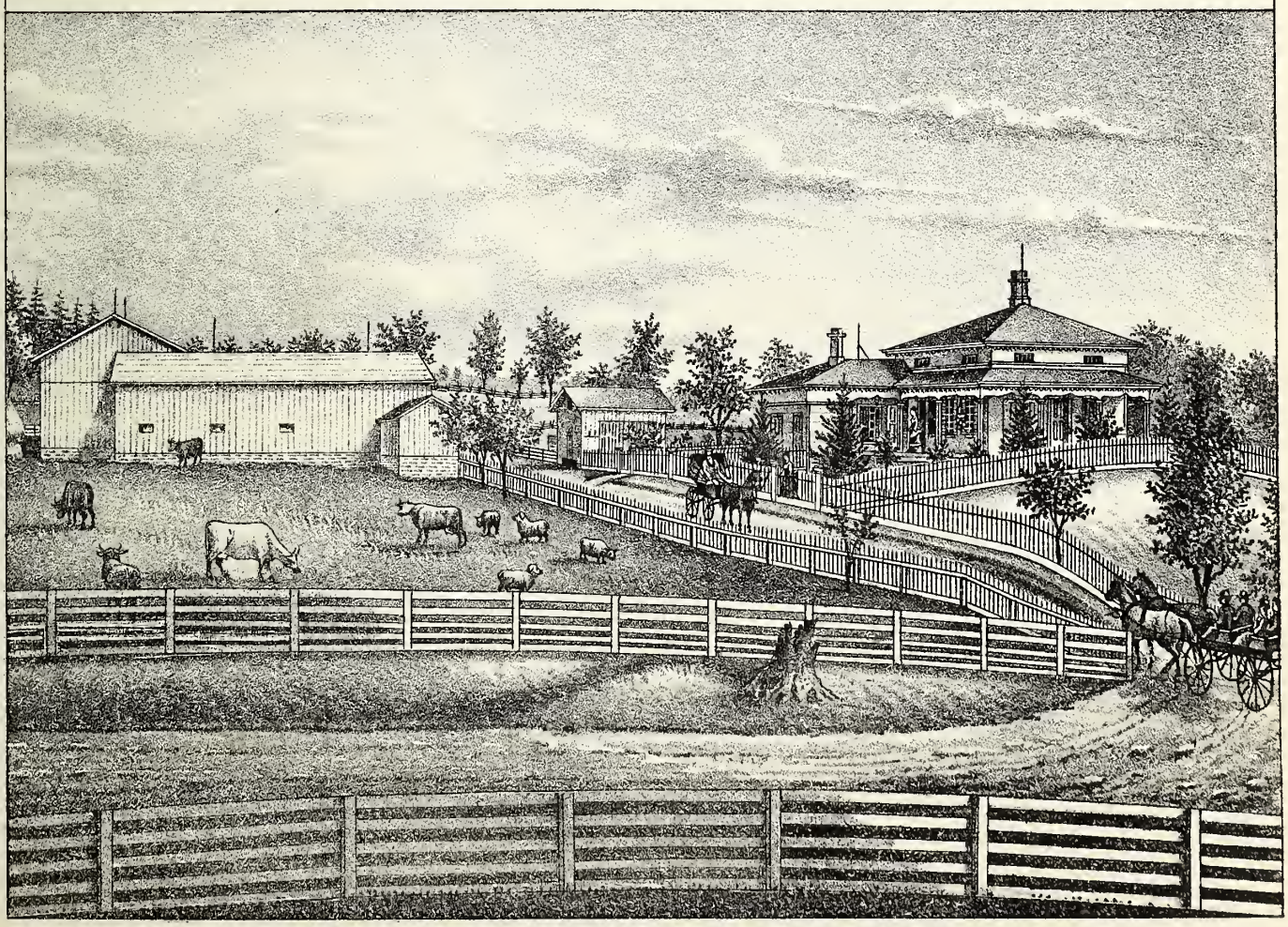


M. M. MARSHALL.



MRS. E. L. MARSHALL.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD, TOWANDA.)



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE M. M. MARSHALL, FRANKLIN, BRADFORD CO., PA.

GRANVILLE.

THE township of Granville was organized in 1831, from parts of Troy, Burlington, Franklin, and Canton townships, and is situated between the townships of Troy and West Burlington on the north, West Burlington and Franklin on the east, Le Roy on the south, and Canton and Troy on the west. The township is eight miles in length on the north line, east and west, and about two and a half miles on the east line.

Its principal stream is the north branch of the Towanda creek, which takes its rise in Armenia township, in the eastern marsh, and takes its course down the mountain, near A. W. Thomas', and enters Granville near the northwestern corner, and passes out at the southeastern corner. Several small tributaries enter from the north, at intervals of about a mile, throughout its whole course in the township. On the main stream, near the summit, was in the early days a beaver-dam, and also a number of saw-mills, but few of which are now in operation.

The township was noted for its timber, consisting of pine, hemlock, maple, beech, ash, white-wood, and chestnut, which has now nearly all disappeared before the axe of the settler or saw of the lumberman, the ground shaded by its foliage being now farms in excellent cultivation, fenced largely with the material once growing thereon. The town is somewhat celebrated for its butter manufacture.

The first settlers on the territory now included in the township of Granville were Jeremiah Taylor and his family, including two children, who came from Berkshire Co., Mass., to West Burlington, in the winter of 1798–99. The family stopped in that town the first season, where a crop was raised, Mr. Taylor in the mean time making a clearing and putting up a log cabin, with "shake" roof, fastened with poles laid across longitudinally. In the month of March, 1800, he came to the cabin with his family, with an ox-sled, a portion of the track then cut through being yet visible. The cabin stood on the west bank of a small stream, a few rods north of its junction with Towanda creek. The cabin was not the most inviting home that could be imagined, having places for a door and window, a hole through the roof for a chimney, but neither of those rather comfortable articles in domestic economy were in existence. The floor was made of the usual bass-wood puncheons, which was a luxury in those days. Night was falling when the oxen were unyoked and, with the cow, were turned loose, the few household effects were brought into the cabin, a blanket was hung up at the door, and another at the window, a fire kindled on the fire-place,—that is, on the ground,—and their first repast in their forest home was prepared and eaten.

The second settler was Lewis Moffit, who came to the township the same year (1800), and who settled about one mile west of the main stream, on the farm now owned by Harrison Ross, and a road was cut along the stream, the creek being crossed twice by logs or fallen trees. Moffit was from Brimfield, Mass.

The next settler was Scovil Bailey, who came in the spring of 1801 or 1802, and settled on the farm now owned by Luman D. Taylor. He was from Connecticut, and a carpenter by trade, and a noted hunter. David Bailey and his father and mother came next, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Bailey. They were followed by Ezra Bailey, who settled on the farm now owned by Elam Bailey. Thomas Bailey came next, and located on the farm now owned by John Vroman, and about the same time Uriah Baxter came and located on the farm now owned by Benjamin Baldwin. Benjamin Saxton and Oliver Nelson came about 1807, Saxton settling on the first location of Lewis Moffit. He was a blacksmith, and soon after arriving built a shop and began operations at his trade. Nelson settled farther east, on the farm now owned by John Vroman 2d. The foregoing families were the pioneers for several years, and were all old acquaintances from New England.

About 1811 several new settlers came in, among them Philip Packard (1809), Abraham Parkhurst, and Charles Butterfield. In 1817, John Putnam, Alvord Churchill, John Pratt, Josiah Vroman, and David Ross came into the township, and from the settlers already named have sprung a large proportion of the present inhabitants of Granville.

About this time a new settlement was made on what was called the "Windfall,"—a large section of country on which the trees had been prostrated by winds, and which had been burned over by hunters. The first settlers here were Abijah Ayers (1820), Zoroaster Porter, Avery, Packard, Nathaniel Clark, Simon Chesley (1824),* Shoemaker, and Ferguson. These and their descendants have now settled the "Windfall" in every direction. This settlement soon built a school-house, opened schools and religious meetings, and built the first church edifice in town, which was called the "Union meeting-house," and furnished accommodations for several different denominations. Elders Pentecost, Sweet, and Asa Dodge were the pioneer preachers.

A Mr. Bacon owned the Connecticut title, and those who bought of him lost their ventures, by reason of the loss of his property by Bacon. Oliver Bailey was the ancestor of all the Baileys of Granville.

FIRST THINGS.

The first white child born in Granville was Sylvester Taylor, the third son of the first settler, Jeremiah Taylor. He is still living on the farm on which he was born in

* Chesley was a Revolutionary pensioner.

1804, the original location of his father, who died Sept. 17, 1827. This farm is at Granville Centre.

The first death that occurred in the town was that of Mrs. Lewis Moffit, who was buried on Towanda creek, in the old burying-ground on the Crofut farm.

The first wedding was that of Hugh Holcomb, one of the first settlers in the present town of Le Roy, and Miss Prudence Bailey, daughter of Oliver Bailey. Mrs. Holcomb lived to see her family well settled around her, and one of her sons, Hon. Judson Holcomb, now of the Bradford *Republican*, Towanda, filling many important official trusts.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1807 by Miss Delight Spalding, late of Franklin township. The patrons of this school were Jeremiah Taylor, Benjamin Saxton, Scovil, Ezra, David, and Thomas Bailey, Uriah Baxter, and Oliver Nelson. There were about fifteen pupils in attendance, from a territory embracing about three miles square, many of whom are present residents of the township.

The first religious movement was manifested about 1805, when Jeremiah Taylor and his wife made a profession of religion and united with the Baptist church on the Towanda creek. Elder Thomas Smiley was the pioneer evangelist who raised up this church. In 1810 the Methodist Episcopal church made its first preaching appointment in the town and organized a society, which continued till 1856, when it ceased. The Protestant Methodists formed an association in the town about 1820–22, Uriah Baxter being the leader of the class. Elder David Randall, of Burlington, was active in this organization, exhibiting much zeal and industry in forming and maintaining the society until his death. This society is yet in existence, Rev. Alexander Lane being its occasional supply. In 1832 a Disciples church was formed of twenty members by Dr. S. E. Shepard, of Troy, which is yet in a flourishing condition.

The first framed barn was built by Jeremiah Taylor in 1815, and the first framed house was built in 1819 by Jeremiah Taylor, Jr.

The first grist-mill was built in 1820 by the last-named person, who used it to grind corn only. In this mill afterwards were placed a turning-lathe and chair-making apparatus by Nathaniel Phelps. A few years later Jeremiah Taylor built a saw-mill, and shortly afterwards another grist-mill, which was in operation until quite recently.

The first road opened in the township was the one up the creek, between Taylor's and Bailey's, in 1802. In 1807, the Towanda creek and Sugar creek road was opened through the town. It began near the present road from West Burlington to Granville and Le Roy, and crossed the Sugar creek at the site of Goddard's saw-mill (afterwards). From that point the road ran up the hill south, and intersected the present road near George Shattuck's, and continued near the same to Bailey's, where it crossed the North Branch, and from thence ran south near the present road, intersecting the "Taylor" road (as the old road is still called) about a mile from Towanda creek. In 1811, a road was laid out from the Towanda creek in West Franklin to Irad Wilson's, near Alba borough, a distance of about eleven miles, near the present road, but over the points of the hills, on which road the settlers began to build their houses, leaving their old cabins on the stream. In 1846, the change in the road laws was made, and highway commissioners were first elected in the township; John Sayles, Levi Taylor, and Marcus Ayres being the first incumbents.

In 1826, through the influence of Gen. Samuel McKean, then a member of congress from this district, a mail-route was established through the settlement, from East Burlington to Alba, with weekly mail carried on horseback. The next year a post-office was established in the settlement and known as the "North Branch" post-office. In 1831, when the town of Granville was organized, against a spirited opposition, the name of the office was changed to Granville.

About 1849, the first public-house for the entertainment of travelers and others was opened by Levi Taylor, and about the same time B. F. and L. D. Taylor opened the first store in the township.

In 1852, the Williamsport and Elmira railroad was opened through the northeast corner of the township, and the "Summit" depot established, taking its name from the fact that its site is the highest point on the road. Here, too, a post-office was soon established by the same name. About this time, Albert and Wilson Nichols came in from the State of New York, and purchased a quantity of timber land, and erected a large steam saw-mill, and with others manufactured a large amount of lumber. In 1857 a large tannery was built at the centre. In 1859, C. G. E. Martin succeeded to the proprietorship of the tannery, and operated it until his death, Nov. 14, 1862, and the present owner, Adams Innis, bought it in 1865, and has made extensive improvements thereon.

In April, 1865, the post-office was re-established at Granville Centre, with a daily mail from the Summit, and called the Granville Centre post-office.

THE PRESENT.

Old homes are giving way to the new; new school-houses are erected in more convenient locations, and more conformable to modern advanced requirements of education; mills are constructed on more economical principles, for more expeditious and better work, with the best and latest improvements. The old is rapidly passing away, and the new, with all its progressive ideas, is entering in and taking possession of the business places in every department. The "hay-loader" is an invention of Luman D. Taylor, of Granville Centre, and manufactured there, and is a useful improvement over the old method of pitchforks. E. F. Larcom is a cooper, whose work is much sought after by the butter-makers. P. S. Bailey, boot and shoe maker, David Sayles, harness-maker; N. Sayles, wagon-maker; Henry Arnold, blacksmith; E. Roby, millwright; J. P. Bush, joiner; and Adam Innis, are all excellent mechanics of the present day in the town.

In 1856, through the liberality of different individuals, a commodious and convenient house of worship was erected in Granville Centre, and the same year a bell was placed in the tower and the edifice dedicated as a "Christian" church, Since then two other churches have been built in the western part of the township, one for the Disciples church, and the other for the Free-Will Baptists. The detailed history of the churches of the township will be found elsewhere in the general history of the county.

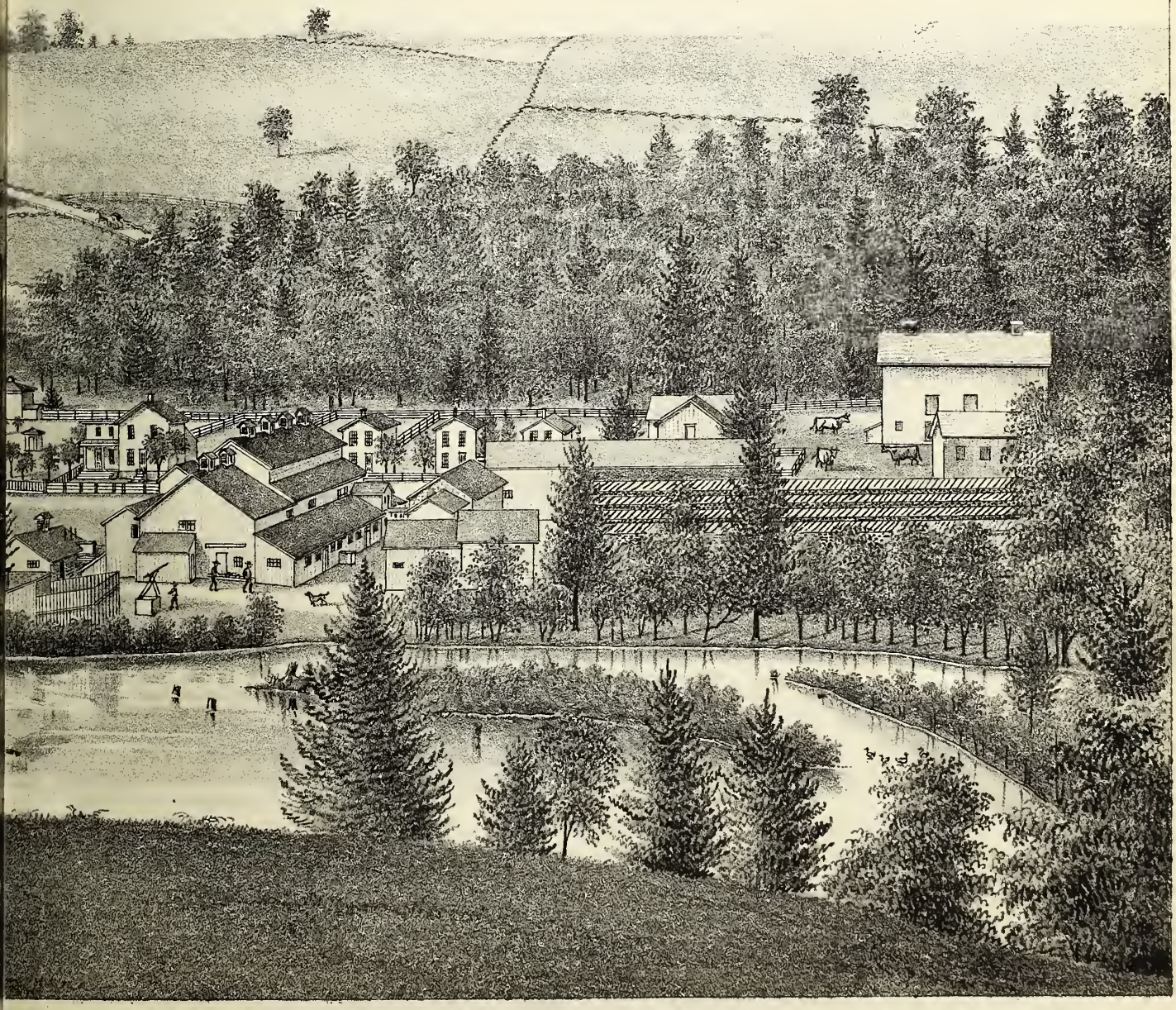


MRS. HELEN INNES.

PROPERTY OF ADAM INNES, G



ADAM INNES.



LE CENTRE, BRADFORD Co., PA.

In 1852, a division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in Granville. In June, 1854, a lodge of Good Templars was organized, which continued its meetings several years. Through the influence of these organizations, the liquor traffic was closed, and has so continued. Scoville Bailey had the only distillery ever built in the township, but it disappeared a great many years ago.

THE FASHIONS

of the pioneers, though not elaborate, were nevertheless somewhat difficult to follow in the way of clothing, for in the entire absence of wool and flax they were necessarily chiefly confined to the article furnished by nature to primitive man in all countries, the skins of wild beasts. These, however, were more or less elaborately manufactured, and adorned according to the taste and skill of the artist who manipulated the raw material. Buckskin breeches, jackets, and coats took on a buff color, and under skillful working became soft and pliable. Raccoons, foxes, minks, and such small fur-bearing animals furnished hats and caps of no mean quality.

Amusements were no rarity, though often sought and participated in under difficulties of no little moment. The young gallants took their "faire ladyes" to their rustic dances and sports on horseback behind them on the same horse, and occasionally "Dobbin" carried a triple burden. The "party" gathered its constituents from a wide extent of territory.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ADAMS INNIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Musselburg, Scotland, April 10, 1820. He was a son of Robert and Murion (Kirkwood) Innis, and the fifth child in a family of seven, none of whom except himself are now living. He learned the tanning trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and working at the trade eight more, when he removed with his father to Ulster Co., N. Y. Upon his arrival he at once took charge of A. I. Schultz's tannery. He had the management of the business for seven years, when he purchased an interest in it, remaining ten years longer. In 1865 he sold out and went to Granville, Bradford Co., Pa., where he purchased the tannery of Mrs. C. J. Martin. He has more than doubled the business by judicious management, besides building his present residence, his son's residence, and many out-buildings. His tannery is at present in successful operation. He owns also a tannery at Grover, besides an interest in the Troy tannery, with Mr. B. Bowen.

He was married Oct. 4, 1844, to Ellen McNiel, a daughter of Daniel and Mary McNiel, of Linlithgow, Scotland, the birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots

His family consists of five sons and three daughters, viz.: Robert, born July 27, 1845, in Scotland (married Betsey H. Sayles, daughter of John Sayles, of Granville Centre); David, born in Scotland, Feb. 28, 1848; Mary C., born in Ulster county, May 15, 1850; Olivia A., born June 1, 1853, in Ulster county; John A., born July 20, 1855; Colin A., born in Ulster county, May 27, 1858; Helen J., born July 8, 1860; and Judson K., born Dec. 25, 1862.

Robert, in the spring of 1875, began the tannery business for himself in Bodinesville, Lycoming Co. David represents the tannery at Grover.

In politics, Mr. Innis is a Republican, and has always possessed considerable influence at the polls. He joined the Congregational church in Scotland, but united with the Dutch Reformed church upon his arrival in America.

HERRICK.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the township of Herrick is situated between the townships of Orwell, on the north; Pike, on the east; Wyalusing, on the south; and Standing Stone, on the west.

It was organized in December, 1837, and named in honor of Hon. Edward Herrick, then president judge of the court of common pleas of Bradford County. The surface is a high table-land, which is the source of the headwaters of the Wyalusing branches, the Wysox, and the Rummerfield creeks. The township is well adapted for grazing and dairying, which form the principal occupation of its inhabitants. The area includes territory about five miles square. In 1840 the township contained 632 inhabitants; in 1850, 813; in 1860, 1050; and in 1870, 1009. It has nine schools, two stores, one hotel, two post-offices, three churches,—one Presbyterian and one Methodist, and one Wesleyan,—and the Baptist society are now engaged in erecting another.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the town came there previous to the year 1813. Among them were Zophar Platt and his son Nathaniel, who came from Connecticut. They settled in what is now known as East Herrick, on what is now the farm of H. H. Smith, whose new barn stands very near where the old log house stood. Nathaniel did not locate for himself until the year after he came in. He married Mabel Hitchcock, and lived near his father. The elder Platt lived to advanced years, and died on the old homestead. Nathaniel had three sons,—Charles, who was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently re-

tired and bought the old homestead, and died thereon, Nathaniel, who yet lives in Herriek, and Jarvis, who moved west. Nathaniel, the father of these three last-named persons, was aeeidentally killed at a general training at Orwell, about 1831. Ephraim Platt was also a son of Zophar, and is now dead.

Another of the first settlers was Fredus Reed, who, with his wife, a daughter of Asa Matson, came in from Simmsbury, Conn., and took up the farm now owned by Henry Phelps. He was a dish-turner by trade, and was indueed to come to Herrick by the fine timber growing here, which included hemlock, cucumber, and maple. His turning-lathe stood on a little ereek below. He eame in during the year 1811.

Asa Matson, father of Mrs. Reed, came to Herriek with his family in 1813, from the same place in Conneeticut. A daughter of Mr. Matson, Mrs. Phelps, is yet living in the township. She was a tailoress, and found ample employment in the making of garments for both sexes.

A Mr. Townsend settled in the hollow east of Herriekville in 1816, but soon left the eountry. His was the third house in the town, and was situated on the present farm of Silas Titus. In the same year Mr. Haywood settled near Townsend. He was a blacksmith, and afterwards worked at his trade in Myersburg, but still owned the farm at Herriekville. He had one son, John, and one daughter, Betsy, the wife of Ferris Bennett. Elihu Buttles, a Methodist preaeher and a dish-turner, came from Massaehusetts to Herriek in the early part of 1818, and his aecounts of the country were so glowing that his old neighbor, Isaac Park, a eousin of Chester Park, of Athens, eame in from Berkshire Co., Mass., the same year. He began chopping in February, and moved his family in the October following. He was a tanner by trade, and was an apprentice of Robinson Bolles, the father of all the Bolles' in Herriek and Pike. Captain Isaae A. Park, the eldest son of Isaae Park, is still a resident of Herrick. His father and himself were natives of New London, Conn.; but when the eaptain was an infant the family moved to Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass., and from thence to Herrick. The father and mother died on the old plaee, the former May 7, 1850, at sixty-six years of age. Another son resides in White Haven.

The first break in the forest between Mr. Park's place and Camptown was made on the farm now owned by Hiram Camp. The fallow was eut by Mr. Park and Robert Depue, in 1821. They earried their rations on their baeks from Wyalusing ereek. Depue made a little improvement, and soon after left, and Hiram Camp sueeeeded to it.

In 1818, also, James Hines eame and settled on the farm now occupied by the widow Platt. He had two daughters, Minerva and Betsey. In 1820, Calvin Stone came. He married Betsey Haywood, and settled on the farm now owned by W. W. Haywood. He was for a time a justiee of the peaee, and died on the farm in 1859 or '60. He was a brother of Raphael and Luther Stone.

About 1825 Reuben Atwood settled in East Herrick. He is still living and in good health, though upwards of ninety years of age

In 1822, Charles Squires, of Connectieut, settled on the farm now oeeupied by Pembroke, his son. This year Isaac Camp built the saw-mill near the plaee where he afterwards lived. He moved in with his family in 1825. Albert Camp lived on the next farm to his father, and Laeey Camp made a beginning on the plaee where Crawford now lives. Deaeon Charles Stevens, Micajah Sloeum, and Ezekiel Mintz came in 1824. Daniel Durand eame in 1824 or '25. Adam Overpeek eame in the same year, a short time after Mr. Durand. He was recently buried, nearly ninety-four years of age. He eame from Monroe eounty, and had three sons with him, took up a large farm, and lived in the same neighborhood. Nathan B. Whitman came into Herrick in 1828 or '29, and settled where Ephraim Platt now lives. Henry Wells made a beginning on the Durand plaee, elearing a small piece and setting out a few apple-trees. He sold out after two years to James Clark. Durand made a beginning beyond Wells, a short time before the latter came in.

THE BALLIBAY SETTLEMENT

was begun in 1826 or '27. The earlier settlers were William Nesbit, Nathaniel Nesbit, Alexander Dougherty, James Lee, James Wood, William Hillis, and Riehard Hillis. They were all natives of Ballibay, Ireland, and settled near each other.

FIRST THINGS.

The first white ehild born in the township is supposed to have been a member of Charles Squire's family. The first death is said to have been that of Daniel Durand, and the first wedding that of Matthew Wilding and Miss Lydia M. Camp, about 1829. The first school-house was built about 1829. The first sehool taught had 20 pupils in attendanee, of whom Mr. Durand sent seven. The first religious meetings were held at the house of Mr. Durand, who was the only Baptist then in the town. A great reformation oeeurred here about 1835, under the preaehing of Elder Davis Dimoek, a Baptist elergyman, assisted by J. W. Parker and Smith Bixby, a lieentiate, who was afterwards ordained in the same house. The different religious denominations are about equally represented in the town.

Hon. George Landon, a resident of Herriek, has represented the distriet composed of Bradford, Wyoming, and Susquehanna twiee in the State senate.

LE ROY.

THE name of this township was selected by a vote of some of the citizens at the time of its organization in 1835. Several names were proposed. Ira Crofut, a son of Seeley Crofut, who was one of the first settlers, suggested Le Roy, a French name, meaning "the king." This name was such a favorite of his that he had given it to one of Eli Holcomb's boys. This name received the sanction of a majority present. The surface of this township presents a great variety of elevation, geological formation, and timber. The settled portion is principally along the Towanda creek and the ridge in the northern part. The average height of the mountain lying between the Towanda creek and Schraeder branch is about 1100 feet above the bed of the Towanda creek. Burnett's ridge lies south of the Schraeder branch. Its height is about 900 feet above the bed of the Schraeder.

Early in March, 1794, a hurricane swept through this section, uprooting the timber on all the ridges in its course from about one mile east of Alba borough, in a direct course, to Le Roy Centre; thence to Burnett's ridge. Scarcely any timber was left standing in its track, which was a mile in width. A part of Granville township is still called the Windfall, in memory of the occurrence.

The first settlers were Hugh and Sterling Holcomb, sons of Eli Holcomb, who was born in Granby, Conn., in 1740, married Hannah Crofut, of Danbury, Conn., in 1763, and settled at Ulster, in this county, in 1793. Their father—Eli—came with them to assist in selecting locations in 1795. They built a log cabin near the present residence of Oakley Lewis, where they kept bachelors' hall several years.

In 1796, Seeley Crofut settled on the farm just east of Le Roy cemetery; his wife, Hannah, was a sister to Hugh and Sterling, and did their cooking and washing for them until they married. Hugh married Miss Oakley; their son Marlin was the first child born in the place, and she was the first person that died. Hugh's second wife was Miss Prudence Bailey. Orator, Ezra, Harvey, and Judson were their sons. Sterling married Betsy, a daughter of Benjamin Stone, who came from Connecticut and settled at West Franklin in 1799. During the year 1796, Dennison Kingsbury settled on the farm now owned by E. Lilley; Elihu Knight, on the Walters farm; George Brown, on the George P. Manley farm; and Joel Bodwell, on the A. G. Kelley farm. Dennison Kingsbury thought his location favorable to the formation of a business centre, and made improvement with such an idea in view. He set the elm-trees which now stand by the roadside. In 1805 or '6 he sold to Capt. Rice and left the place; Rice sold to Joseph Wallace, the fiddler. Peter Gordon settled on the Aaron Knapp farm in 1797, and Isaac Chaapel, father of Ledyard and Chauncey, on the Chaapel farm in 1799. Isaac Chaapel was a prominent man, being the first justice of the peace for what was then Burlington township. About this time David Andrews settled on what is known as the Andrews farm, near Andrew Savacoats. In 1800, Truman Holcomb, a brother to Hugh and Sterling, came from Ulster and moved into a house on the A. G. Kelley farm, occupied by William Cole and Joel Bodwell, and Isaac Wooster located on the same farm farther north. Truman Holcomb took up a farm close by and remained on it twelve years, then returned to Ulster. He was the father of sixteen children, eight by his first wife and eight by his second. His son Eli, who is now eighty-four years of age, still lives in the township a little to the south of the village, where he settled in 1819. He has a family of thirteen children, nearly all of whom are the heads of families. He has succeeded well as a cooper, hunter, miller, and farmer.

Isaac Wooster, like the most of the first settlers of this region, came from Connecticut, and took up a possession under the Connecticut title. He was a man of considerable means, and was considered one of the principal settlers. Some of his descendants still live here. In 1798, Luther Hinman took up a possession at the west of Van Fleet hill; hence the former name, Hinman hill. Hinman was a Freemason, and wished to join the Baptist church, but Seeley Crofut considered Masonry a bar to fellowship. After several church meetings to consider the matter, Deacon Crofut withdrew his objection, and Hinman was taken in. Miles Oakley settled on the Minard farm in 1799, and George Head on the Dudley McCraney farm. The same year Aaron Cook, a chair manufacturer, located near the residence of Robert McKee, and Tim Culver, a noted hunter, on the south side of the creek, opposite McKee's.

Alpheus Holcomb, a brother of Hugh and Sterling, settled on the flats at the north of the mill-pond at the Centre, where he built a house and set an orchard of apple-trees. Having a roving nature, he soon sold his farm, and went westward. After a few years he returned, and settled on the Robert McKee farm. He was deacon in the Baptist church, and was for many years considered one of the leading lights.

In 1801, we find David Wooster, Nicholas Gordon, Henry Segar, and a few others added to the settlers. Twenty-eight families were within the present limits of the township in 1804. According to the assessment for that year there were 231 acres of improved land, 27 families, 11 horses, 16 oxen, 31 cows, and 25 houses. The houses were valued at $383.

Elder David Jayne, of the Baptist church, taught the first school; after him Sylva Clark, Joel Wooster, Lydia Ladd, Jacob Kingsbury, Lorin Kingsbury, etc. Elder Jayne was expelled from the Baptist church because he

taught that " the wieked have no immortal part, and are to be annihilated at the day of judgment."

Deacon Seeley Crofut started the first Sunday-school in an old log school-house, opposite the present residence of S. B. Morse. He was elected justice of the peace in 1812. He served in many positions of trust, by the choice of his neighbors. He kept the first grocery or store in the township. The Baptist meetings were for many years held at his house.

Jesse Morse settled near the Centre in 1805, and, like the most of the first settlers, went to clearing land. His deseendants are numerous.

The first saw-mill was built by Hugh Holcomb, in 1808, and was located at the top of the falls in the Gulf brook, at the north of the Centre.

At first the settlers went to " Chenang Point" to get their grain ground, or else pounded it in a mortar made in the top of a stump. They next went to Tioga Point, but before 1800 mills were built at Allen's, in Franklin township, and at Fox Centre, in Sullivan county.

The first grist-mill was built by Hugh Holcomb, in 1820. The next year Eli Holeomb built one on the south of the creek, running it by water from a forty-acre pond he formed on the mountain by damming the outlet of a swamp there. In 1850, after a heavy fall of rain, the dam gave way, and damaged the mill, besides making sad havoc along the stream. The mill-stones for the mills were procured of Northrup, who made them at the mouth of the Schraeder.

Orison Royse built the first distillery near the present dwelling of O. Lewis. This was built at an early day, but before this time the settlers went to Ezra Spalding's, at the west of Canton, to get whisky, which appears to have been considered a very important article in every family. The first retailers of whisky in the neighborhood were Dennison Kingsbury, Seeley Crofut, Joseph Wallace, and Henry Mercur, the hatter. The first framed building erected in the vicinity without the use of whisky was the barn built by Orator Holcomb on the farm now owned by E. T. Buffum. This was built about 1840.

John Knapp settled near West Franklin in 1796, and made wooden mould-board plows having but one handle. Aaron, his son, bought the farm now owned by T. A. McCraney, in 1818. His sister Euniee kept house for him two years, and then married Jesse Robart, the father of William and Jesse (2d). Mr. Robart soon settled and made a clearing on the farm now owned by Robert Mason, Aaron Knapp was elected as the first justice of the peace after the organization of the township.

By act of the legislature, the Towanda creek is a public highway. A considerable amount of lumber and shingles were formerly floated down the stream to market during high water.

The congregation of Disciples built a house of public worship in 1850, the Baptists in 1855, and the Methodists shortly after.

The first settlement on the mountain was made by Henry Knowles in 1841, at the place known as the Knowles settlement. He came from Philadelphia with five horses to draw the household goods of his own and those of another family. Since then several families have settled in the same vicinity, and the place is now known as the Cold Spring settlement.

About two miles to the west is another settlement, which is known as the Irish settlement, and was commenced about twenty years ago. Each of these settlements constitute a sub-school district.

The McCraney settlement was made by Jeremy Bailey and Samuel McCrancy in the autumn of 1846 and spring of 1847. At one time there were several families located, but now there are only two.

Carbon run is the name of a small stream rising in this township a little to the west of the Barclay line, and flows into the Schraeder. On the head-waters of this stream the Schraeder coal company have leased 2600 acres of coal land, the chief part of which is in this township. The mining is now being carried on quite extensively. To meet the wants and convenience of this place, a school-house has been erected for the children of about twenty families that reside on the Le Roy side of the line. About four years since a public highway was made from Le Roy Centre to Carbon run, a distance of about three and a half miles, at a cost of a little more than $4000. This amount was at least $1200 more than it would have cost under proper management. The road is a good means of communication between the valley of the Towanda ereek and the mines at Carbon Run and Barclay, and opens up a good market for farm produce.

The prineipal village is Le Roy, in the centre of the township, which contains a hotel, two churches, stores, post-office, and about a dozen dwellings.

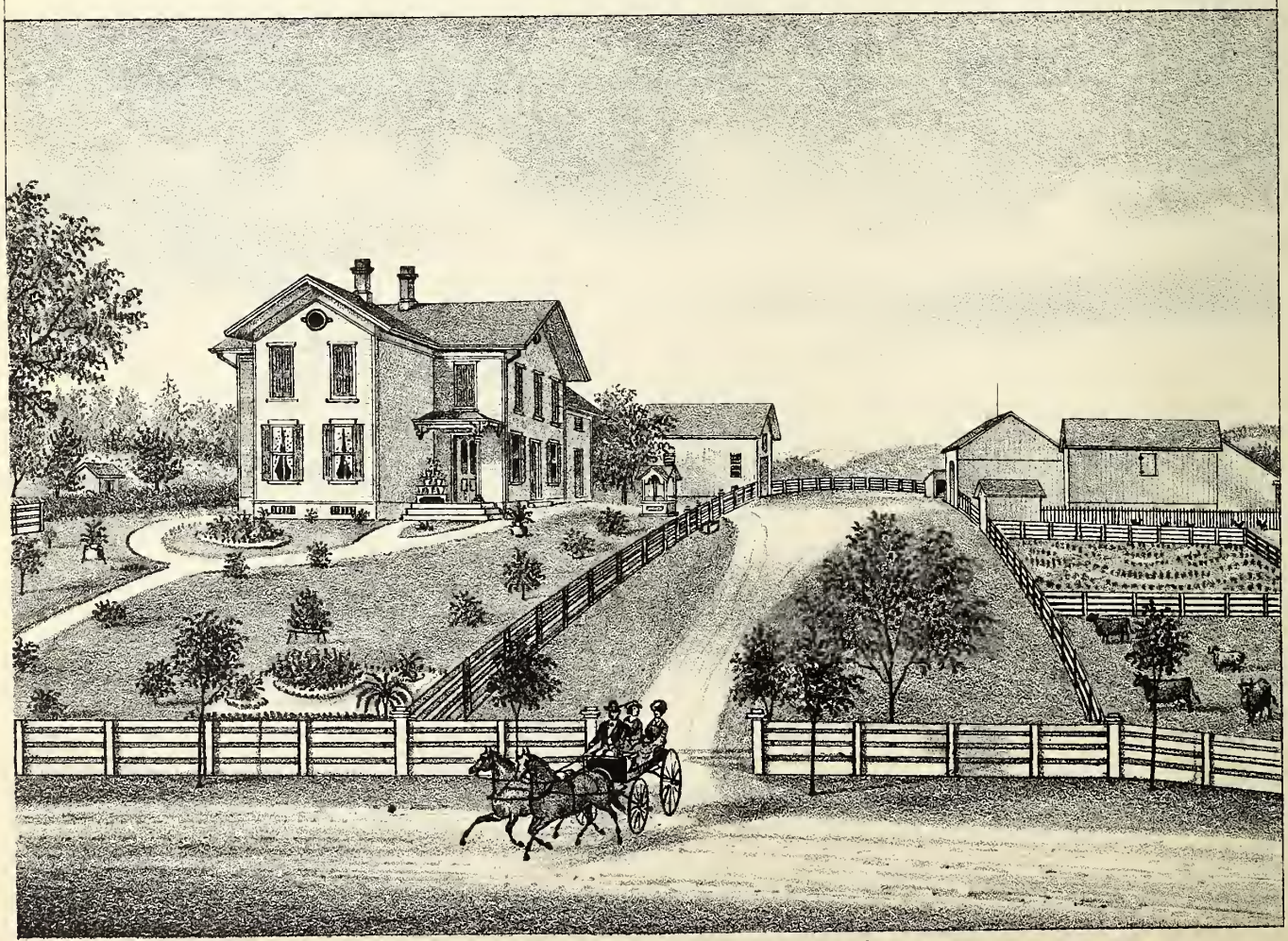
There are eight school districts, six of which are along the creek.



JOHN FITLER.



MRS JOHN FITLER.



RES. OF **JOHN FITLER**, LITCHFIELD, BRADFORD CO., PA.

LITCHFIELD.

THE township of Litchfield is situated between Tioga Co., N. Y., on the north, and the townships of Windham on the east, Rome and Sheshequin on the south, and Athens on the west. The surface is high and considerably broken by small streams, except along the Susquehanna, which touches its northwestern border, where a most beautiful flat occurs. It was on this flat that Thomas Park built the first house in the town just on the State line. The other streams are the Wappusening, Satterlee, Park, and Bullard creeks. The soil is fertile and well adapted for the growth of the cereals, and also for grazing and dairying.

The township was organized in 1821, being set off from Athens.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Thomas Park, who built his house near the State line, on the Susquehanna, about 1800. His children were Daniel, Samuel, James, Amos, Joseph, Elijah, Benjamin, Sally, Mary, Elizabeth, and Susanna. Daniel married Martha Sanders, who bore him eleven children. His second wife was Nancy Ellis, who bore him three children. Samuel married Margaret Wolcott, and had four sons and one daughter. James (the *first white child* born in the township) married Margaret McKinney, and had one son; married, second, Sibyl Franklin, and had three children; married, third, Anna Bronson, and by her had two sons and one daughter. Amos married Arlette Griffin, and had two daughters. Joseph married Polly Stewart, and had four sons. Eliza died unmarried, in her youth. Benjamin married, but never lived in Litchfield. Thomas married Margaret (Wolcott), the widow of his brother Samuel, and had three daughters and one son. Sally married Cornelius Stephens, and moved into the lake region of central New York. Mary married John Moore, and had two sons and one daughter. Elizabeth married Elijah Wolcott, and bore him six sons and six daughters. Susanna married John R. Wolcott, and bore him one child, a son.

Eleazer Merrill and his son Hiram, natives of Connecticut, came in to the territory now included in the township of Litchfield, from Farmingham, Hartford county, in November, 1803. They stopped on the Schoonover place until February, while they were building their log house on the place now occupied by the youngest son of Eleazer, Ira Merrill. Four of the children were born in Connecticut,—Hiram, Nancy, Elisha, and Milo; Thomas and Ira were born in Litchfield. The only settlers in the township when the Merrills came were Thomas Park and William Drown, both of whom died in the town,—Drown perishing from cold soon after the Merrills came. Hiram Merrill, from whom the facts concerning his family have been obtained, was born March 3, 1798, and has occupied the place he now resides upon since 1823. He lived on it twenty-two years before any one joined fences with him. His farm is located in the southeast corner of the township. Mr. Merrill assisted to roll up twenty-two log buildings in 1816, mostly about Litchfield Centre.

The second son of Hiram, named C. S. Merrill, when two years and three months old, was lost in the woods, July 11, 1833, and was found, after forty-eight hours' absence, about half a mile from the house, nearly three hundred men being searching for him during the time.

Solomon Merrill, a brother of Eleazer, and their father and mother, came to Litchfield in 1806. Solomon first settled on the Schoonover place, where he remained about three years, and then went to Chemung, N. Y. He came back again, and bought the place where Thomson McAfee now lives. He had two sons, Cyrus and George, and five daughters, Alma, Betsey, Anna, Abigail, and Theodosia. Rebecca, sister of Solomon and Eleazer, married a Mr. Doan in Windham.

Eleazer, Jr., father of Hiram, was born in 1772, and died April 4, 1855. He was reared under Calvinistic influences, afterwards was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died a firm believer in universal salvation.

Solomon Merrill expended all he had on a Connecticut title, and when he arrived on his purchase had but three dollars left. His son Cyrus lives near his birthplace in the county, and George is in Kansas.

Hiram Merrill married Susanna Wolcott, who bore him five sons and four daughters. He subsequently married Nellie West, and third, Mary Wood, but they bore him no children. Nancy, daughter of Eleazer, married Chauncey Park, of Rome, and died in 1862, at the age of eighty years. She had one daughter, her only child.

Elisha Merrill married Calistia Allington, who bore him four sons and four daughters, who are now living. He married a second time, in Ohio, Rachel Halsey, and is now living at Waverly, N. Y.

Milo Merrill married Catherine Hulett, a daughter of Samuel Hulett, of Athens. They had seven sons and two daughters, all now living, but scattered away from the old home, except Charles H., who lives on the homestead. Milo died in 1871. He was born while his father was looking for the homestead in 1803.

Thomas B. was born in Litchfield in 1805; married Eliza Rose, who bore him twelve children, four sons and one daughter still surviving.

Ira married Maria Wolcott, and yet lives on the old homestead, selected and begun in 1803. He is now seventy years old, and has never been twenty-five miles from home in his life. He has three sons and four daughters.

Solomon Merrill's children: Alma married James Burns; Betsey married Benjamin Wolcott, and lives in Michigan; Cyrus married Nancy Hicks; George married first Jerusha Byington, and second, Catherine Boyd; Anna married Elijah Munn; Abigail married Joseph P. Munn, and is now dead; Theodosia married James Martin.

Silas Wolcott came to Litchfield in 1805 or 1806. He went from Bald Eagle, near Lock Haven, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to Catherinestown, and thence to Ithaca, N. Y., being six days in making the journey through the woods. He was originally from Connecticut. Mr. Wolcott cleared up a farm near Ithaca, and built a grist- and saw-mill, which he sold when he removed to Litchfield. He settled on Satterlee creek, and contracted to stock and operate the mill, and remained there one or two years, and then moved to the farm occupied previously by Mr. Park, and which is now owned by some of Mr. Wolcott's descendants. Mr. Wolcott married Peggy Rowen, near Lancaster. He was a great hunter, the chase being a passion with him, and it was the abundance of deer in Pennsylvania that induced him to come to the country. His son, Elijah Wolcott (the father of Oscar Wolcott, the latter yet a resident of the town), married a daughter of Thomas Park. He came to this town with his father, Silas Wolcott.

A daughter of Silas, Molly Wolcott, married Thomas Munn, and bore him twelve sons, who grew to manhood, and one daughter, who married and went to Minnesota. Mr. Munn settled on the farm where Heman Morse now lives, and the majority of his sons settled in the township. He came from Ithaca at about the same time as Silas Wolcott. The latter was a Revolutionary pensioner.

In 1808, Josiah White (born November, 1790) came from Charleston, Vt., to Litchfield, arriving in the month of March. He served in the War of 1812, as a soldier. He cleared up a large farm, and still owns it. Ruloff and Samuel Campbell were here before White, and came in 1806 or 1807. Samuel made an improvement on Rowen Munn's farm, and built a saw-mill on Park creek, about a mile from the mouth, which was the first saw-mill in the township.

Daniel Bush was also among the early settlers, and built a grist-mill in Cotton hollow, just beyond David McKinney's. The McKinneys came in after Josiah White. There were four of the boys, and their father. The boys were Henry, Joseph, David, and Samuel. George Headlock came into the town about the same time with White. The McKinneys and Whites were connected in the family relation, the father of Josiah being a cousin of the older McKinneys. Josiah's mother was a daughter of Matthew Rogers, of Sheshequin.

Alsop Baldwin came to the township a short time previous to Mr. White's coming. He was from the Delaware river, and died on the farm he first began to clear up, the same being his residence from that time to his death. His daughter, Mrs. Evans, now owns the farm. He died in 1873. Samuel Ball came in after Mr. White. Christopher and Doan Schoonover lived in the neighborhood of Mr. Park.

Christopher Schoonover was an early settler in Wilmot, where he lived a number of years. He finally went to Ohio, where he died. Mr. A. P. Wolcott now occupies the Schoonover place.

Henry McKinny came to live in Litchfield in 1824. He bought his place of Mrs. Hewlett. The family came from Schoharie, N. Y.; they were Dutch people. Mr. Hewlett came on, took up the farm, and lived on it until his death. His sons, John, Ira, and Lewis, came on with the old man; besides these were Samuel, James, and Benoni. Benoni took up the next farm to his father, where Johnson now lives. Old Mr. Hewlett died about 1825. The old lady moved away. Most of the family went to Ohio.

James Brown was among the early settlers. He was a large, athletic man, of great strength. William Loomis was also an old settler. Alanson was his son. Esquire Nichols moved into the town in 1808, but removed in a year or two. John Moore and Joseph Greek came before 1808. William Cotton came when a boy, and still resides in the town, aged eighty years. Peter Turner came in from White Plains very early. Richard Struble and his son Moses were also early comers to the town.

Zenas Cleveland came with his father in 1816. He was in the Adams war of 1800, and in the War of 1812. He counted his age from the death of Washington, at which date he was twenty-one years of age. He died in 1873, aged ninety-four years. He was a hard-working man, but was reduced by misfortune to indigence. He was blind and bedridden for many years. His family was an important one in the country, and was the one for whom the city of Cleveland, Ohio, was named. Nathaniel Hotchkiss came in with the Clevelands.

Joseph Nichols and Russell Marsh came in together and settled, about 1816–17, at the Centre. Paul Apgar, a blacksmith, settled about the same time, a little east of the Centre, and carried on his business there. Nichols and Marsh removed to Ithaca, N. Y., and John Campbell now owns the Nichols farm, and Sheriff Layton the Marsh farm. Drown was on this property before them. Gleason settled in the northeast part of the town. Beach, Tappan, Neff, and John Marks were all early comers. John Moore was the first settler in that part of the town called South hill. Absalom Adams came to the Centre in 1816–17.

Orson Carner came, in 1823, from Massachusetts to the property now owned by Henry Brink. He was a Methodist local preacher, and came to Litchfield when a young man. He died in 1875.

THE PRESENT.

The township at the present time contains two grist-mills,—Hunt's, on the Wappasening, owned by A. C. Hunt, and Snell's, in Cotton hollow,—two stores, a hall of the Patrons of Husbandry, a Methodist Episcopal church, a Baptist church, ten school-houses, and three post-offices. Its population in 1870 was 1256. In 1850 there were 1112 inhabitants in the town, and 1191 in 1860.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL P. WOLCOTT

was born in Litchfield township, Bradford Co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1811, on the place which he now owns, and where he

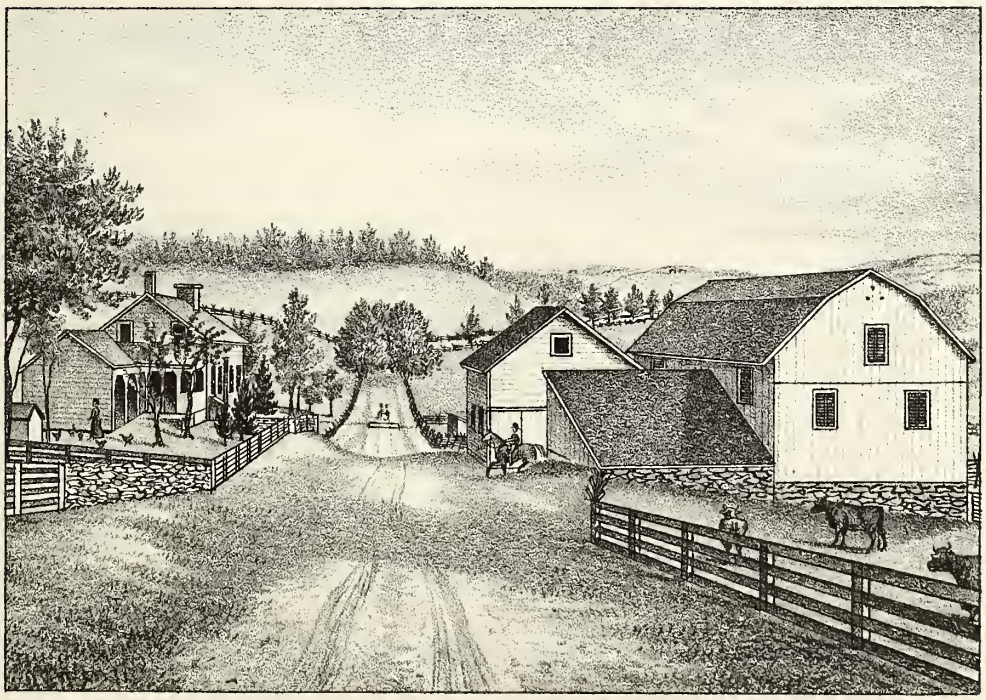


ALSUP BALDWIN.



MRS. LYDIA BALDWIN.

PHOTOS. BY P. R. YOUNG.
ATHENS.



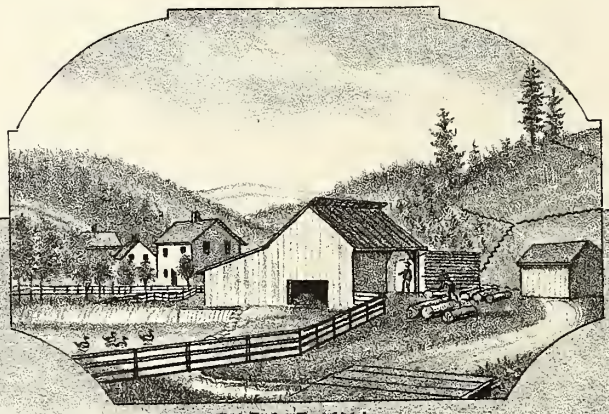
OLD HOME OF ALSUP & LYDIA BALDWIN,
PRESENT RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN EVANS, LITCHFIELD, BRADFORD CO.,
PENNSYLVANIA.



A. D. MUNN.



MRS. A. D. MUNN.



THE OLD MILL

RESIDENCE OF A. D. MUNN, LITCHFIELD, BRADFORD CO., PA.

has lived the most of the time for sixty-six years. His occupations through life have been, like most of the early settlers, lumbering and clearing up land during his earlier days, and afterwards farming. He commenced on his place when it was almost an unbroken wilderness, and with energy and hard work he has succeeded in converting it into a farm and home for his declining years. He followed rafting down the Susquehanna river from his boyhood until about twenty years ago, and for many years was a successful pilot. He has been elected to several of the most important offices in his township, filling all with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

He married, Aug. 24, 1834, Lydia, daughter of James Bidlack, of Sheshequin township, and a granddaughter of Captain James Bidlack, who was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. Samuel P. and she had eight children, viz.: Oscar F., who married Sarah T. Hadlock, and lives in Litchfield; Euphemia D., who married H. F. Johnson; Theron D., who married Eva Hastings, and lives in Athens borough; Mary B., who married Frederick Gohl, and lives in Athens borough; Esther E., who married Warren Green, and died in Iowa, April, 1866; Eliza C., who married Archie McVaugh, and lives in Sayre, Pa.; Franklin S., now living in Litchfield township; and Emma M., who died when young.

Samuel P. Wolcott is a son of Elijah Wolcott and a grandson of Silas Wolcott, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war as one of Washington's body-guard during the memorable winter when his army lay encamped at Valley Forge. He came from Ithaea, N. Y., to Litchfield about the year 1806 or 1807, and lived there until his death, June 4, 1834, aged seventy-eight years. He drew a pension from the United States government for a long time before his death, and his widow afterwards. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Rowen, who survived him ten years. She died in 1844, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Silas and Margaret Wolcott had nine children, viz.: Molly, who married Thomas Munn; Elijah, who married Elizabeth Park; Dorcas, who married Joseph Pew, and lived in Ithaea, N. Y.; Loviah, who married John Perrigo, and lived in Ithaca, N. Y.; Minerva, who married William Reed, and removed to Michigan; Silas, who married Effa Pixley, and removed west; John, Benjamin, and Margaret. Benjamin married Betsy Merrill; Margaret married Samuel Park. Margaret was then left a widow, and married Thomas Park, and is now living in Litchfield township, Bradford Co., Pa.

Elijah Wolcott, eldest son of Silas Wolcott, first came to Litchfield in the year 1802, when he married Elizabeth Park, and returned to Ithaca, N. Y., where they lived until a few years later, when they again removed to Litchfield, and remained there until their deaths. Elijah Wolcott died Jan. 30, 1840, aged fifty-nine years, and his wife Jan. 26, 1873, aged eighty-five years. They had twelve children, as follows: Susannah, married Hiram Merrill, she died May 9, 1843, aged thirty-eight years; Thomas, married Eliza Gillett (deceased), lived in Springfield township, this county; Silas (died), married Maria McCauly; Samuel, married Lydia Bidlaek; Maria, married Ira Merrill; Elijah, married Harriet Rose; Polly, married Henry Wood (deceased); Polly, married Hiram Merrill; William (deceased), married Asenath Hotchkiss; Hannah; Amos Prentice, married Esther J. Munn; Louisa, married E. M. Hadlock; Marion, married W. K. Green, and lives in Athens. Of the above, all who are living, except Marion and Thomas, reside in Litchfield.

Thomas Munn, who married Molly, eldest daughter of Silas Wolcott, had fourteen children. They married as follows: Charles (deceased), married Hannah Swartwood; Silas, married Sally Park (deceased); Elijah, married Anna Merrill; Rowen (deceased), married Jane Andrus; Betsy, first husband, E. T. Potts (deceased); second husband, A. Loomis, and lives in Minnesota; Joseph P., married Abigail Merrill (deceased); Lemuel (deceased), married Harriet Wilkinson (deceased); John, married first Eunice Johnson (deceased), and, second, Phebe Park; Thomas, married Mary Ann Lambert; Ezra, married Jane Chandler, lives in Athens; Ulysses, married Charlotte Lambert; Huston, married Rachel Sinsebaugh; William, married Caroline Chandler, lives in Monroe township; Ransom, died young.

The above Munn family, all being the descendants of Thomas and Molly Munn, are at present the most numerous family in Litchfield township.

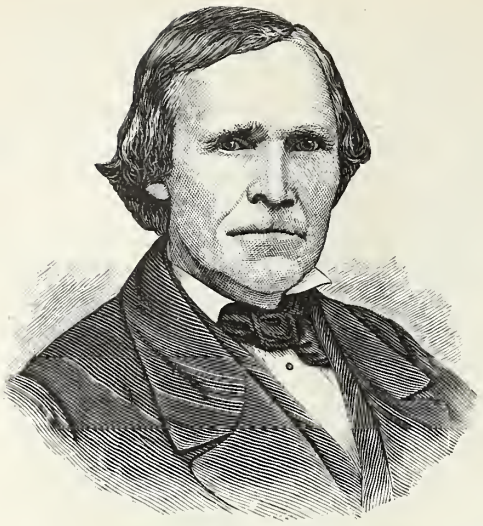
A. D. MUNN

was born in Litchfield, Bradford Co., Pa., June 13, 1841, the youngest child of Elijah and Anna Munn, who are still living on the same farm where the family first settled in that town. Three brothers, farmers, and two sisters, wives of Robert Sanders and Albert Carmer, are also residents of Litchfield. Thomas Munn, the grandfather, was among the first settlers of Litchfield, moving there from Tompkins Co., N. Y. He had fourteen sons and one daughter, of whom Elijah, the father, was the third son.

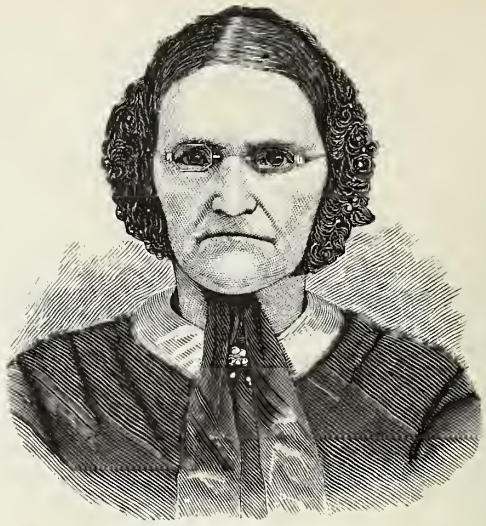
The subject of this sketch lived with his parents till 1867, when he moved on to the farm which he now owns. He received his education in the district schools of Litchfield, and at the Waverly institute. He was married Oct. 27, 1861, to Augusta Park, daughter of Reuben and Maria Park, who was born in Litchfield, Feb. 17, 1843, on the same place where they now live. She had three sisters and one brother, all of whom are living. Her father is deceased. Her mother is still living, making her home at her daughter's, Mrs. Munn. Thomas Park, her great-grandfather, was among the residents of the Wyoming valley who fled for their lives at the time of the massaere, coming up the river on horsebaek and settling in Litchfield, near the State line.

Mr. and Mrs. Munn have three children, as follows, viz.: Clarence E., born March 18, 1863; Dana P., born May 14, 1868; Harry Ford, born Dec. 13, 1873.

Mr. Munn is one of the most successful farmers in Litchfield. He has filled various town offices: town clerk, constable for two years, assessor one year, and town commissioner two years. He was also Master of the Grange for two years. In politics, Republican.



DAVID M'KINNEY.



MRS. DAVID M'KINNEY.

Photos by P. R. Young, Athens.

HENRY McKINNEY

was a native of Ireland, born in about 1769. His father being a farmer of some pretensions, and in the days of the tithe law, in which the parish priest was entitled to one-tenth of all crops, and was to make a choice of his share as soon as the grain was cut and in the shock, and if not taken off by a certain time after the owner had cleared the field of his, the farmer had the right to turn his cattle therein and let them destroy. These laws enraged young Henry, and with four others, they concluded to clear the field at once, and did so, and without giving the priest notice, turned the cattle in, which destroyed the tithe. This enraged the priest, and he sought redress by the legal authorities. So young Henry and his four companions had to flee the country. They took passage in a vessel, and in due time arrived in Philadelphia, and were sold for their passage money.

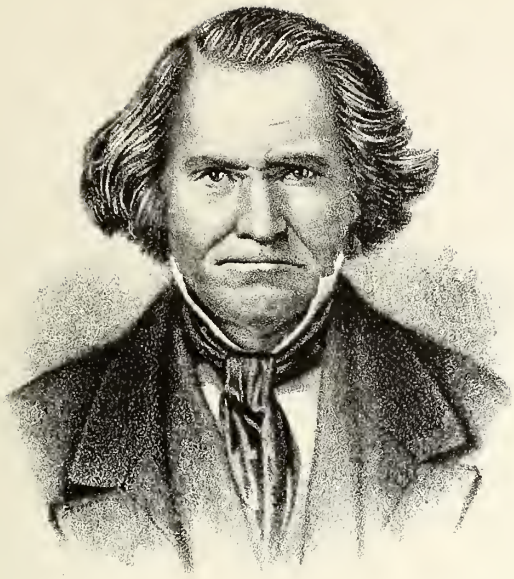
The next we hear of him is in Cecil Co., Md., about 1792, when he is married to Rebecca Hynman, of the same place. She was born Oct. 20, 1776. The same year they took their all, which was three horses and a young babe, and on horseback journeyed up the Susquehanna river, with the intention of settling in the lake country, New York State, making their first halt at Daniel Moor's ferry, now the S. W. Park farm, in Athens township. High water in the river causing their stop, they waited here for the water to subside, and unpacked their goods, and finally abandoned the idea of going farther; remained here some time, then took up their abode in Tioga village, in a house on lot No. 27 of Athens town plat, said lot being allotted to Eldad Kellogg in first division of said town. He here followed his trade—weaving—for a livelihood, in which he excelled, as can be seen at the present day by the production of his loom of figured bed-quilts, and other articles of household use, plain and in colors, delineating birds, animals, flowers, etc. In 1795 they removed to Sheshequin; remained here till 1803, when they again took up their abode in Athens township, on the east side of the Susquehanna, on the north half of what is now the John J. Thompson farm, but did not purchase it. On the 28th of September, 1796, he purchased lot No. 14, in the town of Murraysfield, as per deed, consideration $100, fully executed and recorded, which was never looked after, or entered into possession, by any of the family.

April, 1806, he was drowned in the Susquehanna river, on the east side, nearly opposite the lower end of the island (Moses Park witnessing the accident), by the upsetting of a canoe. Some four weeks thereafter his remains were found lodged on the Wyalusing bar. He was buried on a point of land near the river, on the east side thereof, near where the railroad is now built.

His wife remained on the old place, and brought up the family, being poor, as best she could, teaching them by her example habits of industry, economy, sociability, and honesty, of whom she never had cause to complain, as they all filled the qualifications taught, and became prosperous and respected. In 1816 her son Samuel married, and worked the place until 1824, when he moved to Litchfield, this county. Her family being all married, except the youngest, she went and lived with her son Henry a while, thereafter took up her abode in the house of her son Joseph, and finally broke up housekeeping in 1834, and passed the balance of her declining years with her son Joseph, and died March 23, 1855, aged seventy-nine years. To them were born Samuel, January, 1792, in Maryland; John, December, 1793, in Tioga (Athens), died December, 1870; Margaret, 1795, in Sheshequin, died January, 1820; Henry, Oct. 10, 1797, in Sheshequin; David, Aug. 1, 1800, in Sheshequin; Joseph, Sept. 17, 1802, in Sheshequin; Cynthia, Oct. 11, 1804, in Athens, died March 6, 1871.

David McKinney, fifth child of Henry and Rebecca McKinney, was born in Sheshequin Aug. 1, 1800; lived at home until his marriage; passed his childhood days in working around and going to school in the old log schoolhouse on the flats, situate on the late Col. Franklin (now the E. R. Ovenshire) farm. His first teachers were George Kinney, John Watkins, and Nathaniel Flower; the most of his education was obtained here.

Many antics were played in his school days, some of which are both ludicrous and laughable. Discipline in those days was strict, teachers laying down their rules and



HENRY Mc. KINNEY.



MRS. HENRY Mc. KINNEY.



RES. OF HENRY Mc KINNEY, LITCHFIELD, BRADFORD CO., PA.



SAMUEL P. WOLCOTT.

(LITCHFIELD TP.)



RESIDENCE OF WM. W. FOWLER, LIBERTY CORNERS, MONROE TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.

making the scholars live up to them or suffer the consequence. One rule was that no scholar was allowed to exhibit a plaything during school hours; if he did, it was taken from him and thrown into the fire; but the scholars would at times be willing to endure a flogging for the sake of seeing the fire fly. So one day an elder pop-gun was filled with powder for the occasion, and was exhibited during school hours, when the teacher demanded it. It was handed over; no sooner received than thrown in the fire, when the coals and ashes flew pretty lively. Also soon after the switch did.

Many days during his boyhood he has worked for a shilling a day. In 1818 he made his first trip down the Susquehanna river on a raft. Went for his brother Samuel; received man's wages, which was fifty cents a day. Since then for forty years he did not miss making from one to three trips down said river with lumber, either as hand, supercargo, pilot, or owner. Many incidents and hair-breadth escapes has he passed through while on the river, besides witnessing the loss of great amounts of lumber.

He worked a great deal for Col. John Franklin, and chored considerably for him, being paid in Continental money for the choring. In the year 1821 he worked for Samuel Ownshire six months for $10 a month, and in the pay received not a dollar in money. He remembers the big flood, which drove all the settlers from their homes along the river-road. It came into his mother's house up high enough to wet the yarn on the loom-beam. The family escaped to a knoll, and made a shanty on what is the Martin Rogers farm, and remained there four days, till the water subsided. He well remembers the great eclipse of the sun in 1806. George Flower, Zulliruma Flower, and himself were playing along the river-bank, and it became dark, which scared them so they all scampered home. The first time he went to mill was to the Spalding mill in Shesheequin. In 1825 he went to mill in a canoe from Satterlee's landing up the river to Shepard's landing, and backed the grist from there, about a mile, to the John Shepard mill. As he couldn't get the grist ground right away, he accepted an invitation from Moses Park to join a fishing party for dragging a seine for shad, the river abounding with them at this time; got things in readiness, and made a haul about sundown, resulting in five hundred nice ones caught; remained with the party and drew the net during the night, and in the morning had over three thousand. As he owned no share in the seine or fishery, he was entitled to only a small moiety for his share; but there were distributed to him twenty-seven large ones, which were all he could possibly carry.

Sept. 16, 1824, was married in Litchfield to Jane Bush, daughter of Daniel Bush, who built the first grist-mill in Litchfield; 1825, purchased his farm, on which he now resides, in Litchfield township, Bradford Co., Pa. Built himself a small frame house, and went to housekeeping, clearing up his farm, etc. Was here seven years before he could see any cleared land except his own. When he came here Litchfield was a howling wilderness, game and wolves plenty. He has known them to come in the night within a few rods of his door. He made a salt-lick a short distance southeast of his house, and killed seven deer there in one season, spending but a very little time; 1850, he built a new house, in which he now lives.

By frugality, industry, perseverance, and economy he has cleared up a large farm, paid for it, made a good, well-finished house, besides rearing a family of five children, educating them, and helping them to a start in the world. Their children are as follows, to wit: Rebecca, born in Litchfield June 12, 1825, died Sept. 9, 1858; Joseph H., born in Litchfield April 16, 1827; Hannah Jane, born in Litchfield Oct. 31, 1829; Cynthia, born in Litchfield July 29, 1832, died Dec. 14, 1861; Mary, born in Litchfield, Sept. 21, 1834.

His son Joseph married Lucretia Fitler, in 1858, and owns a farm a few miles from him, in Athens township.

The daughter Hannah Jane married Richard Sensebaugh, and resides in Athens borough. Another daughter, Mary, remains on the homestead with her father. On Sept. 29, 1865, his wife was called to her rest.

Mr. McKinney has passed the seventy-seventh year of his age. Politically, he was a Whig in the days of that party. At the breaking up of the parties he took the Republican side, and has adhered to it to the present time; though not radical, yet always avers his principles, talks them, and votes them. Religiously, he is a good, whole-souled Christian; has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a friend to the needy.

MONROE.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the township of Monroe is situated between the townships of Towanda on the north, Asylum on the east, Albany on the south, and Overton, Barclay, and Franklin on the west. The Shraeder and south branches of the Towanda creek and the main creek itself water the township, passing through it from south to north and from east to west, and northeasterly. The surface is broken and in some parts mountainous. The soil is productive, even to the summits of the hills, and the farms are well cultivated by a thrifty class of yeomanry.

The town includes the Susquehanna company's grant of Bachelor's Adventure and Bortle's Pitch. On the records of the company are the following entries: "Pursuant to a vote of the Susquehanna company to lay out townships to the proprietors of the said Susquehanna purchase, Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury appearing as agents for the number of twenty-five whole-share proprietors, with the taxes paid agreeably to the votes of said company, therefore said Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury having surveyed a township of land on said purchase on the waters of Towanda, beginning at the southwest corner of Claverack; thence north, 31° west, 280 chains; thence south, 80° west, 480 chains; thence south, 31° east, 366 chains; thence south, 83° west, to the southwest corner of Bortle's grant, it being 380 chains; thence north, 10° east, 166½ chains to the northwest corner of said Bortle's grant; thence north, 70° east, 25 chains to the first-mentioned bound, and to contain 17,800 acres, including six or seven pitches of 300 acres each.

"The above survey of a township known by the name of Bachelor's Adventure is accepted and approved of, to belong to the said Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury and their associates, to be divided into fifty-three equal shares and six half-share pitches.

"Given under our hands and seals, at Tioga, the 6th day of December, 1794.

"Signed John Franklin, Simon Spalding, Peter Loop, Jr., commissioners."

Under date of Jan. 3, 1800, Joseph Kingsbury sells to Levi Thayer, Elias Satterlee, and Comfort A. Carpenter certain half-lots of land in Bachelor's Adventure adjoining west on Claverack and east on Fullersville, on Towanda creek, which have two roads running through them, one north and south, and the other running east and west, with a good grist-mill and saw-mill on the same, and six or seven settlers.

The survey of Capt. John Bortle's pitch began "near a sugar-house on the northerly side of Towanda creek," and bounded on the east by the west line of Claverack, and contained 1500 acres.

The Pennsylvania owners were the Asylum company and Joseph Priestly, of Northumberland. A part of the Holland company's purchase extended into this township. This company, which was composed of the same individuals that formed the company which figured so largely in the settlement of western New York, owned ten tracts of land in Bradford County, which is in Albany, Monroe, and Asylum townships. William Ward, Esq., was the agent for the company in Pennsylvania, and afterwards bought the residue of their lands in Bradford County.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers of the township of Monroe came in under the Connecticut title, which was bought by Gordon Fowler of Reed Brockaway. Fifty acres were offered as a gratuity to the first settlers. Mr. Fowler and his sons, Jonathan and Rogers, bought eleven hundred acres, and lived on the purchase two years before the worthlessness of his title was discovered.

Mr. Fowler started from his home in Tolland, Conn., in the year 1800, in September, with two yoke of oxen and a horse in one team and two horses in another team. He crossed the Hudson at Catskill, taking the wagons and horses at several trips. His son, Austin Fowler, Sr., then a boy of about eleven years, was left in charge of the wagon first ferried over, and while the scow was gone for the rest of the train the tide rose about the wagon-wheels, frightening the lad, who then knew nothing of that phenomenon, but supposed a freshet was raising the water in the river, and they would all be swept away.

From Catskill the party came by the way of Unadilla, finding no bridges over the streams and in places very bad roads. They located about a mile above the present borough of Monroeton. Mr. Tracy, with his family, two sons and daughters, lived near, but below the Barclay depot. Mr. Fowler moved into a little house in the orchard south of the present dwelling of William Decker. Mrs. Fowler brought apple-seeds from her eastern home and planted them, and from this planting the trees in that orchard were grown.

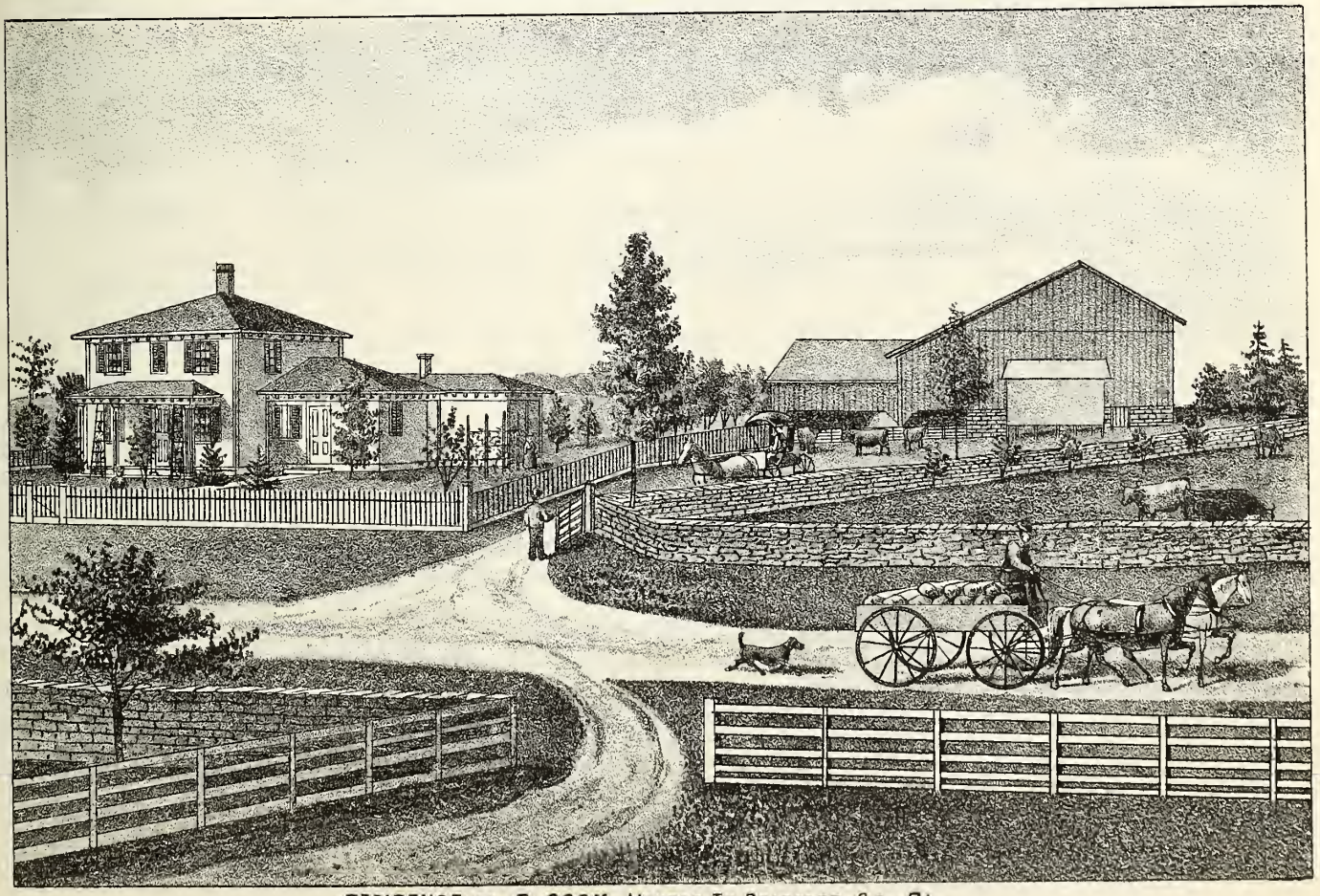
When Mr. Fowler came in he stayed with Rogers Fowler (his son) at Milltown, N. Y., who had preceded him into that country. The Fowlers repurchased their possession of the "Holland Purchase Company," and by dint of stubborn energy and perseverance reduced the forests to smiling fields. After nine years of toil and privation the father, Gordon Fowler, passed to his eternal rest, dying Nov. 11, 1809.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FOWLER GENEALOGY.

(1) "William Fowler arrived in Boston, from London, England, June 26, 1637, in company with Rev. John Davenport, Theophilus Eaton, Peter Pruden, and 'others



RESIDENCE OF J. F. WOODRUFF, MONROE TP, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.



RESIDENCE OF D. COOK, MONROE TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.

of good eharaeter and fortunes.' Mareh 30, 1638, in eompany with Mr. Davenport, he sailed from Boston to Quinnipiae, or New Haven, where he resided for a year or more. In the spring of 1639 he was one of the founders of Milford, and the first named of its trustees. He held various important offiees in chureh and State and was deeply engaged in publie improvements until his death in 1660." His eldest son (2), William, remained in New Haven and married Mary, daughter of Edward and Ann Tapp, 1645, and died 1682–83. His seeond son (8), Jonathan, was born Feb. 8, 1650–51, at New Haven, and removed therefrom to Norwieh, 1683, and thenee to Windham, 1693, where he died, June 10, 1696. He married Elizabeth Reynolds, at Norwich, August 3, 1687. His youngest son (19), Jonathan, was born May 20, 1696. "He was ealled the 'sergeant,' and was eelebrated for his great size and strength, of whieh wonderful stories are told. He is reported to have been seven feet in height, and to have weighed over 400 pounds. His muscular powers were enormous. He could lift a barrel of cider by the chines and drink from the bung-hole. He onee attacked and killed a bear with a club, having no other weapon at hand, by which feat his fame spread abroad, so that George III., then king of England, had a painting made, the margin bearing the inseription, 'Jonathan Fowler, the giant of Ameriea, in the aet of killing a bear.'"

His wife was Hannah Clark; they had ten ehildren, of whom Gordon (29) was born April 16, 1739, married (first) Sarah Rogers, Feb. 15, 1758, and (seeond) Mary Chapman, Dee. 28, 1775. By the first marriage the following ehildren were born to him: Jonathan (30), March 2, 1759; Daniel (31), Sept. 9, 1761; Elijah (32), July 20, 1763; Rogers (33), July 8, 1766; Asa (34), May 15, 1769; Gordon (35), April 21, 1772; Sarah (36), Dee. 15, 1774. By the seeond marriage the following ehildren were born: Polly (37), March 31, 1777; Hannah (38), April 7, 1780; Russell (39), Sept. 15, 1782; Roxey (40), July 16, 1786; Austin (41), May 31, 1787; Betsey (42), April 14, 1792.

Jonathan (30) eame to Bradford County with his father in September, 1800. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of the unfortunates imprisoned in the "Sugar House" in New York. He died Dee. 4, 1834, leaving no deseendants in the male line, and but one daughter, living, Mrs. Fox, of Towanda.

Daniel (30), when a boy, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner and kept for some months in the "Sugar House," from which he eame out seareely alive. He rose to the rank of major, before the elose of the war, at twenty years of age. He settled at Hudson, N. Y., where he inaugurated the first sehool of note, the "City Aeademy of Hudson." Among his pupils was Martin Van Buren, plaeed under his eare when quite young by Aaron Burr.

Elijah studied medieine, and settled in Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., for the praetiee of his profession. Rogers (33) partieipated in the settlement of Bradford County with his father. He was a noted Freemason, and a man of prominence in the eounty; was elected eolonel of a regiment at the breaking out of the War of 1812, but did not enter the army, as he died soon after, May 12, 1812. He left no family. Asa (34) lived and died in Berkshire Co., Mass. Polly (37) married John Fox, of Towanda, and bore him Miller and John Fox, who reside in Towanda. She died in 1855. Hannah (38) married Daniel Miller, of Laddsburg, Albany township, and died 1844–45. Russell (39) died August 22, 1851, and had ehildren, Sevellon F., Rogers, Samantha,—born April, 1814, married James D. Ridgway, and now lives in Franklin township, Bradford County,—Ellen M., Hiram, Russell, and Adeline. Roxey (40) married Eliphalet Mason, whose only son, Col. Gordon F. Mason, now resides in Towanda. She died 1852. Austin (41) married (first) Betsey Lawrenee, by whom he had Franklin, Gordon, and William. The family reside in Bradford County. Betsey married Abner C. Roekwell, the first sheriff of Bradford County, and bore him four sons and one daughter, Mrs. Joseph de la Montanye, of Towanda. She died in 1866.

Col. Rogers Fowler, son of Russell (39), was born on the same day and in the same house from whieh his uncle Rogers was buried, whieh eoineidenee gave him his name. He married H. Almeda, daughter of Judge Harry Morgan, of Wysox, Bradford County, and is now a resident of the west.

Noadiah Cranmer eame to Monroe from Sussex Co., New Jersey, at an early day. He owned the property where the village stands, and up as far as Mason's mills. His sons, John and Samuel, had log houses and improvements. The father was an old man of about eighty years when he eame into the eountry, and he lived alone.

He was the ancestor of a large and important family in the township, who have been identified with its history and interested in its progress from the beginning. His deseendants are now living in the township, one of whom, Rev. E. H. Cranmer, is a clergyman in the M. E. ehurch, and has been presiding elder on the Troy distriet. A brother of his is a eoal dealer in Monroe borough; their father's name was Samuel, who was one of the sons of Noadiah. Stephen was another son. The stone that marks his burial-plaee reeords his death as having taken plaee January 29, 1792, and Catherine Cranmer's indieates her death as oeeurring November 2, 1793.

Peter Edsall eame in before 1800, and lived next above Mr. Cranmer.

The Tabors were in the town in 1800, and lived on the Seott plaee.

Mrs. Pladnor lived on the property now owned by Joseph Homet, in Monroeton, the house being near Mr. Brown's, in 1800. She afterwards moved up the ereek, near Mereur's mills, in Franklin, and died at an advaneed age.

John Neeley eame from Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., to the traet on which Mrs. Brown and others live in Greenwood, as early as 1787, to get his land surveyed, and made a settlement. He undertook to swim a horse aeross the river, at the mouth of Towanda ereek, and was drowned in "Bowman's eddy." A daughter married Harmon Schraeder. He was drowned in the snmmer of 1787. His widow afterwards eame np and oeenpied the farm. She married Reese Stevens.

William Dougherty lived at Greenwood in 1800, and kept a house of entertainment. He sold it to Jacob Bowman, who in turn disposed of it to David Gilbert. Dougherty was an Irishman by birth, and came from Northumberland Co., Pa., to Monroe. In 1804 Mr. Sutleff stayed all night at "Dotherly's tavern."

Reed Brockaway also was a resident of Monroe in 1800, but removed therefrom not many years afterwards. His residence was near the meeting-house in Monroeton.

Timothy Alden came from Otis (then Bethlehem), Berkshire Co., Mass., to Monroe, in 1801. He came out first to view the country, and, being pleased with it, sold out his property in the east, and bought 800 acres from Brockaway under his Connecticut title, paying him for it in hard cash. Mr. Alden moved in the month of February, with horses and sleighs, having two or more teams. The party crossed the river at Binghamton, where, at that time, there was but one log house. Mr. Alden moved into a little log house about forty rods below the stone house on the creek, with his family. There was no clearing at all there, the cabin being in the woods. Mrs. Jared Woodruff, a daughter of Mr. Alden, from whom we have obtained the facts concerning her father's settlement in the town, and who came in with him, she being (in 1874) eighty-two years old, says, "The wolves and bears were thick all around; father had to keep everything shut up overnight. He had a pen, six feet high, built of boards standing on end, and one night a bear came and took a sow, which had six pigs, out of the pen. Father heard the dogs bark, and, getting up, took his gun and shot the bear, but did not kill him. However, Bruin released the hog, but she was so badly hurt she died. The wolves would howl all night, and we were homesick enough. We had left a very pleasant home, and this was horribly lonesome."

When Mr. Alden moved into Monroe the family consisted of himself and wife, Lois Wilcox, and six children. The youngest, a son, died in June after they came in. Adonijah married a daughter of Rev. M. M. York, lived a while in Wysox, and went to Illinois thirty years and more ago. A daughter married Jared Woodruff, and remained in Monroe; Philinda married Warner Ladd, and lived in Albany township; Louisa married Benjamin Coolbaugh, and lived in Monroe; Milla married first Jacob Arnot, then Charles Hornet, and again, after Hornet's death, she lived in Monroe, Asylum, and elsewhere. Sylvester and Sevellon were twins; the former married a daughter of Thomas Wilcox and went west, and Sevellon still lives in Monroe. Mr. Alden built the stone house in 1816. He was a blacksmith by trade, but did not work much at his trade in Monroe.

Eliphalet Mason, son of Ebenezer Mason and Mary Mason, was born June 23, 1780, in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn. He emigrated to Orwell (now Warren), in June, 1802, and was married to Zilpha Coburn, June 22, 1802. In the fall of 1802 he commenced to teach a school in Wysox, and continued about one year. His wife, Zilpha, died June 15, 1803. In November, 1803, he began teaching in Towanda, and was again married, to Roxy Fowler, Oct. 22, 1804, of Monroe township.

On Oct. 4, 1807, he was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace by Gov. Thomas M'Kean, for the county of Luzerne, and continued as such magistrate until the new constitution of 1838 was adopted. He was drafted in the war of 1812, on Oct. 25, 1814, and was elected a lieutenant, but, with his company, went only to Danville, where they were discharged, and returned home, being absent but a month. In October, 1814, he was elected auditor of Bradford County, being the only Democrat elected that year, and the first one of that party elected to office in the county. In 1813, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Abner C. Rockwell, then sheriff of the county, and did the most of the business of the office during Rockwell's term. In 1816, he was nominated for county commissioner by the Democrats, and elected over his brother-in-law, Rockwell, the Federal candidate. In the fall of 1816, he moved from what is now Monroe borough to Towanda village. In July, 1818, he was appointed register and recorder of Bradford County by Gov. William Findlay, and was also appointed special commissioner to administer the oath of office to Hon. Edward Herrick, president judge of the 13th judicial district, comprising the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna. He was quite an extensive writer, and many of his articles were published in the *Bradford Reporter*, over the signature of "Old South."

In 1821, he purchased from Guerdon Hewitt the property in Monroe known as Mason's mills, and moved thereto the 1st of April of that year, and continued to live there until November, 1852, when he returned again to Towanda, with his son, Gordon F. Mason.

On the property which he bought of Hewitt he built, in 1809, a saw-mill. He said he had "a saw-mill without a team, and a farm without a plow."

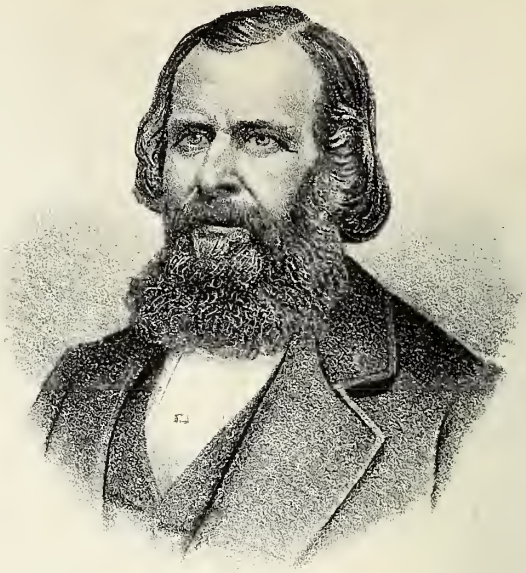
In 1821, two brothers of Mr. Mason, Chester and Ebenezer, came to Monroe, from Connecticut. Mr. Mason was connected with the construction of the Tioga and Susquehanna turnpike through the woods between Towanda and Sugar creek, and built half a mile. In 1823, he was one of the commissioners to lay out a State road from Muney to Towanda. In 1824, he was appointed deputy surveyor for Bradford County. Mr. Mason was appointed agent for several land companies, and by a Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, who sent along with him a Mr. Jones, a practical geologist. Mr. Mason says (1834), "We found that the highlands of Mr. Miller contained valuable beds of bituminous coal, and by sinking shafts in many places found it to extend over most of his land on the north side of the Schraeder branch of the Towanda creek.

Mr. Mason's wife, Roxey, bore him nine children: Zilpha, Roxey, Gordon Fowler, now a member of the Bradford bar, and a resident of Towanda; Rufus, now living in Minnesota; Eliphalet H., William Alva, now living at La Porte, Sullivan Co., Pa.; Lemuel Austin, Mary, and Sarah, all of whom, save those three named otherwise, are dead. Mrs. Mason died Feb. 15, 1851, and Mr. Mason, March 11, 1853, and both were buried at Monroeton.

Andrew Irving settled in Monroe as early as 1812, and induced his brother George to come also from Northampton county, their former home. Andrew was a tanner, and had a tannery in the town. Soon after Andrew and George came, their brother, Welch Irving, also came. Each lived and died on the farm where they made their first clearings.



MRS. CHARLES MARCY.

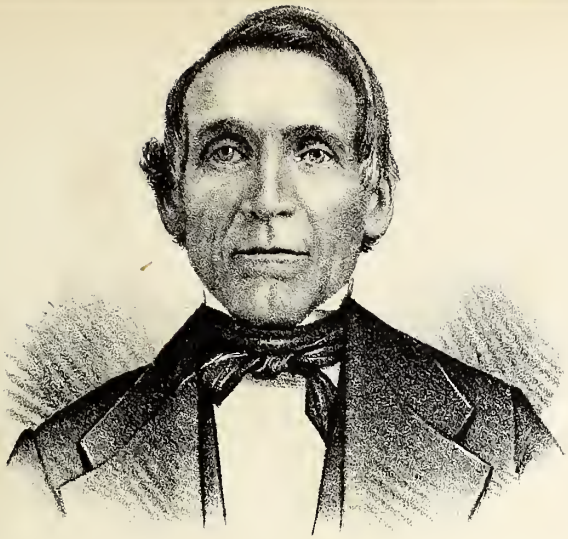


CHARLES MARCY.

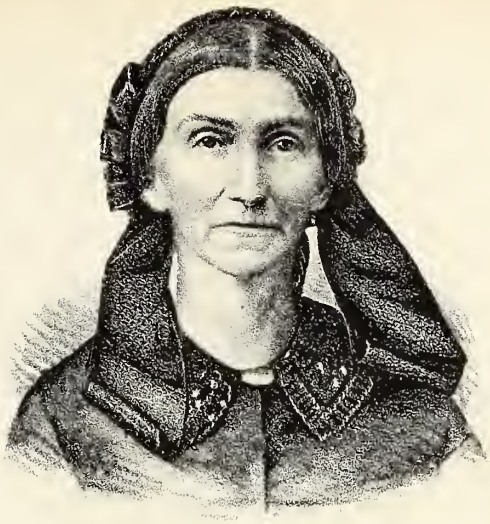
PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES MARCY, MONROE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

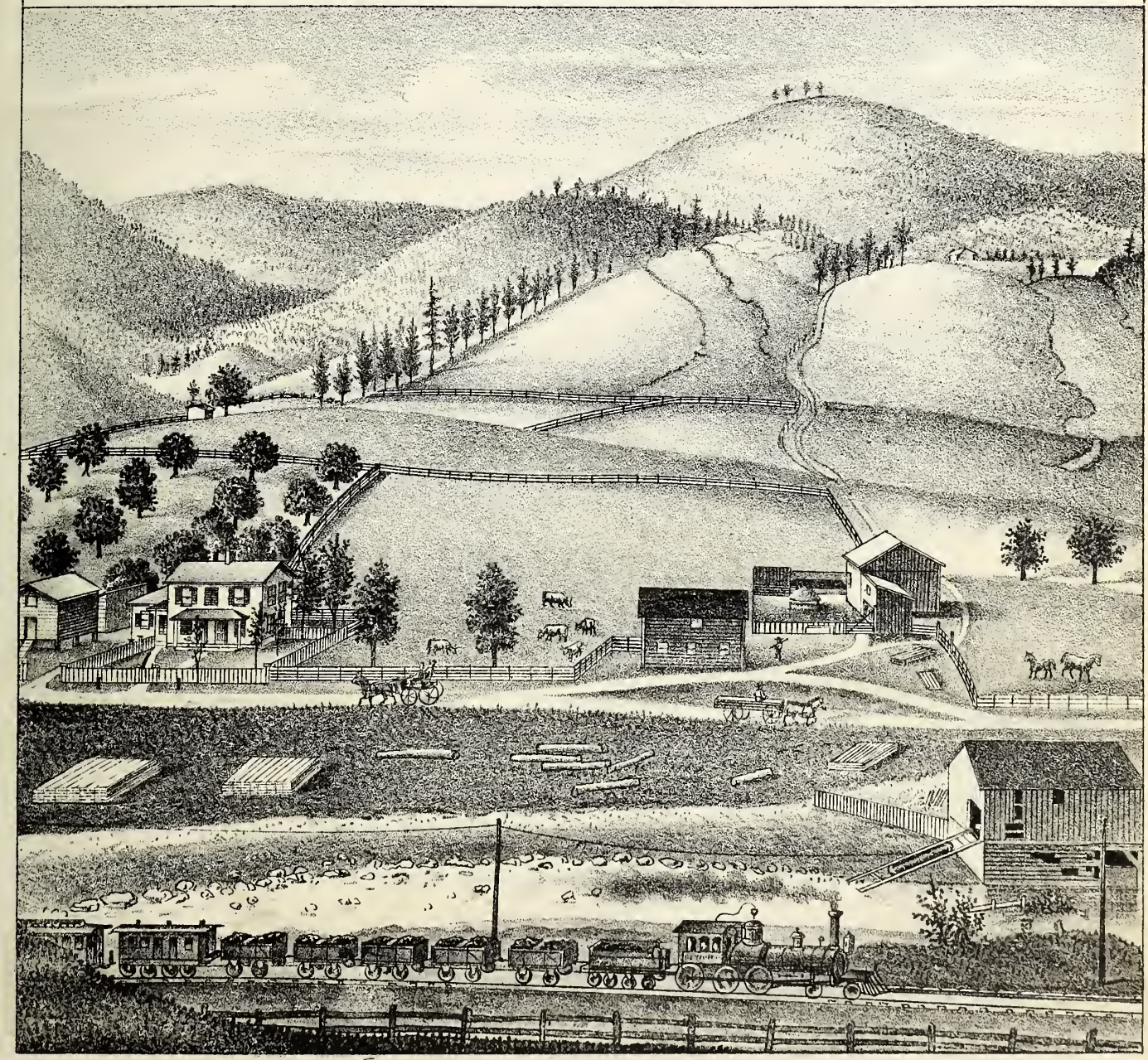


FREEMAN SWEET, ESQ.

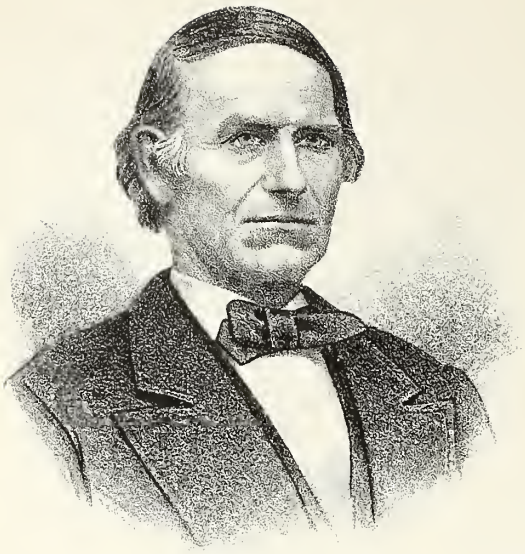


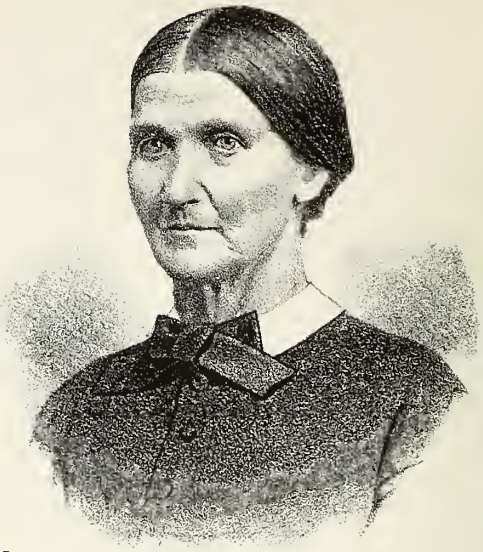
NANCY J. SWEET.

PHOTOS. BY G.H. WOOD



RESIDENCE OF FREEMAN SWEET, SOUTH BRANCH, MONROE TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.





PHOTOS BY GEO. H. WOOD

SILAS MILLS.

MRS. MARY E. MILLS.



RESIDENCE OF SILAS MILLS, NORTH TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.

The father of Nelson Gilbert moved up the creek in 1813, and lived in one end of a double log house, the other being occupied by William Dougherty.

John Schrader was a Hessian soldier, who was one of thirty who deserted the British army at the battle of Trenton, joined the American ranks, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Then lived for a time at Milton, Northumberland county, and finally settled on the lower end of the flats just below Greenwood, where he died at an advanced age.

James Lewis settled above Schrader. He had been a captive to the Indians in the last French and Indian war, being then twelve years of age. After the conclusion of peace he was returned to his parents. He first settled in Wysox, where he owned land on the Little Wysox, and built what were afterwards known as Hinman's Mills, he having sold to John Hinman, Dec. 13, 1793, and moved into Monroe, his house standing nearly on the site of the present Greenwood cottage. He raised a large family of sons and daughters, and was eminently respected as a good citizen and Christian man. Doctor Lewis, of Franklin, is a grandson of his. He died when about eighty years of age, and was buried in the Coles' graveyard in Monroe.

Amos V. Matthews was among the early settlers on the Schrader branch. Vincent A. Matthews built a tavern in what is known as Northrup Hollow, on the farm now occupied by Nathan Northrup.

"Old Mother Northrup," as she was generally known, and for whose sons the valley was named, was born May, 1724. Her maiden name was Sarah Crawford. What was the name of her first husband, by whom she had three children, has not been ascertained. About 1754 she married Nathan Northrup, a merchant. They moved from Connecticut to Sussex Co., N. Y., thence to Wyoming, and then to Bradford County, where Mr. Northrup died not far from Towanda about 1800. His widow spent most of her time with her son Nehemiah Northrup, of Athens township, but was frequently with her five children in Monroe. When something like a hundred years old she was espoused by Alexander Howden, a pensioner for services in the Revolutionary war. The venerable pair, whose united ages would have gone back nearly to the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, took their bridal tour, staffs in hand, to Sheshequin, hoping for a quiet little wedding. But the magistrate before whom they appeared (Samuel Gore, Esq.) spoiled the anticipated plan by informing them that a few witnesses were necessary, whereupon he gathered in enough neighbors to make a genuine surprise-party, and the marriage ceremony was duly performed. Mr. Howden lived after this a dozen years, and died in Athens. She survived until March, 1837, when she died among her children, in Monroe township, at the age of one hundred and thirteen years, lacking two months. In the history of Franklin the death of Mrs. Pladnor is mentioned at the age of one hundred and five years. It is noticeable that these two old ladies lived each other, and died within a few years of the same time. Mrs. Northrup was active to the last. When past ninety years of age she would spin eighty knots of yarn per day. When a century old she could take the floor and dance an old-fashioned step with the agility of a girl; and when past a hundred years old she would walk from her son's residence in Athens to the home of her children in Monroe, a distance of twenty-two miles. She maintained the vigor of her mental faculties to the last. The descendants of her children are still living on the plantation they first occupied in Monroe.

Henry Salisbury was an early settler in the lower part of the township, on the farm now occupied by Salisbury Cole. The family is of English origin. Mr. Salisbury, his father, married the daughter of Catherine Simpson, a Scotch lady of wealth and refinement, who married Lovet Head, and had two children, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Salisbury. Mr. Salisbury was a Revolutionary soldier, and had been wounded in the arm at the capture of Cornwallis. After the war he lived for a time at Kinderhook, a near neighbor to the father of Martin Van Buren. Mr. Salisbury raised a family of several daughters and one son, Henry, the youngest of the children. Of these daughters one, Elizabeth, was married to Job Irish, a man of some notoriety as a preacher and lawyer fifty years ago. Mr. Salisbury came to Bradford County with Mr. Irish, in 1793, when Henry was seventeen years of age; bought the Connecticut title for a thousand acres of land, and built the largest log house there was in the place. Another of his daughters, Catherine, was married to Luther Hinman, Nancy to Elisha Wythe, and Amy to Elisha Cole. Henry Salisbury married the daughter of Maj. James Swartwout, of Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She came to Towanda a few years before the Salisburys, the bride of Elijah Head, who was the grandson of Lovet Head. Elijah Head moved out on pack-horses, and settled on what was afterwards known as the Daniel Bowman place, and planted the orchard still standing on that farm. Becoming tired of the privations of the new country, he determined to look for a more favorable location. For this purpose he went up into the State of New York, where he was murdered, and his widow and her two children returned to her father's house. Mr. Salisbury afterwards married her, and they lived in Monroe until their death, except a short time at Spencerton, N. Y. Six out of eight children are still living (March, 1878).

Rev. Elisha Cole has been spoken of in connection with the history of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was an honored and useful minister.

Jared Woodruff was early in Monroe, and a pioneer on the hills east of the village.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

Col. Rogers Fowler erected a saw-mill and grist-mill in 1803, on the creek, at Monroe, and Anthony Vanderpool built, some time before this date, a little log tub-mill, which was the first mill in all this country. In 1800, Dougherty and Needham built the first mill at Greenwood. "King Pool" built a grist-mill, with a single run of stone, at Monroe, several years before the Fowlers came. Jacob Bowman built the first framed house in the township.

There were twelve distilleries within four miles of Bowman's; among them, Reuben Hale's, Thompson's, Ebenezer Tuttle's, Means', Widow Pladnor's, Stephen Wilcox's, Joseph Wallace's, and Johnson's.

The first school was taught in the town in 1801, by Polly Fowler, in a log house in the midst of the hickory orchard below Lawrence Rockwell's, on the south side of the creek.

INCIDENT AND REMINISCENCE.

Jonathan Fowler being sick, his wife, Sally, went out of the house one night to procure some leaves or herbs for his use, having a pine torch in her hand. Hearing a noise behind her, she turned and saw a bear standing up on his hind legs, as tall as herself. She ran into the house, and the bear made his supper on fresh pork, killing it himself. Bruin was killed in turn the next day.

A gang of counterfeiters had a retreat under an overhanging rock up the Millstone run, about a mile above Weston's, where they manufactured "spelter,"—counterfeit coin. The gang was broken up and the resort abandoned.

The discovery of coal on Barclay mountain was made by Edsall Carr, who, not knowing what it was, reported that he had found iron or coal. A party went up to see it, among them Jared Leavenworth, a blacksmith, who was the first to use the coal for his work. It was first brought down the mountain on sleds, and then reloaded on wagons.

John Fox, father of Miller Fox, hauled the first load to Towanda, and afterwards took five tons to Ithaca, and sold it for a cutter.

"Bill" French was a hunter, and in one of his early excursions he found three young animals playing about in a windfall, and not knowing what they were, he picked up two of them, when two large animals of a species he had not before met pounced down upon him. He, however, clung to the kittens, and beat off the parents, and at Absalom Carr's house found out his kittens were young panthers. Carr expressed much surprise that French escaped with so little injury, and went back to the windfall to look for the third kitten, but it had disappeared.

French afterwards had an adventure with a panther, which did not result so profitably to him as his first one did. He struck the track of the animal just before dark, and followed it until darkness had fully set in, when the game took refuge in a tree. It was too dark to aim with certainty, so he took the lock from his gun to strike a fire with the flint, and by accident built the fire over it; the heat took the temper out of the lock and his design was defeated. He resolved to wait till morning, and then make a new attempt on the game. But Morpheus soon engaged his attention, and he fell fast asleep, the panther still over his head in the tree. When French awoke the next morning the panther was not to be seen, having decamped during the hunter's sleep.

French found a den of rattlesnakes one day, where some twenty-five or thirty of the reptiles were sunning themselves. He caught these, confined them in a box, and took them to Philadelphia.

The borough of Monroe is situated near the northern line of the township and centrally east and west. It was incorporated in 1855. The Barclay and the State Line railroads effect their junction in the borough.

It contains three churches, a number of stores, Masonic hall, foundry, and about one hundred dwellings.

Masontown, or Mason's Mills, two miles above the borough, has extensive mills, and there was formerly a cloth-dressing and manufacturing establishment connected with it, and enjoys a very superior water-power.

At Greenwood is one of the largest tanneries in northern Pennsylvania, and the toy and wood-turning of Hawes & Co., both of which, in their lines, are doing an extensive business.

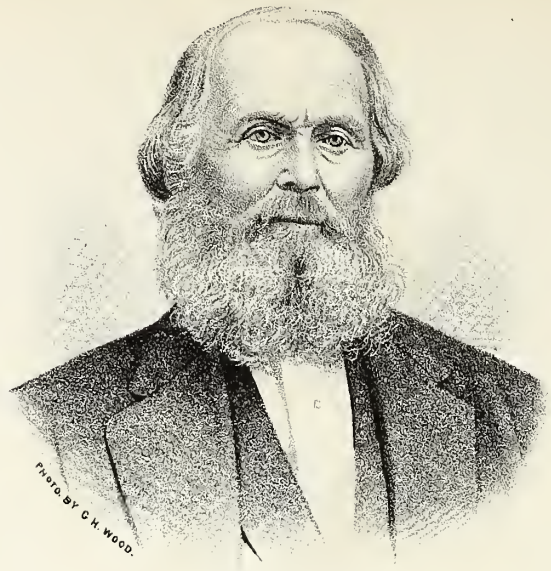
The valleys of the Towanda and its branches are broad, fertile flats, well adapted to tillage; between the streams the land is high and the hills steep. Hollow Hill, Liberty Corners post-office, named in honor of one of its prominent settlers, is a fine grazing region.

Post-offices are established at the borough, at Liberty Corners, and in the southern part of the town, called the South Branch post-office.

NORTH TOWANDA.

The incorporation of the borough of Towanda so completely separated the two parts of the township that it made a division practically necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants residing in the two portions of it, the upper part taking the name of North Towanda. It is embraced in the certified Claverack, and for many years, in connection with the Hornbrook neighborhood, formed the most important settlement in that township. Under the rule of the Susquehanna company, the owner of a township was obliged to have a certain number of actual settlers upon his grant within a certain time, or the deed was forfeited. Capt. Solomon Strong, of the State of New York, but living for a number of years in the Lackawanna valley, and Jeremiah Hogaboom, of the city of Hudson, N. Y., were the principal owners of the township of Claverack and managers of its settlements. They immediately, after the declaration of peace, began to exert themselves to procure settlers for their township, and in the years 1785, '86, and '87 the town was pretty well filled up.

Among the first of these was Ezra Rutty, who came from Pawling's precinct, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The family is of Dutch origin, and in the early documents in New York the name is spelled Ruttee. When Mr. Rutty came on his place, where the old Rutty house is still standing, there were a few friendly Indians living near the creek, for the purpose of making baskets from the willows which grew in the marshy ground thereabouts. These Indian squaws took a great liking to Mr. Rutty's little son, and would



HORACE GRANGER.

RESIDENCE OF HORACE GRANGER, NORTH TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.



RODERICK GRANGER.



RES. OF RODERICK GRANGER, NORTH TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.

carry him about in their baskets, sometimes to the amusement, but more frequently to the alarm, of the mother. Mr. Rutty and his oldest son each took up a hundred acres of land, known as lots numbered 46 and 47. The commissioners under the compensation law of 1799, where the claim was made on the ground of settlement, required proof of the settlement. It was shown, and Judge Cooper says assented to generally and proved by the deposition of Abial Foster, that Strong's conditions of settlement were that one hundred acres were granted to each person who became an actual settler previous to given date. On this ground Mr. Rutty preferred his claim for the two hundred acres. On the commissioner's docket is this entry: "Abial Foster deposes to claimant (Ezra Rutty) and his son coming into Claverack under Strong and Hogaboom, in 1785. Henry Salisbury deposes that, in 1785, Strong mentioned to deponent the name of Rutty and his son as among the settlers then in Claverack." Mr. Rutty purchased also three hundred acres on Sugar creek, being numbers 41, 42, 43, on a proprietor's right laid to Amos Franklin, and by various conveyances to claimant. These five hundred acres comprised what has been known for almost a century as the Rutty farm, and which has been in the occupancy of the descendants of the pioneer ever since. The old house on the north side of the creek is the oldest house in the neighborhood.

In an assessment of Towanda township made for 1809, Ezra Rutty is rated for a house at $150, 80 acres of improved, 380 unimproved land, 4 horses, 2 oxen, 4 cows, and a distillery, with a total valuation of $1580; and the assessment of his son Samuel, who was rated with 2 houses, 30 acres improved and 220 unimproved, was set over to Ezra Rutty, Jr.

In the same year (1785) Jonas Smith and his son Nathan took up two hundred acres, bounded by the river and Sugar creek, and known in the subdivision of the township as numbers 69 and 70. He probably came from eastern New York, about the time if not with Mr. Rutty, as they were from the same neighborhood. Previous to 1802 the elder Mr. Smith died, leaving his wife Marcy, and sons Nathan, Joseph, John, Charles, Jesse, and daughters Lydia and Sarah. The family is still represented in the township, although some of them have joined the great tide of emigration to the west.

Daniel Guthry was also an early settler in the Sugar creek region. His name is on the Claverack list. He probably came about 1786, not later than that, and in 1791 sold his claim to Abial Foster, and probably left the country, as his name is not found afterwards upon our records.

Isaac Foster and his family came early in the township, and have ever been an important and influential family in the township. In 1785 or 1786, Isaac, Rufus, and Abial Foster came into the township; the latter two were young men, having hardly reached their majority, and the former was appointed agent by Strong and Hogaboom, to procure settlers to come upon their lands. Isaac came with a family. Rufus married a daughter of John Franklin, of Plymouth, who was killed in the battle of Wyoming. Another sister was the wife of Hugh Rippeth. Rufus Foster was one of the early members of the Presbyterian church of Wysox, and for many years one of its ruling elders. Like the Ruttys, the Fosters have some of them clung to the old homestead, while others have, in the spirit of adventure which characterizes the American, gone to other localities seeking for wealth or fame. Hon. James Foster, now a member of the State legislature, belongs to this pioneer family.

Ozias Bingham, a brother of Chester, of Ulster, was an early settler, near Hemlock Run, in the northern part of the township. He subsequently moved into Wysox. In 1809 he was assessed for 10 acres of improved land, 20 unimproved, and a valuation of $100.

Frank Watts, who came from about Northumberland, and was a brother-in-law to William Means, having married his sister Jane, was among the early settlers in North Towanda. He died previous to 1809. On the assessment of 1809, the estate is assessed to his widow, consisting of a house, thirty acres of improved and ninety of unimproved land, two horses, and one cow, with a total valuation of $225.

Mr. Mills was another settler in North Towanda, but not as early as those mentioned. The stone tavern, just on the north side of the creek, on the main road from Towanda to Waverly, was, in the days of stages, a well-known and well-patronized house of entertainment.

Nathan Coon lived up Sugar creek about a mile above Mr. Rutty's. He probably left about 1809. His property described as a house, seventeen acres of improved land, one hundred and twenty unimproved, and a valuation of $153, which, on the assessment, is marked transferred to Andrew Gregg.

Martin Straton lived at the old pail-factory. He married a daughter of Ezra Rutty, and in 1809 had a house, twenty acres of improved and eighty of unimproved land, and a valuation of one hundred and forty dollars.

The town contains three school districts. In 1860 the population was 580 white and 2 colored; in 1870, 522 native and 70 foreign, 588 white, 4 colored, a total of 592.

It lies between Ulster on the north and Towanda on the south, the Susquehanna on the east, and Burlington on the west. The Sugar creek runs through the township from west to east, and a number of small streams come into it from each of the hill-sides that bound the creek valley. North Towanda is the smallest in area of the townships of the county. Along the creek, and between the creek and the river on the south, the soil is adapted to grain-raising. On the north the land is higher, and the soil is not so easily cultivated. The near proximity of the borough of Towanda makes a ready market for all farm produce, and the street running north from the borough is being rapidly filled up by residents, and from time to time the enlargement of its lines has encroached upon the original limits of the township. There is not a church building or store in the township, the people going to Towanda for religious privileges or the purchase of goods.

About 1796, Isaac Foster built a grist-mill near the mouth of the creek. In 1799, Jacob Myer enlarged and improved it. Isaac Myer, a son of his, was in possession for many years, when it was popularly known as "Myer's mills." They have been rebuilt, enlarged, and improved from time to time, so that they have fully kept abreast the best structures in the county. Abiel Foster built a mill at what is known as the pail-factory. There is now a saw-mill there, the pail-factory having been abandoned.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EZRA RUTTY.

The subject of this sketch was born in North Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1823, and was the youngest child of a family of eight children. His father, Ezra Rutty, Sr., came with his parents, about the close of the Revolutionary war, from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled in North Towanda, where he purchased about 800 acres of land, and soon after the death of his father received from the State a deed patent for it, dated 1814, which is now in the possession of his sons. He was foremost in forwarding the erection of the first schools and churches in his vicinity, and was a learned student of the Bible. He died in June, 1855. His son, Ezra, Jr., received a good common-school education, and is now occupying the old homestead. He married, June 7, 1843, Miss Ellen Wilson, of Wheeling, Va., who was born Nov. 14, 1826. The fruits of this union were five children, viz.: Jacob, Clara, Cora, Jackson, and Henry. Jacob died in his nineteenth year, and Henry in infancy. A view of the old homestead, together with the portraits of Mr. Rutty and wife, can be seen on another page of this work.

ORWELL.

The geographical position of Orwell places it between the townships of Windham and Warren on the north, Warren and Pike on the east, Herrick on the south, and Rome on the west. The Wysox creek passes through the western portion of the town, emerging into Rome near the centre of the boundary between the two towns. Johnson's and Jerome's creeks water the south and southeastern parts of the town, and some small creeks rise in the northeastern portion.

The town was originally covered with a heavy growth of beech, maple, and hemlock, with some pine.

In April, 1801, the court of Luzerne county appointed Ezekiel Hyde, Josiah Grant, and William Spalding commissioners to erect a township embracing the territory of the present Orwell, who, at the November session, reported the following bounds: "From the fifty-second mile-stone on the north line of the county and State running south twelve miles, fifty-one chains, and fifty links, to the south line of Tioga district; thence east eleven miles, thence north twelve miles, thence west eleven miles to the place of beginning." The report was approved by the court, and the township named Mt. Zion. In April, 1802, on petition of Ebenezer Coburn and others, the name was changed to Orwell, from a town of that name in Vermont, from which many of the settlers came.

In 1850, Orwell had 1241 inhabitants; in 1860, 1420; and in 1870, 1296, of whom 28 were foreign born.

SETTLEMENT.

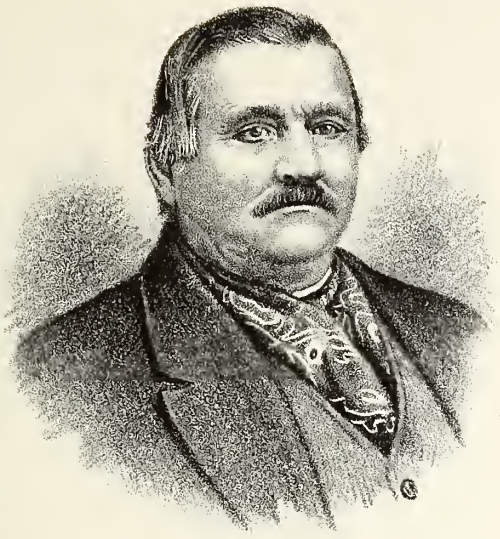
The first settlement in the present town of Orwell was made in 1796, near Ransom's Corners, by Dan Russell; Francis Mesusan came to the same place a short time afterwards. The township was surveyed that year in the month of May. Capt. Josiah Grant came to the township, accompanied by Mr. Mesusan, about the same time, and made a beginning, but went back to Vermont, and did not return to Orwell for a permanent settlement until 1798.

Dan Russell lived just below the forks of the road from Rome to Orwell hill, on the place now occupied by his grandson, Stephen Russell. Edward Gridley now occupies the Mesusan place.

Mr. Russell was born in Tolland Co., Conn., Sept. 26, 1770; was married Nov. 21, 1791, to Polly Chubbuck. He left Connecticut in the spring of 1794, and came to Shepard's creek, near Waverly, N. Y., and in his search for a location came to Orwell, on the Wysox creek, where he made a clearing and a farm, and reared a family of eleven children,—five sons and six daughters. He made the clearing in 1794 and 1795, but lived at Sheshequin a year, until the summer of 1796, where his second daughter was born.

His plan was to go by marked trees through the forests, with a sack of provisions on his back sufficient for five days or a week. In this way he worked the first season, and the next year he drove in a pair of cattle and a sled with his family. Two brothers of his wife, Ebenezer and Nathaniel Chubbuck, came and settled near him afterwards; the latter had ten sons and two daughters. Here Mr. Russell toiled and struggled against the obstacles necessarily contingent upon the settlement of a wild country, and so well did he apply himself to the almost herculean task, that his farm was the best on the stage-route from Towanda to Montrose. His children, with one exception, who died single, were all married and settled within five miles of his homestead. They in turn cleared away the forests and reared families, until the number of his posterity had in his life-time become more than one hundred souls. His children were as follows: Polly, born in Tolland, Conn., Jan. 29, 1794; Eunice, born in Sheshequin, June 23, 1796; Lydia, born in Orwell, Feb. 4, 1798; Roswell, born July 17, 1800; Candace, born March 21, 1802; Harriet, born Feb. 6, 1804; John, Nov. 2, 1806; Burton, Sept. 8, 1808; Dan, Nov. 2, 1810; Nathaniel, May 19, 1812; Tompson S., born of second wife, Sept. 2, 1821.

Asahel Johnson and Zenas Cook came first to Sheshequin in the winter of 1795–96, and made that settlement

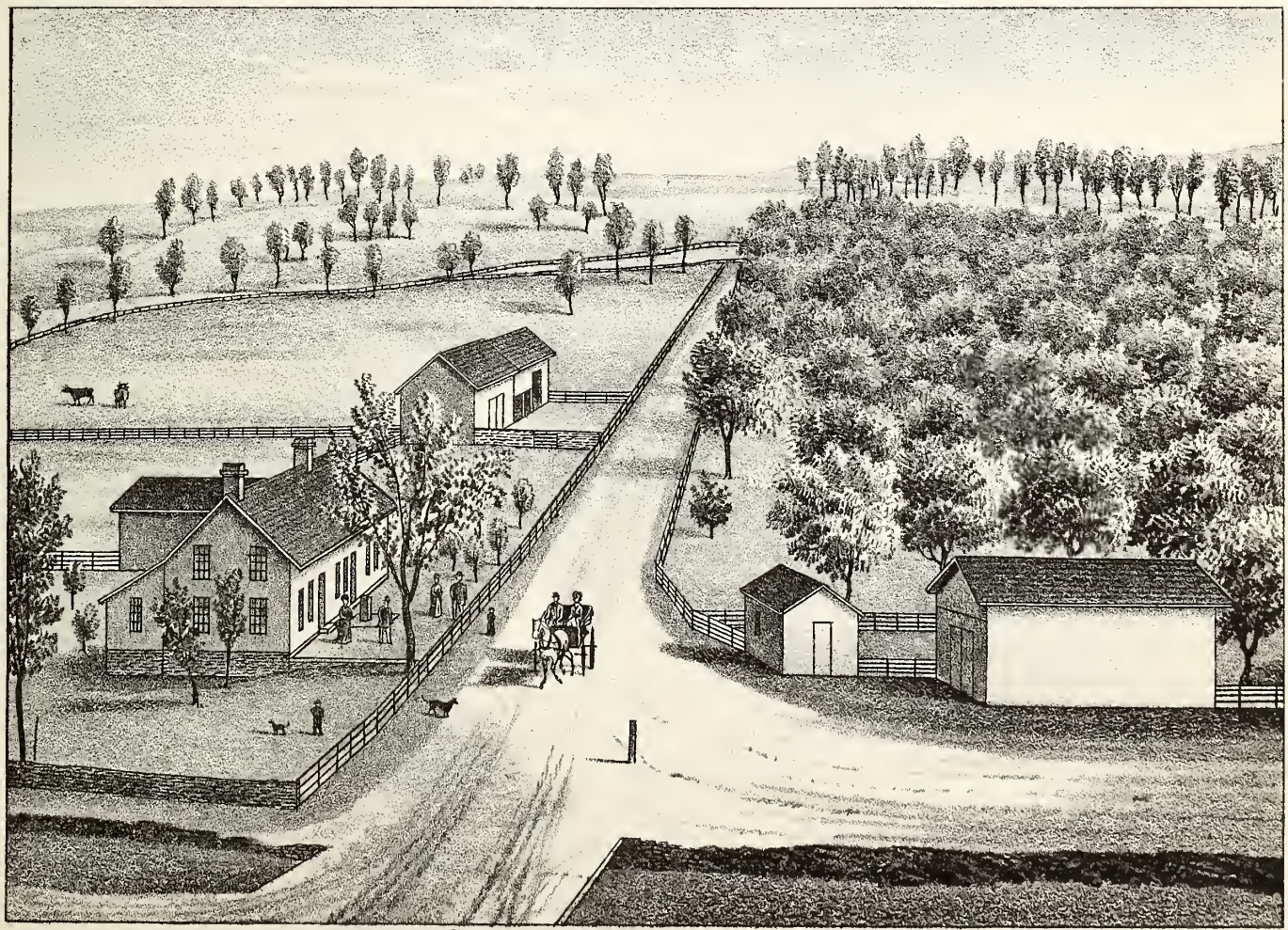


EZRA RUTTY.



MRS. EZRA RUTTY.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF EZRA RUTTY, NORTH TOWANDA, BRADFORD CO., PA.

their headquarters while they explored the country for a location. They made their selection in Orwell, Mr. Johnson purchasing on Towner hill. Their report was so flattering, several of their neighbors determined to come also; a company was formed, and Marks and Cook were sent to view the land more thoroughly. Their report being favorable, the company purchased the township, which was to be divided among its members. Mr. Johnson remained a year at Sheshequin, and came into Orwell permanently in 1797. The town was six miles square, and was called Mendon; Mr. Johnson owned 3000 acres. He lived where Albert Conklin now lives, and his brother Truman, who came in 1796, lived on the farm now owned by Albert Allen and Lewis Darling. His brother William lived where Zebulon Frisbie lives. The family came from Burlington, Litchfield Co., Conn.

JOHNSON GENEALOGY.

Artemas Johnson, born April 5, 1740, died Aug. 14, 1784. Mary, his wife, born June 25, 1747, removed to Orwell in 1819, where she died Oct. 23, 1820. Their children were Edmund, born April 23, 1765, died April 10, 1767; Asahel, born Feb. 28, 1768, died in Orwell, Nov. 25, 1857; William, born April 14, 1772, died in Pike, Sept. 6, 1853; Truman, born Oct. 9, 1775, died March 14, 1831; Mary, born Sept. 13, 1780, married John Cowls, and lived in Orwell, died 1810.

Edmund, born March 24, 1782, came to Orwell, bought a farm, returned, married in Connecticut, but died, before reaching Orwell for settlement, in 1810.

Elizabeth, born Oct. 1, 1784, died 1827; never came to Orwell.

Asahel Johnson married Beulah Hitchcock, born Feb. 19, 1770, died Sept. 13, 1851. Their children were Lydia; Artemas; Simeon, now living in Illinois; Amanda, Charlotte, married Chauncey, son of Capt. Josiah Grant, and died May 9, 1840; Joel, born at Orwell, May 17, 1799, and still living in the town; Wealthy; Julia; Clarissa; Lydia, married Harry Wilson, and lives in Warren; Nelson; and Mary. Truman Johnson married a sister of Joel Cook, and went west for eight or ten years, and returned and settled in Pike.

Capt. Josiah Grant, who settled in the town in 1798, came from Vermont. He was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, serving under Col. Ethan Allen, whose cousin he was, in his brigade of "Green Mountain boys." His family consisted of the following children: Cyprian, Rhoda, Ruth, and one who died young, by his first marriage, and Josiah and Chauncey, by his second wife. Cyprian settled first near his father, but afterwards moved to Wysox, where he died from injuries received from the kick of a horse. Rhoda married Chester Gridley; Ruth married a Mr. Sprague, and removed from the town; Josiah married a daughter of Capt. Ralph Martin, of Wysox, and lived on the farm on which Josiah Newell now lives; and Chauncey went west in 1838, where he still resides. Capt. Grant lived about 100 rods west of the present site of the Presbyterian church in Orwell.

Samuel Wells, who married a sister of Asahel Johnson, came from Burlington, Vermont, and settled on the farm just south of Johnson, in 1799. His oldest son, Theron, now owns the property.

Capt. Samuel Woodruff came also in 1799. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and came from Litchfield, Conn. He was a brother of Capt. Grant's wife. He had four children, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Clarissa, and another daughter, who married Adarine Manville, one of the early settlers of Orwell. Nathaniel never came to Orwell to reside; Benjamin went west; and Clarissa married Dr. Seth Barstow, who settled on the Pool place in Wysox. Capt. Woodruff settled on the farm now occupied by Josiah Newell. He sold to Josiah Grant, Jr., whose daughter married James, the father of Josiah Newell. Capt. Woodruff then went to reside with his daughter, Mrs. Barstow, and died there.

Levi Frisbie came to Orwell from Bristol, Connecticut, in February, 1800. His wife was the daughter of Aaron Gaylord, who was slain in the battle of Wyoming. After the battle the widowed mother with her three children went back to Connecticut, where Levi was married to her eldest daughter. Levi Frisbie, Richard Marks, Asahel Johnson, William Johnson, Truman Johnson, Zenas Cook, Asa Upson, and perhaps one or two others, formed the company, which, at the solicitation of Col. Ezekiel Hyde and Elisha Tracy, agents for the first Delaware company, purchased of these agents a township of land six miles square, as before stated, extending north and east from the present Orwell. Zenas Cook was the surveyor. Although they discovered the Connecticut title was worthless, yet so pleased were the company with the country, that they determined to settle herein.

Mr. Frisbie came on the place where the Hon. Zebulon Frisbie now resides. There had been a small clearing of some two or three acres made, and a log house rolled up by Deacon William Johnson, who had removed into Pike. This log house stood a few rods from the present residence of Z. Frisbie. Levi Frisbie was born in Bristol, Conn., Jan. 31, 1758, and died October 5, 1842. He married Phebe Gaylord, who was born in Bristol, Conn., Nov. 19, 1769; married Dec. 20, 1786; removed to Orwell, Pa., 1800; she died Oct. 5, 1851. They had six children, Chauncey, Laura, Catharine, a son who died in infancy, Levi, and Zebulon. Chauncey, born Nov. 16, 1787, married Chloe Howard, March, 1812, and after her decease married Eliza, relict of Dudley Humphrey, M.D., and died May 4, 1864. Several children of his died in infancy, three only arriving to maturity, viz.: Hanson Z., Phebe M., and George Chauncey. Laura was born Jan. 1, 1790; married Ira Bronson, of Burlington, Conn.; had no children, but adopted Laura, a daughter of her sister Catharine. Catherine, born April 1, 1792, married Abel Eastabrooks, of Orwell, Pa., Oct. 1815; died Aug. 27, 1822, leaving four children, Charles, Laura, Aaron Gaylord, and Levi Frisbie. Charles has deceased. Laura married James D. Humphrey, and is now deceased. Aaron G. and Levi F. Eastabrooks are wealthy farmers in Milledgeville, Ill. Levi, born Nov. 19, 1798, married Chloe Chubbuck, March 3, 1825; has six children, and lives in Orwell. Zebulon, born July 4, 1801, married Polly Goodwin in 1828, and resides in Orwell.

In 1801, Theron Darling and his father Abel, John Pierce, and Alpheus Choat came in. Col. Darling was from Litch-

field, Conn., and Mr. Pieree and Mr. Choat from Vermont. Mr. Pieree's wife was a sister of Mrs. Josiah Grant. They lived where formerly was the Gridley farm, and left about 1804–5, and went near Owego, N. Y. Mr. Choat married a daughter of Mr. Pieree, and subsequently moved into Wysox.

Joel Barnes came with Levi Frisbie from Massachusetts, and settled near the present residence of Mr. Eastman. He married a daughter of Capt. Grant, and died in Orwell.

Deacon William Ranney settled where Mr. Payson now lives, and Lebbeus Roberts on the Woodruff corners, in 1802.

Capt. John Grant was a brother to Capt. Josiah, and came to Orwell about 1804–5 and located on the present farm of Carlos Chubbuck, about three-fourths of a mile from Orwell hill.

Zenas Cook was the third child in his father's family. He located a farm under the Connecticut title in the hollow in which Potterville is now situated, but abandoned it after finding his claim was worthless. Joel Cook was a brother, and came to Orwell after 1800, and is yet a resident of the town. His father, Joel Cook, was a soldier for three years in the Revolution, and was at the siege of Mud Island, and in the battle of Germantown. He and his son Uri came to Orwell in 1814, and settled on the farm adjoining his son Joel's. A daughter married Truman Johnson.

Nathaniel Chubbuck was the first of this family who came to northern Pennsylvania. He was born in Tolland Co., Conn., and came from there to Orwell, in the summer of 1811, and purchased the possession-right of 300 acres on the Wysox creek, on a portion of which he resided until his death, and a portion of which tract is now owned and occupied by his son, L. S. Chubbuck. The purchase was made of William Keeler, October 2, 1811. The improvement on the tract consisted of a clearing of about two acres, with a log house thereon. It was purchased a short time previously of Mark Mesusan, who bought of William Buck. This land was surveyed to Joseph Shippen, Jr., under warrant dated Aug. 20, 1774, who, by deed dated May 14, 1819, conveyed the same to Samuel Pleasanton and Benjamin Wynkoop.

After making his purchase Nathaniel returned to Connecticut, and on January 28, 1812, married Hannah Lovet, and at once proceeded to his new home with her. On reaching his house in February, he found the roof broken down by the weight of snow, which was from two to three feet deep. With the assistance of the few neighbors the snow was removed and the roof replaced. Here housekeeping began, a chest doing duty as a table, with shingle-blocks for chairs.

On leaving his home in Connecticut his father gave him a saddle, and requested him on the first opportunity to invite a minister of the gospel to preach in his house. The request was complied with by inviting Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, a Methodist minister, to his house, which for some time was a preaching-place. This was, probably, the first Methodist preaching had in the town. It resulted in the conversion of Mr. Chubbuck, and as early as 1823 he was licensed to exhort by Rev. John Griffin, then pastor, and he continued to exhort until the day of his death, under license annually renewed. He was known throughout the surrounding country as an efficient and faithful worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a powerful exhorter. His brother, Aaron Chubbuck, came to Orwell two years later, in the winter, traveling the whole distance with oxen and sled. He located on the creek about a mile below Nathaniel, on land adjoining Dan Russell, where he resided until about 1854, when he removed to Nichols, N. Y., where he now resides. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1819, and held the position while he was a resident of the county, except three years while holding the office of prothonotary, and the time he held the office of associate judge of Bradford County, which last position he was holding on his removal from the county.

The father of these two gentlemen, Nathaniel Chubbuck, with his wife, Chloe, and a daughter of the same name (since the wife of Levi Frisbie), came from Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., in the spring of 1818, and selected several hundred acres on the hills of Orwell, in preference to lands in Wysox, now owned by the Piollets. The tract in Orwell he bought for ten shillings per acre. The farms now owned by C. J. Chubbuck, Charles Pendleton, E. C. Bull, O. J. Chubbuck, and others, are situated on this tract. The elder Chubbuck traveled the entire distance from Connecticut with a yoke of oxen and one horse, driven by James, a son, then seventeen years old, Daniel, a boy of twelve, driving the cow. The family slept by night in the wagon.

The family is of English descent, one branch, represented by Nathaniel, settling in Wareham, Mass., and another brother, Charles, settling farther north, whose descendants are among the citizens of Canada and northern New York. Mrs. Emily E. Judson is a descendant of that branch of the Chubbuck family. Ebenezer, a son of the first Nathaniel, who located in Massachusetts, was the father of the Nathaniel who came to Orwell in 1818. Ebenezer was in the French war, and fought under the British flag. He was also a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He was for some years after the Revolution a sea-captain, and on quitting that business bought a farm in the east part of the town of Ellington, Conn., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1810 or 1811, at the age of seventy-three years, his demise being sudden and without premonition. His first wife was named Burgess, who bore two sons—Ebenezer and Nathaniel—and four daughters, all born in Wareham. His second wife was Tabitha Fowler, among whose ancestry were the celebrated Fowlers whose feats of strength and exploits are commemorated in the British Museum, where the identical pine-knot with which one of them killed the bear, and the skin of the immense animal, are preserved and exhibited.

Nathaniel was born Oct. 16, 1764, and died March 13, 1825. His wife, Chloe Eaton, was born March 14, 1768, and died Oct. 11, 1832. They were married Nov. 27, 1788. They had twelve children,—ten sons and two daughters. Nathaniel Chubbuck, Jr., who settled in Orwell in 1811, born Sept. 5, 1789, died Aug. 1, 1865. He has four sons living; Nathaniel J., John, and Lyman S., are residents of Bradford County.

Aaron Chubbuck was born Aug. 4, 1791. He married





Geo. C. Frisbie

H. J. Frisbie

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RES. OF GEO. C. FRISBIE, ORWELL, BRADFORD CO., PA.

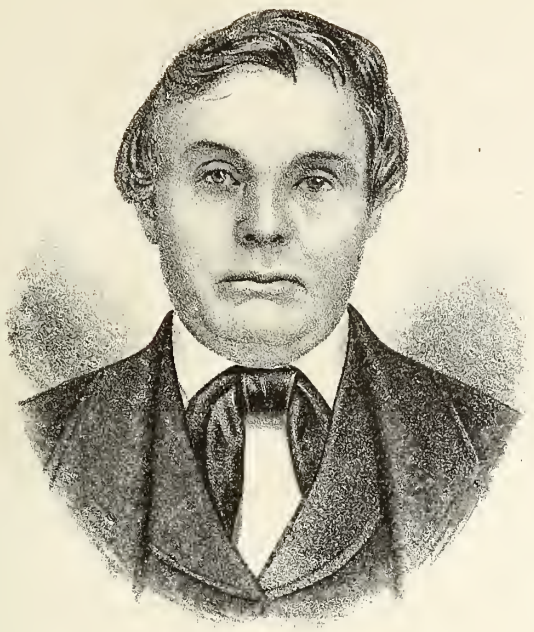




PHOTO. BY G. H. WOOD

Chauncey Frisbie

Z. Frisbie

Chauncey Frisbie was born in Burlington, Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 16, 1787. He was the eldest child of a family of five children of Levi Frisbie and Phebe Gaylord, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. His father did service in the Revolutionary war while in Connecticut, and at the age of forty-three years came with his family (wife and four children) in the year 1800, and settled in the township of Orwell, on the place now owned and occupied by his youngest son, Judge Zebulon Frisbie, he being born after the family came to this county. His mother was one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, her father being killed at that time, she being only eleven years of age. The family were among the earliest pioneers of the township of Orwell. They met the obstacles of a settlement in the wilderness, and the many incidents connected with their history while clearing off the forest are matters of great interest to the rising generation. His father died Oct. 5, 1842, at the age of eighty-four years. His mother died Oct. 5, 1852, at the age of eighty-four years, having survived her husband some ten years.

The children were trained in the discipline of the New England stock, brought up in the Presbyterian faith, which is still a leading characteristic of nearly all its numerous progeny. Such were the examples of morality, temperance, and virtue placed before them by the parents as to make a lasting impression upon their minds. Chauncey received a fair education before leaving Connecticut. He spent the time before "coming of age" at home in agricultural pursuits, and for several terms engaged as a teacher during the winter seasons. As a teacher he displayed that marked executive ability which characterized his whole life. March 17, 1812, he married Miss Chloe Howard, a native of Connecticut, but who had come to this county with her sister, her father being dead. Chauncey spent his life in farming, and unaided and alone, with the help of his wife, carved out a fair competence, owning at one time some three hundred acres of land, some part of which he cleared of its original forest with his own hands. The same property is now owned and occupied by his son, George C. Frisbie, who has erected a fine, commodious residence in the village of Orwell, a view of which, with the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page; and, in honor to his father, he desires to place this sketch in the history of the township where he lived, and for the interests of which he so much labored.

In politics Chauncey was in the early part of his life a Federalist, but since the time of the election of Gen. Jackson he was an unswerving Democrat. He was somewhat active in political matters, and by the suffrages of his follow-townsmen held several important offices of trust and responsibility, being treasurer of Bradford County at one time. He and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church of Orwell, and are still remembered by the church as consistent members of the same, contributing liberally for its support.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie were born two children who lived to adult age, H. Z. and Phebe Maria Frisbie. His first wife died at the age of thirty-five years. For his second wife he married the widow of the late Dr. Dudley Humphrey, of Connecticut, to whom were born two children, George Chauncey, and Rachel (died in infancy).

The father died in his seventy-seventh year, May 4, 1864, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was noted for his integrity of purpose and his scrupulously honest dealings. His wife survived him some two years, and died Sept. 9, 1865, aged eighty years. She was a consistent Christian woman and warmly attached to her family.

George Chauncey Frisbie was born March 1, 1831, and Oct. 17, 1855, married Miss Huldah Jane, daughter of Peter and Deborah Kuykendall, of Windham township, his wife being born April 23, 1833. Their children's names are Fred V., Hector H., George McLellan, Frank C., Sarah Jennie, Hanson C. (died young), Willie K., and Benjamin L.

Judge Zebulon Frisbie, whose portrait is also given above, was the youngest child of Levi Frisbie's family, and was born on the spot where he has since lived July 4, 1801. He spent his early life in farming. At the age of twenty-seven he married Miss Polly Goodwin, a native of Connecticut, but at the time of the marriage of Orwell township. They have six children living. Judge Frisbie has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits. In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles; he was justice of the peace of his township for eighteen years in succession, followed by a term of five years as associate judge of the county. He cared for his father and mother during the last days of their lives, and now occupies the homestead settled upon by his father on first coming to the county. He and his wife are both warmly attached to the Presbyterian church, and have been members of the same since the second year of their marriage. The judge has been an elder in the church for the past twenty years. He is a man without ostentation, of exemplary habits, sociable and genial, and highly respected by his fellow-citizens.



James Cleveland

JAMES CLEVELAND.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1806. He was the eighth child of a family of eleven children of Gardner Cleveland and Annis Durkee. His father was a native of Rhode Island, and of English descent. His mother was a native of Connecticut, and her ancestors early settlers of Massachusetts Bay, and supposed to be also of English extraction. His father was prominently identified with the public interests of Schenectady county, being appointed as its first judge, which position he held until his age debarred him from that office.

His parents came to Duanesburg soon after they were married, and leased some two hundred acres of land, and carried on farming. Here his father resided for many years, and afterwards removed to Esperance, Schoharie Co., N. Y., where the family had only resided about one year when the father died at about sixty years of age. His mother survived her husband many years, and during the last years of her life lived with her children, and died at the very advanced age of ninety-nine years and six months, at the residence of her youngest son, Rufus D. Cleveland, near Camptown, Bradford Co.

The children of this family received that training and discipline from their parents so common among New England people as to carry its influence in morals through its generation, and give that business ability which has been so exemplified in the family among the children.

James spent his boyhood days upon the farm at home, receiving only the opportunities of the common school during the winter season, as in those days a pecuniary value was placed upon the time of children before coming of age.

At the age of seventeen years he went to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and remained at that business until he was some twenty-three years of age, and after spending a short time in Syracuse he came to the township of Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., and commenced work at his trade. In the year 1834, April 3, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Chubbuck and Lusina Crawe, of Orwell, formerly of Connecticut. She was born Oct. 20, 1799.

During the first few years after their marriage he carried on farming and also worked at his trade, and about the year 1844 added to the land he already had a purchase of one hundred acres, and since which time until 1871 he has been engaged as a farmer, and classed among the careful business men of his township.

In politics Mr. Cleveland has taken a decided stand, casting his first vote with the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles. Unswervingly he has stood, and now at the age of seventy-one years is identified with the reformations of his day. Liberal in his views in all the best interests of society, he has contributed liberally for the support of the church of which he has been a member for some forty years, viz., the Methodist Episcopal, and his home has been open and free to the wandering and needy.

To his first wife were born three children, Horace A., Mary E., and James G. The last one died at the age of thirty-four years, in the year 1872, in California. The mother of these children was a woman of true love and devotion to her children, a consistent Christian. She died Dec. 9, 1839.

For his second wife he married, Feb. 24, 1840, Miss Orinda Allis, of Orwell township, to whom were born three children, Annis O., Sarah Ellen, and Robert Oscar. The last one died at the age of eight years, in the year 1854. His wife died Feb. 15, 1846.

For his third wife he married, May 8, 1846, Miss Eunice Dimmick, of Orwell township. To his third wife were born two children, John Cicero and Nathan C., both living. His wife died August 14, 1869. Mr. Cleveland has survived his last wife some nine years, and now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Russell, who married Stephen Russell, grandson of Daniel Russell, one of the first settlers of Orwell township.

Mr. Cleveland has lived some forty-eight years in Orwell township; is a man free from any ostentation or show; has always been known among his fellow-men as a man of strict integrity of purpose; has occupied prominent positions of trust in his township, and the influence of this brief sketch of his life will go down to generations yet unborn.

first Matilda Dimmick. He has a son living in Michigan and a daughter in Orwell.

Hannah, the third child, was born Feb. 16, 1793, married Joseph Hamilton, and lived many years in Windham, on the farm now owned by Hiram Taylor. They reared a family of three children,—two sons and a daughter,—all now deceased. She died August 7, 1865, her husband dying about fifteen years previously.

John, the fourth child, was born Feb. 23, 1795, and was for many years a practicing physician in Nichols, N. Y., and now resides in the city of Binghamton. He was surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, in service at Brazos and Santiago, in Texas, in 1863–64.

Jacob was born March 5, 1797, and came to Orwell with his brother Aaron, and after a time returned to Connecticut, and married, Oct. 7, 1819, Minerva Tupper, and returned with her at once to Orwell. He located on a tract on which the house of O. J. Chubbuck, erected in 1852, now stands, occupying a small log house on the same site. The improvement consisted of this log house, and a clearing of about an acre around it. He resided here until the autumn of 1812, when he removed to Towanda with his son, where he died October 25, 1813. His wife died two years later. They reared a family of six children,—three sons and as many daughters,—two of each of whom yet reside in the county. One son, the Rev. S. A. Chubbuck, is a member of the Genesee conference. Their youngest son, Tracy J., was a member of the 141st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during the war. James was born April 5, 1801, came to the county with his father, and lived with him on the homestead till the latter's death. After that event he managed the farm until the youngest child arrived at majority, when the farm was divided into three parts, he remaining in the house his parents had occupied. He married Pamelia Keeney for his first wife,—a sister of Simon Z. and Charles Keeney, of Black Walnut, Wyoming county, Pa. They reared three boys and a girl; the oldest son, Carlos J., now owning the homestead, and where he resides. Charles E. is in California, Carleton K. in Nebraska, and the daughter is the wife of Francis Woodruff, of Morrison, Ill.

The first wife of James died in 1837, and he subsequently married Hester Crandall, who died in 1860, and afterwards he married Mrs. Cynthia Bull, who is yet living. James and Jacob were both leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Chloe, the seventh child of Nathaniel Chubbuck, was born Dec. 8, 1803. She married Levi Frisbie, who survives her, she dying Aug. 20, 1860. Three sons and one daughter also survive her, one of whom only, Aaron G., resides in the county.

Daniel Ostrander Chubbuck was born May 17, 1805, married Polly Oakley, of Susquehanna county, and settled on the farm adjoining his brother Jacob's, where he resided twenty years, and then sold it and removed to Ulster, where he remained several years. He now lives in Mount Vernon, Iowa. Three children of his grew to maturity,—one son, Daniel Jotham, and two daughters; one daughter only now survives.

Hollis S. was born March 13, 1809. He came to this county some years after his father's family, and practiced medicine, residing on Orwell hill. He removed to Elmira, where he is now engaged in an extensive practice. Austin E. was born June 16, 1810. He remained on the farm with James till his marriage, at which time he went to farming for himself, on the farm now owned by E. C. Bull; subsequently he engaged in trade in Elmira, met with loss by fire, and some time later entered the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal church, joining the Genesee conference, was a successful pastor, and now resides in Elmira.

Francis S., the youngest of the family, was born March 10, 1812. He followed farming until 1849, when he joined the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and did active service as an itinerant for about twenty years, when, his health failing, he took the superannuated connection and moved to Vineland, N. J. He now resides in Binghamton, N. Y. His wife Polly, daughter of Curtis Robinson, an early settler of Orwell, died recently. They reared three children,—a son and two daughters. Their son, Emory F., was for several years a teacher at the seminaries in New York and Pittsfield, Mass. He was an Episcopal clergyman, and went to New Orleans with General Butler as chaplain of the 31st Mass. Vols. He married a Polish lady there, but his health failed, and he came north, but never regained it, and died a few years since, his widow surviving but a few years. Rev. F. S. Chubbuck, his father, was also a chaplain in the army in Texas in 1863–64, but came north on the failing of his health.

In 1855 the Chubbuck family had eleven children of the original twelve of Nathaniel living, their united ages being six hundred years, and there had not been a death in the family for fifty-one years next preceding that date (March 23). The eleven then living had all been together but twice in their lives, once at the funeral of their mother, and once at a family gathering in June, 1853. On August 1, 1865, another death occurred in the family, at which time the aggregate sum of their ages was over 714 years; the average age of the eleven being 65 years. The oldest was 75 years, 10 months, 20 days, and the youngest 53 years, 4 months, 23 days.

Eunice Russell, a neighbor, was once staying with Mrs. Nathaniel Chubbuck in the absence of her husband, and heard a disturbance among the fowls. She looked out and saw a large black bear, and taking down the gun made a hole in the "chinking" between the logs and shot the bear dead in his tracks.

Ebenezer Chubbuck, a brother of Nathaniel, came to Orwell about the same time as Nathaniel, and lived on the farm now occupied by Cicero Cleveland. He died about 1841, and his wife, Lucina Craw, survived him some three years, both living to a ripe old age. Their children were Amy, who married Robert McKee, and lived many years on a farm adjoining her father's; and Fanny, who married Asa McKee, who also owned a farm adjoining her father's. Bissell, their third, after a residence of some years in Orwell, went west about 1847–48, and reared a family of seven children, all of whom went west, and those who are living still reside there. Mary, their daughter, married James Cleveland. He resided on the homestead till within a few

years past, with their aged parents. She died in 1839. Their oldest son is the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, now of Boston, a well-known minister of the gospel. One daughter, wife of Stephen Russell, resides in Orwell.

Sarah, another daughter of Ebenezer Chubbuck, married Peter Sturdevant, and Lucina, the youngest, married Rufus D. Cleveland. Eben Chubbuck, a son, was killed at Kellogg's Crossing, on the Sullivan and State Line railroad, a few years since.

George Pendleton came, in 1812, from Norwich, Conn., and settled on the place on which he now resides. His father was a seafaring man, and lost heavily in the War of 1812, and he came to this county to obviate the necessity of his children following the calling of a soldier or sailor. William Pendleton married a Pitcher, and George also,—sisters. The latter went to Norwich and brought the widowed mother of his wife to his home, and she afterwards married Esquire Coburn. The father's name was George, and he had a large family. He and his second son died in 1814 of an epidemic, which wasted the settlement that year.

Hampton Champlin came from Norwich also in 1821–22, and married and settled in Warren. Noah Chaffee came from near Providence, R. I., and John and Samuel Wheaton came from the same neighborhood, and took up the lands on which their descendants now live.

Samuel Matthews came from Plymouth in 1821 and died in 1845. He was a clothier by trade, and a single man when he came. He built a clothiery and then a carding machine, and subsequently built a grist-mill above the site of the present one. Griswold Matthews was a nephew, and managed the business on the death of his uncle.

Alvin and Milton Humphrey were later comers to Orwell, and did not remain permanently. Deacon Theophilus Humphrey was the father of Dr. Dudley Humphrey. Dr. Humphrey left surviving him two sons, James D. and Theophilus, and two daughters.

On the tax-list of the town of Mount Zion, as the first organized township, which included Orwell, was called, for the year 1801, were 73 taxables, 15 of whom were single freemen, 3 of the latter being schoolmasters, 2 of them Amos and Ebenezer Coburn, and the other Edward Russell. Parley Coburn was a schoolmaster too. The young men were assessed $2750, the total assessment being $6815. The assessors were Samuel Woodruff, Asahel Johnson, and James Bowen. There were 19 horses, 58 oxen, and 53 cows above the age of 4 years, 45 houses, 1 grist-mill, and 542 acres of improved lands in the township. In 1806 the list of taxables in Orwell numbered 102 residents.

The first white child born in the township was Joel, son of Asahel Johnson, who was born May 18, 1799, who is still living in the town.

The first death that occurred among the settlers was that of the wife of Adarine Manville, who died Nov. 1, 1801. Miles Pierce, a young man, died next.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

The first school was taught in the township, in 1803, by Clarissa, daughter of Capt. Samuel Woodruff, in an old log house, built by Deacon William Johnson. There were only about five or six scholars in the township at the time, and the most of these attended this school. Laura (Frisbie) Bronson taught the school the next summer, having eight scholars.

The Congregational church was organized in or before the year 1810, Mrs. Dan Russell being one of the first members.

The first Sabbath-school regularly organized in the town was formed in 1827; the town Bible society was organized in 1824; and in 1829 the first temperance society was organized.

A meeting-house was built, in 1827–28, on the Ridge road, and continued until Ira Bronson came into the country; and in 1849 the church on Orwell hill was built, and was then thought too far from the centre of population.

REMINISCENCE.

When Asahel Johnson settled on the Conklin place his nearest neighbor was Mr. Mesnsan, four miles distant. He came in with his wife and three or four small children, the oldest but seven years of age. His only stock was a cow, which he bought of his neighbor Mesnsan, and which was inclined to return to its former home at every opportunity. Mr. Johnson was compelled to go to Shesheqnin to work to get grain for his family supplies, during which time his family remained alone, Mrs. Johnson taking care of the cow and her children. On one of these trips Mr. Johnson was delayed past his usual time of returning, and Mrs. Johnson, in attempting to replenish her depleted wood-pile, cut her foot severely, and for some time it bled profusely despite all her efforts to stanch the flow. She became alarmed, and fearing she would bleed to death, instructed the children, in case she did not succeed in stanching the wound, to bind the bloody clothes about the cow's head and turn her loose, hoping she would make her way to her old home, and so alarm the neighbor and bring relief. Happily, she succeeded in stopping the flow of blood, but was disabled for many weeks. During this time the house caught fire, but the children extinguished it. On the day of the accident, Mr. Johnson was impressed with a sense of disaster at home, and tried to banish it from his mind, but so strong was his presentiment he could not sleep that night, and early the next morning took his way home. When he arrived at Mr. Mesnsan's he inquired after his family, but could learn nothing, and on expressing his fears they so wrought upon the kind heart of Mrs. Mesnsan that she accompanied her neighbor to his home, where they arrived at night, after the children had retired. Mrs. Johnson was almost overjoyed, for not only was she helpless, but her provisions and her wood were exhausted.

During the survey of the township in 1796, Zenas Cook and Truman Johnson were caught in a severe snow-storm, so far from their cabin that they could not reach it that night. They had one axe and one overcoat between them, and while one chopped to keep from freezing the other wore the garment, and thus they alternated during the night. While the survey was being prosecuted, a young bear was disturbed, and climbed a small tree, where he was followed by Asahel Johnson with a "sharp stick," with which he tried to induce the cub to come down. Instead, the young brute





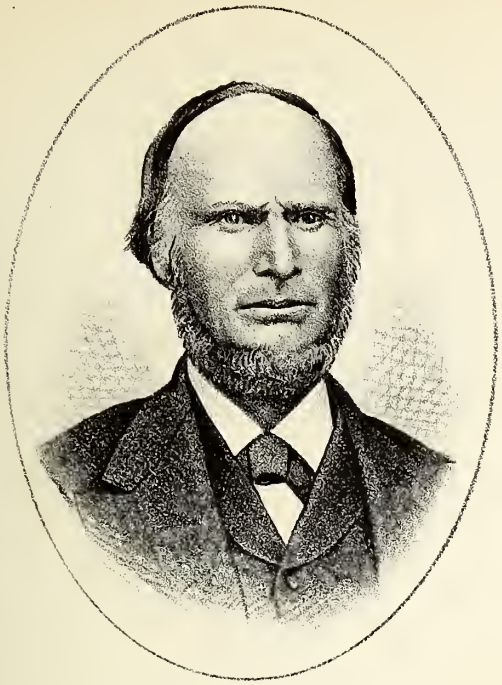
PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD.

Sally Gibbs

Henry Gibbs



RESIDENCE OF HENRY GIBBS, ORWELL, PA.

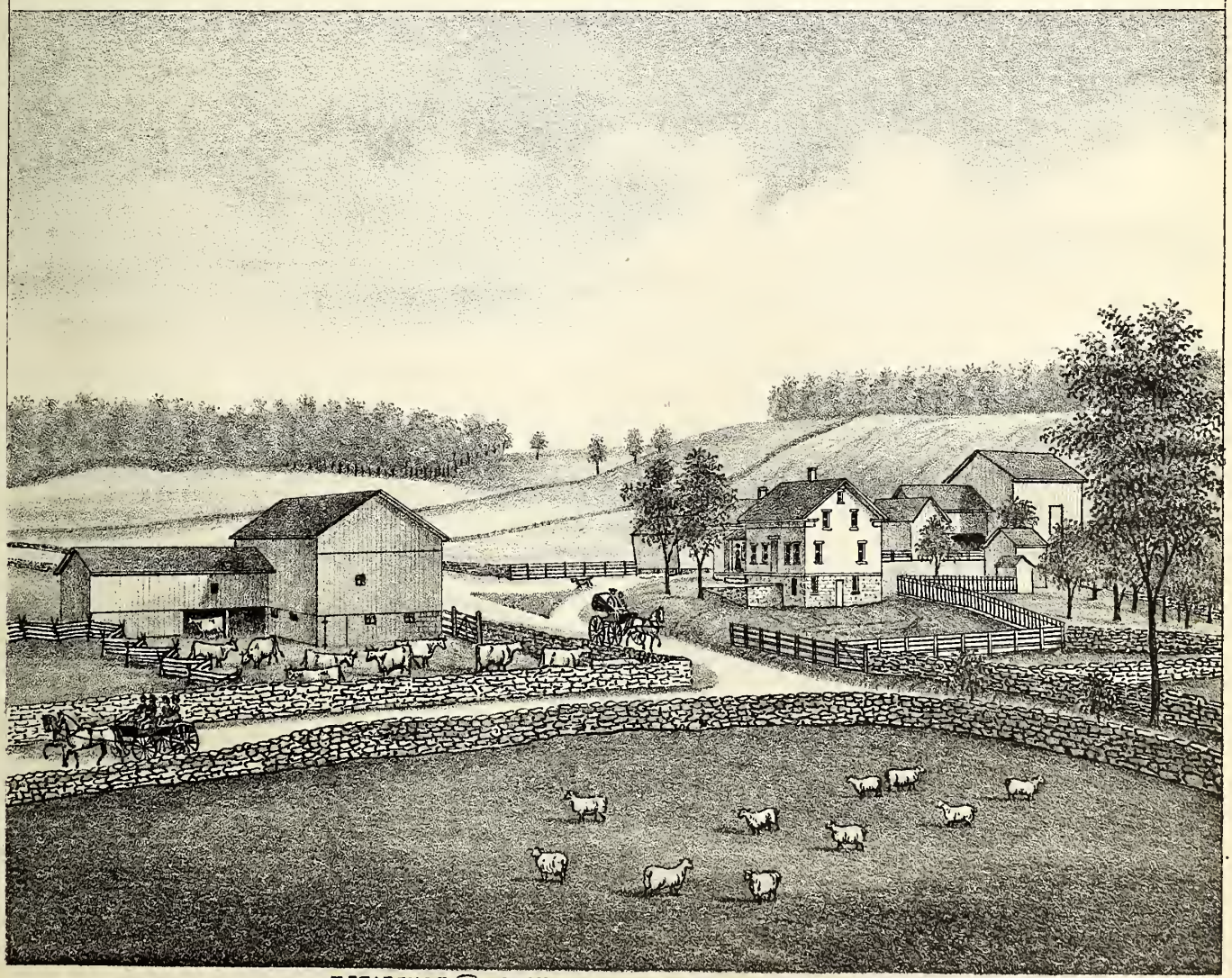


George W. Brown

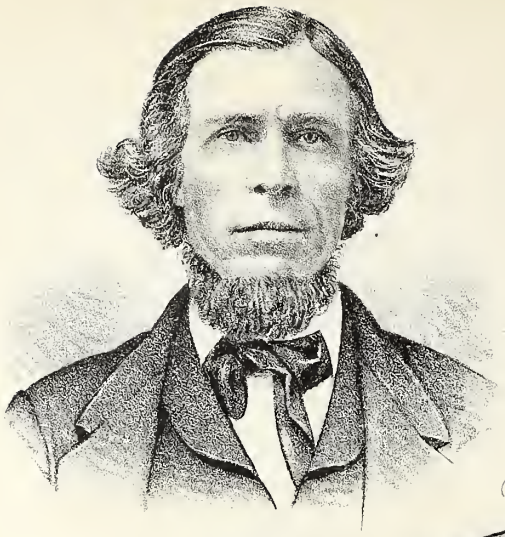
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MRS. G.W. BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF G. W. BROWN, ORWELL, PA.

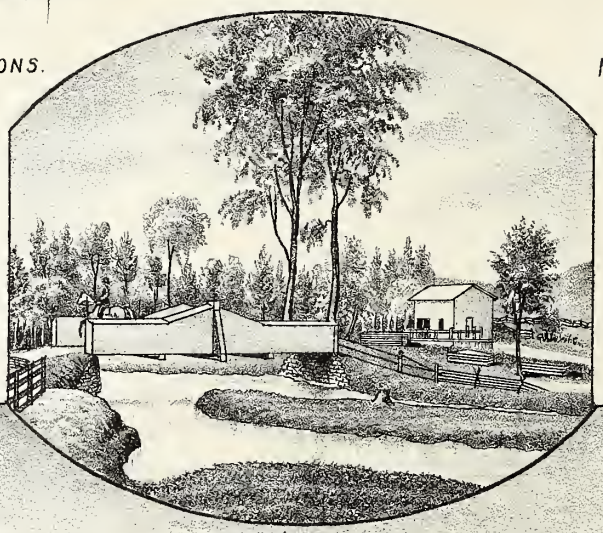


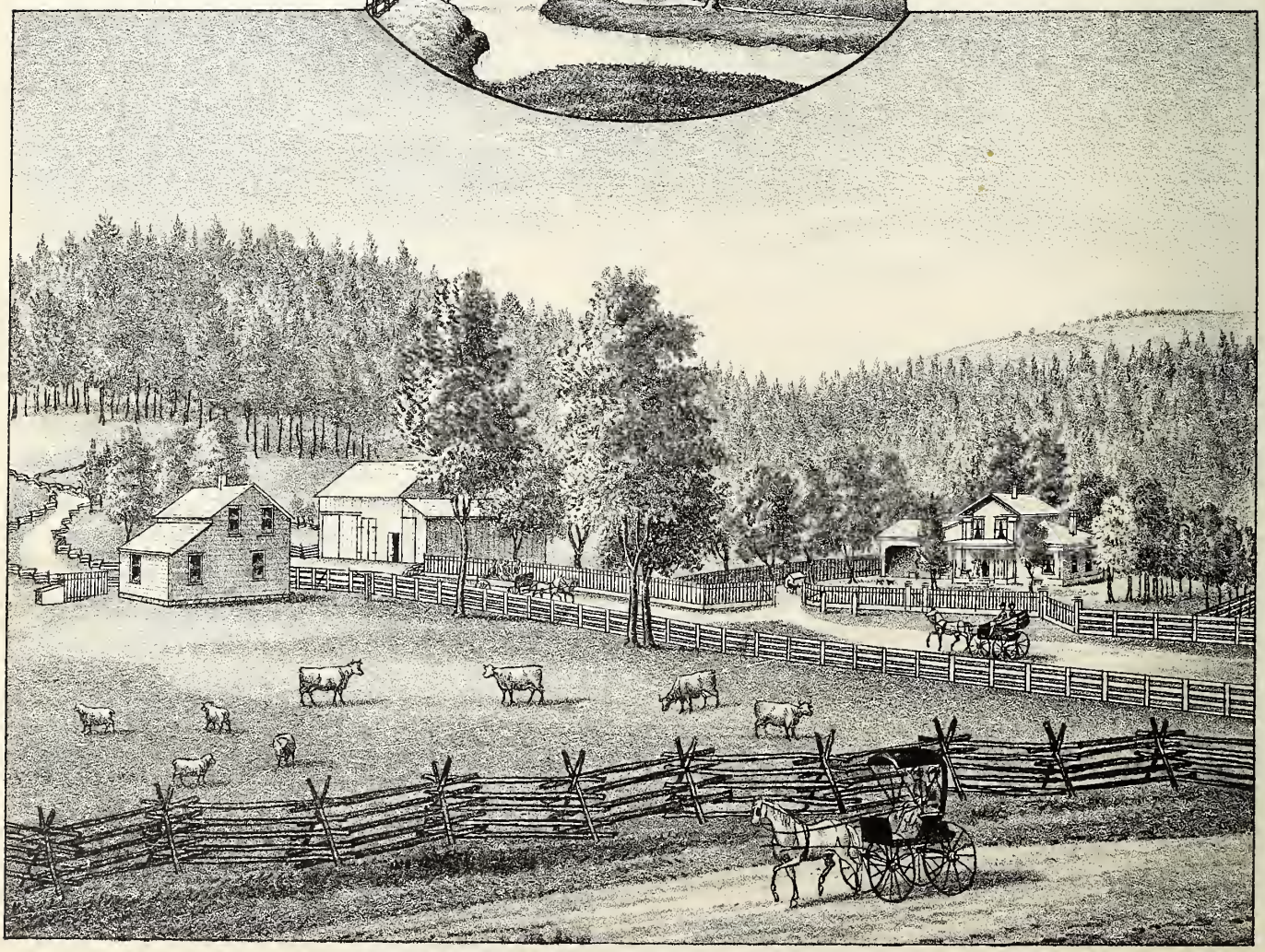
(PHOTOS BY GEO. H. WOOD.)



ISAAC LYONS.

MRS. ISAAC LYONS.





RESIDENCE OF ISAAC LYONS, ORWELL, PA.

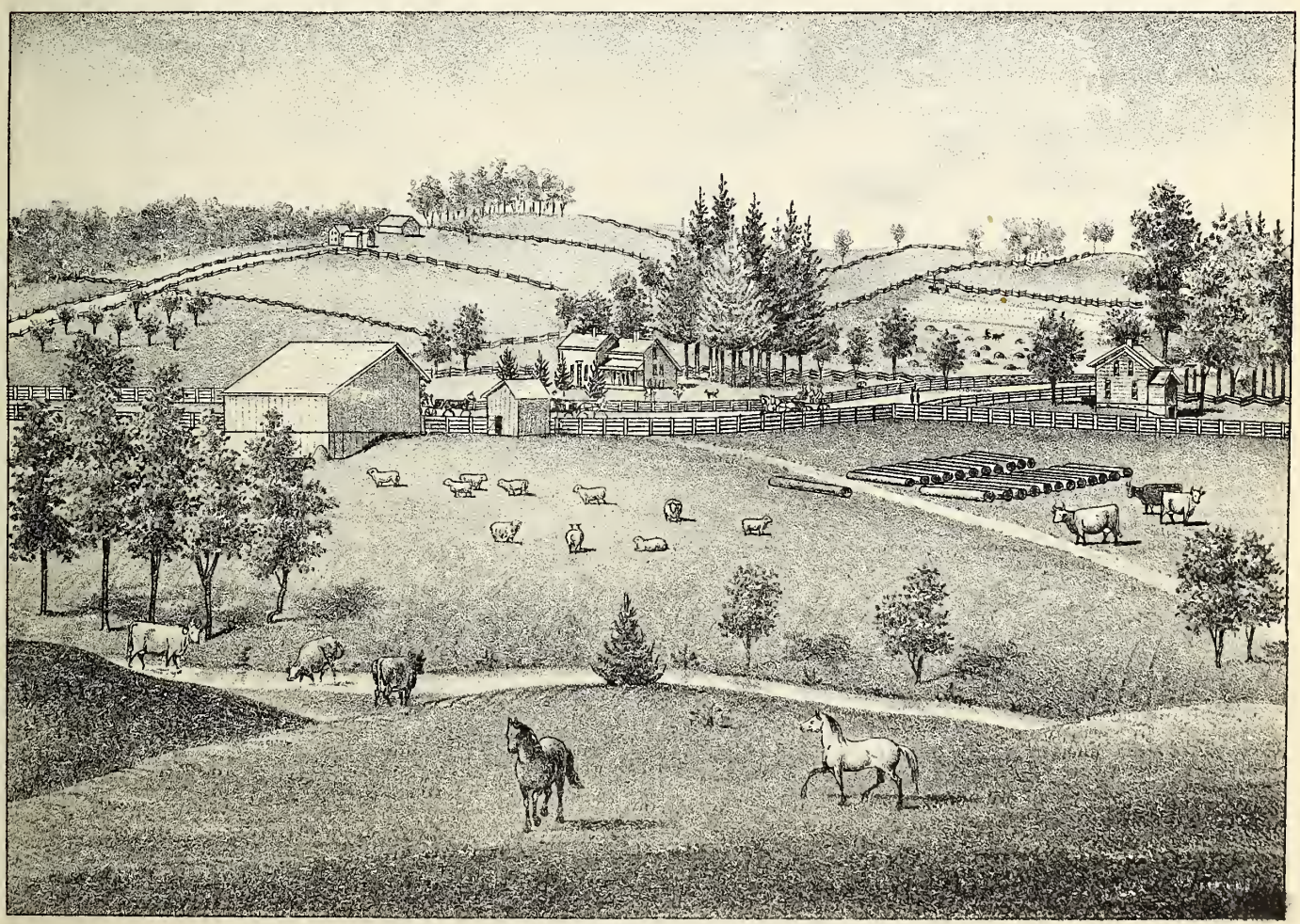




Cyrus Cook

Caroline A. Cook

PHOTOS. BY G. H WOOD.



RES. OF CYRUS COOK, ORWELL, BRADFORD CO., PA.

began to make his way out among the limbs, and progressed as far as he thought the limb would hold, when he made himself fast to it, and refused to budge farther. Johnson then used his stick as a lever, and pried one foot of Bruin loose, and grasping the leg wrenched him off, and he dropped to the ground, where he was dispatched by Frisbie with a club.

A NARROW ESCAPE

from drowning is related by Joel Cook, in which he played the part of the rescuer, and saved a woman and her babe from a watery grave.

In the month of March, 1811, Mr. Cook was engaged with Truman Johnson at work on his farm, and assisting in a saw-mill. One day, in going to a blacksmith-shop to get the saw repaired, he had to cross the creek in reaching the shop, the only bridge being a large hemlock, so felled as to lie across the stream. It was a safe crossing for sure feet and steady heads only, especially at that time, when the creek was full, the water coming close up to the log. A woman who lived near by was overtaken by the sawyers, carrying a small child in her arms. Mr. Johnson knew she lived near by and had frequently crossed the log, and so passed along without thinking to offer assistance; but Mr. Cook, after making the passage and going some little distance, turned back to give a helping hand to the woman, and as he reached the tree she was about half-way across, when suddenly she fell into the water with her babe in her arms. Mr. Cook immediately sprang into the stream, which was very swift, the water reaching to his neck. He grasped the lady by the shoulders and endeavored to wade to the shore, but the current was too strong, and swept him off his feet, submerging woman and child. He then supported her and it with one arm, and struck out with the other, and was swept into an eddy against some flood-wood, where Mr. Johnson was standing, and Mr. Cook succeeded in getting the child out of its mother's arms, and handed it to Johnson, who took it to the house, while Mr. Cook assisted the lady out of the water, almost strangled, and so chilled that she was unable to walk unsupported to the house. The woman was the wife of Jacob Wickizer, and the baby grew up and married Ezra Allis, reared a family, and has resided to the present time in Allis hollow.

POTTERVILLE.

The Pennsylvania title for the tract on which Potterville is situated, which was originally the Poyntell tract, passed through several different hands until it came into the possession of an Englishman named Lee, who sold to a couple of Yorkshiremen, from England, named Moses Wood and James Sowerly, who came to their purchase in 1822, stopped one season, and then appointed Joel Cook their agent, and left. The Sowerly tract was sold to Jason Potter in 1824, at which time he came to the same tract from Montrose. He was a native of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn. He married Clarissa Tyler in Montrose; she is dead, but Mr. Potter is still living, aged eighty-three years. He reared a large family of children, some of whom are now residing in the neighborhood of Potterville.*

* Since the above writing, Mr. Potter has deceased. The place was named in his honor.

In 1849 a church was built at Potterville for the Presbyterian church, and the presbytery invoked for a separate organization from the Orwell church, which request was denied; whereupon a Congregational church was organized in 1849. In 1875 the Potterville congregation built a very pleasant house of worship, thirty-five by fifty feet, at a cost of about four thousand dollars.

In 1852 a post-office was established at Potterville, and Elizur C. Potter was appointed postmaster.

In 1837 a post-office was established at South Hill, and Wm. Warfield appointed postmaster, and in 1868 an office was established at Allis Hollow, and George J. Norton appointed postmaster.

SOUTH HILL.

About 1817, Messrs. Battles, Lloyd, Eastabrooks, and Barnes made a settlement in the southeastern part of the township called South Hill. The land, which had been thought to be of inferior quality, proved to be valuable. Mr. Battles was a wooden-dish turner, and selected the location on account of its being a favorable place for timber out of which to make his dishes. He was so well pleased with the location that he wrote to the others, who were his neighbors in Massachusetts, and they sold out and followed him to a country which promised so well to demand hard work and plenty of it before much return could be obtained from the soil.

THE BURIAL-PLACES

of the pioneers were as follows: In Orwell Hill cemetery the following old settlers are buried: Col. Theron Darling and wife, aged 70 and 87 years respectively; Asahel Johnson, 90 years, and Beulah, his wife, 82 years; Huldah, wife of Truman Johnson, 76 years; Uri Cook, 80 years, and Phebe, his wife, 54 years; Chauncey Frisbie, 77 years; Mrs. Eliza Frisbie, 80 years; James Newells and wife, the latter 80 years; Josiah Grant, 54 years, and Margaret, wife of Josiah Grant, 71 years; Samuel Matthews and wife, Betsey; Mamre, wife of Samuel Matthews, 78 years; Randall Matthews and wife, 77 and 74 years; Aaron Frost, 76 years, and Polly, his wife, 78 years; Henry W. Hine, 63 years; Capt. Josiah Grant and wife; Chester Gridley and wife; Dr. Dudley Humphrey and James D. Humphrey; Mrs. Jason Chaffee; David and Mrs. Olds; Abel and Mrs. Darling; Levi Frisbie, 83 years, and Mrs. Levi Frisbie, 84 years; Joel and Ruth Barnes, 68 and 60 years; Ithel and Mrs. Allis, 70 and 68 years.

In the cemetery at the foot of Orwell Hill the following are buried: Amasa Dimmick, 74 years; Jonathan and Mrs. Prince, 63 and 62 years; Mrs. Tryphena Smith, 60 years; Hezekiah and Mrs. Russell, 79 and 73 years; Roger and Mrs. Alger, 69 and 73 years; Nathaniel Chubbuck and Mrs. Chubbuck, 76 and 72 years; Wicome and Mrs. Clark, 81 and 88 years; Dan Russell, 81 years, and Polly, wife of Dan Russell (1820), 50 years; Ruth, second wife of Dan Russell (1863), 82 years; Wm. Sexton, 78 years; Mrs. Henry Hiney, 61 years.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An association called the Wysox and Orwell library association was organized in 1812, with a capital stock of

$500, divided into 200 shares, at $2.50 per share, "payable in merchantable lumber or grain, at the market prices, within three months after the books shall have been purchased." The librarian was to be chosen as soon as 100 shares were subscribed. Every subscriber, before he could draw books, was to pay his subscription, or give security therefor. The library was to be kept permanently in Wysox township. Previous to this date a library had existed in Orwell, and it was arranged that the books then in that library should be received on subscriptions to the new association. The whole number of subscribers was 154, who subscribed for 189 shares, Robert Ridgway taking six, S. T. Barstow, William Keeler, and Naphtali Woodburn, four each, and Jacob Bell, three. Eighteen others subscribed for two shares each, and the balance was made up by single shareholders.

The first meeting of the association was held at Jacob Myer's, February 6, 1813, at which Thomas Elliott was chosen moderator and J. M. Piollet secretary. Dr. S. T. Barstow reported a code of by-laws, which were adopted, and the doctor was elected librarian and treasurer. J. M. Piollet, Jacob Bell, Wm. Myer, W. F. Dininger, and Asahel Johnson were appointed an executive committee, and were to meet March 13 to select books other than those selected by the subscribers. At this meeting works on divinity and religion to the value of $50, on history and miscellany, $150, and of fiction, $100, were selected. Dec. 25, 1813, books were examined and approved by the committee. On Jan. 10, 1814, catalogues were ordered prepared and printed, and the treasurer gave bonds in the sum of $500. The last meeting of the association, as recorded, was held March 3, 1834. The association, being unincorporated, could not enforce its by-laws, and the subscribers became careless about returning the books, and, in 1839, C. C. Worthing called and found the book-case empty, save one book only, the "Constitutional Register," which he says he drew, and P. Forbes, now deceased, subsequently drew the case. There were over 300 volumes originally. The circulation of the library extended over Standing Stone, Wysox, Rome, and Orwell, and into Sheshequin.

Old John Parks, Sr., was greatly interested in the library, and usually drew "Pilgrim's Progress." On one occasion, that book being out, Dr. Barstow sent him instead "The Child of Thirty-six Fathers," and the old gentleman expressed himself much pleased with the variety the library contained. C. J. Parks, a son of the above, was a steady and frequent patron of the book-case, and said the library necessitated another labor,—the gathering of an extra quantity of fat pine-knots, to furnish light to read the books by.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHAN PAYSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Windham Co., Conn., Dec. 20, 1780. He was the eldest son of a family of nine children of Asa Payson and Lucy Bishop, both natives of the New England States. On his father's side the descent is from English ancestry. On his mother's side the family is traced back to the first settlers in America, who sailed in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, supposed to be of Dutch descent. His father and mother both died in Connecticut. Nathan came to Orwell township in the year 1809, when the country was almost an unbroken wilderness, took up a piece of woodland and commenced clearing off the forest, and in the fall returned to Connecticut. The next spring he returned to his new home in Bradford County, having previously, Feb. 1, 1810, married Miss Betsey Sharp, daughter of Caleb Sharp and Alice Sanger. She was born Sept. 22, 1784, in Pomfret, Conn. Coming to their wilderness home, they began as only pioneers can, meeting the obstacles coincident with the early settlement of a country. During the same year he completed the clearing of a piece of land and erected a frame house, the first built in the vicinity. He subsequently added to his first purchase, and at one time owned one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, most of which he had cleared of its original forest. He was among the most energetic and industrious men of his day, possessing that business capacity which made him a successful and representative farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Payson were born seven children: Lucy Ann, born Nov. 3, 1810; Alice Lucetta, born Sept. 3, 1812, died April 19, 1876; Sabra Emeline, born June 30, 1814; John Wilkes, born April 19, 1816; Loana Frances, born Dec. 25, 1818, died Aug. 27, 1853; Asa Bishop, born April 13, 1821; and William Pitt, born April 7, 1825. Lucy Ann married Eliphalet Warfield; have four children; reside in Michigan. Alice Lucetta married Horace Lounsbury, of Nichols, N. Y. Sabra Emeline married Horace Lounsbury; reside in Nichols, N. Y. John Wilkes married Miss Perintha Bronson, of Orwell township, for his first wife; had two children. For his second wife, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Alger and Martha Kennedy, of Ellington, Conn., April 14, 1850. She was born Nov. 29, 1814. To Mr. John Wilkes Payson, by his second wife, were born three children: Perintha Elizabeth, Martha Rodella, and William Gillespie (died young). A view of their residence and surroundings, together with their portraits, will be found on another page of this work.

Asa Bishop married Miss Fanny Beardsley, of Le Raysville; have five children; reside at Le Raysville; and William Pitt married Miss Achsah Webster, of Windham township; have thirteen children, all living.

Nathan Payson in politics was a supporter of the Federalist cause in its day; subsequently became a Whig, and afterwards an ardent supporter of Republican principles. Was never desirous of office, although he never shrank from duty in bearing public burdens. Integrity of purpose, a fearless honesty before the world, promptness in all his engagements, were his especial characteristics. At the age of thirty-eight years he united with the Congregationalist church, remained warmly attached to the same the balance of his life, and during many years previous to his death was an elder of the church. His wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years; was a consistent member of the same church as her husband for sixty-six years. A model woman, exemplary in all her ways, and instructed her children in all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She

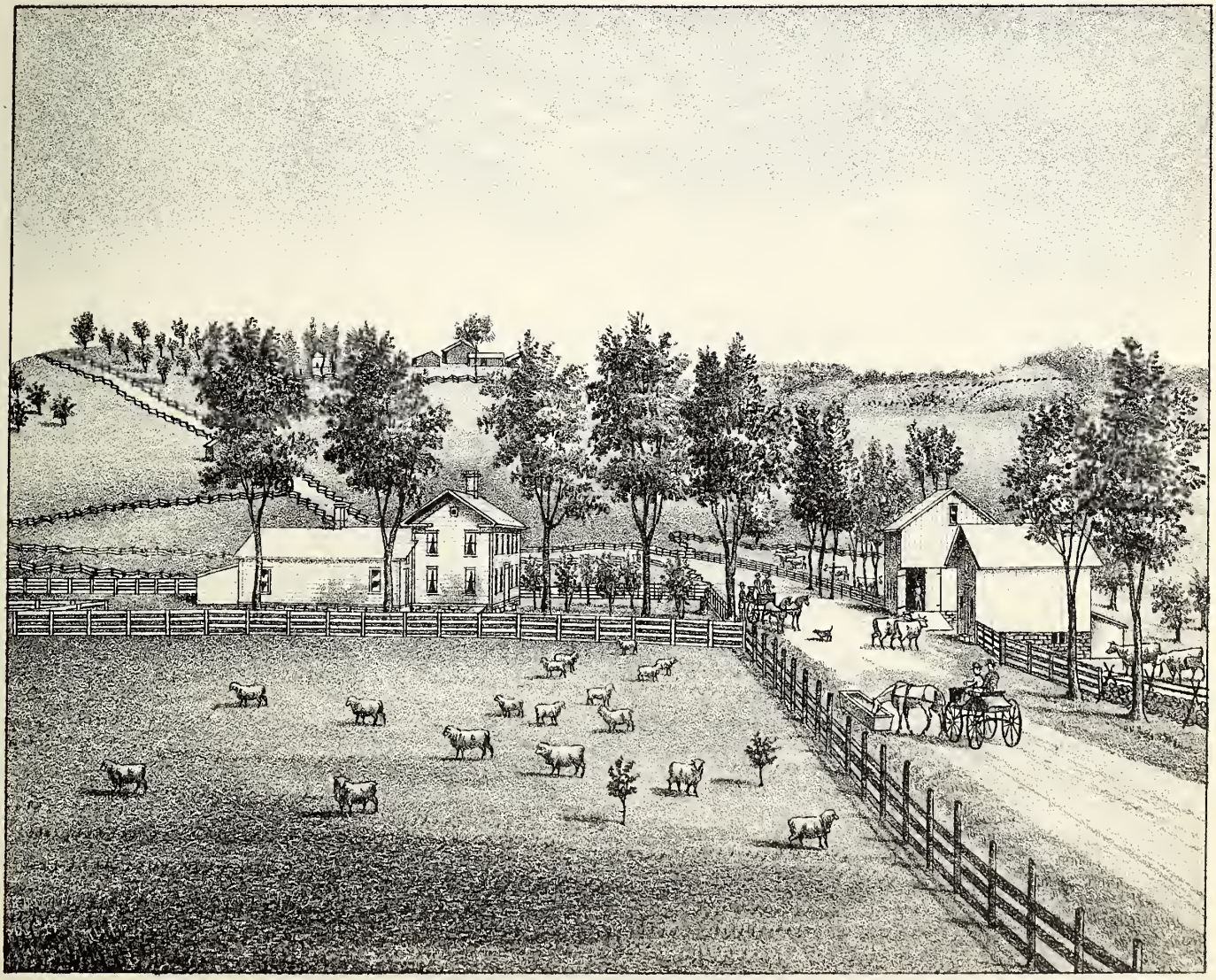


JOHN W. PAYSON.



MRS. JOHN W. PAYSON.

PHOTOS. BY GEO. H WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. PAYSON, ORWELL, PA.



Nath'l Chubbuck



MRS. NATHANIEL CHUBBUCK.



A. G. MATHEWS.



MRS. A. G. MATHEWS.

died May 5, 1873. Nathan Payson lived from the year 1810 until his death upon the place where he first settled on coming to the county. In everything that goes to make good society Mr. Payson gave a liberal support. For several years previous to his death he resided with his son, Wm. P., who carried on the old homestead. He lived in an unostentatious way, plain and unassuming in his manners. Died July 22, 1868.

JOEL COOK.

The subject of this sketch was born in the township of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 29, 1791. He was the youngest child of a family of ten children (four sons and six daughters) of Joel Cook and Dinah Dunbar, both natives of Connecticut. His father was born in 1746, and was a lineal descendant of Henry Cook, who came from Kent Co., England, and was at the Plymouth colony previous to 1640. His mother was born in Wallingford, Conn., about 1750, and her ancestors are supposed to be of Scotch birth. His father spent his life in agricultural pursuits; came to Bradford County in the year 1814 with his son Uri, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years and thirty-two days. He was a true patriot, and enlisted in the War of the Revolution for three years, in the year 1776. His grandfather took his son's place in the army for a short time, at his own request, was taken sick, and died; and, notwithstanding this event, the son returned to the army and claimed his place, and again answered to the name of Joel Cook, served his time out, and got an honorable discharge. A very interesting incident in his history while in the service is as follows: The division of the army in which he was lay at Valley Forge, Pa. He was taken sick, being cared for by an Indian. The doctor gave up his case as hopeless, and left him for the night. His Indian nurse went up to his chamber and went to sleep. In the night his thirst became almost unendurable, and he was unable to awaken the Indian. He remembered he had a four-ounce bottle of liquid camphor, which with much difficulty he managed to get from his knapsack, only intending to wet his lips, but soon found he had taken it all, and very soon was in the highest state of perspiration, which, instead of proving the means of his death, saved his life. The doctor said in the morning that his fever was entirely gone, but wondered that the dose of camphor had not entirely killed him. There were also other members of the family in the war for independence, showing fully the patriotism and love of liberty characteristic of the family. His mother died at about the age of seventy years.

Joel, the subject of this memoir, came in advance of his father, and settled in Bradford County in the fall of 1810. Returning to Connecticut, he remained only a short time, settling on the very spot where he now resides, in the township of Orwell, in this county, in January, 1811. He first took up some three hundred and three acres of wilderness land, a part of which he afterwards disposed of, clearing the balance of his purchase of its original forest, and preparing it for agricultural purposes. His life has been mostly spent in farming. In politics he was first a Federalist, afterwards a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an unswerving supporter of its principles, and has been an active member of the party, but never solicited any public office. But the high esteem in which he has been held by his fellow-townsmen has placed him in several offices of trust and responsibility within their suffrages. He has been connected with all the best interests of his township calculated to elevate and make good society. He started the first tract-society in his township; was the first to head and superintend the first regularly-organized Sunday-school; was the leader of the temperance movement in 1829, the object of which was to expel liquor from its common use in the pioneer days of the county's history. His efforts were successful. During his whole life of manhood he has been a close Bible student, and a reader of the best literature of the day, and now, in his eighty-seventh year, possesses a mind capable of rehearsing quite minutely the substance and result of his literary research. In the year 1814, May 22, he married Miss Polly, daughter of Dan Russell and Polly Chubbuck, of the township of Orwell.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joel Cook were born five sons and one daughter. Darwin Cook, born April 1, 1815, graduated at Easton college, in English and classics, and at Princeton college, in theology, and is now a Presbyterian clergyman. Married Miss Adelia Lewis, daughter of Justice Lewis, of Wyalusing, Sept. 4, 1849.

Mary, born Oct. 18, 1816, a maiden lady, resides in Potterville; has given much of her time to teaching.

Cyrus, born Feb. 16, 1818, married Miss Caroline A. Ellsworth, daughter of Oliver Ellsworth, of Orwell township, Sept. 16, 1840. He is a farmer, and an active business man. Was appointed assistant revenue assessor in 1869 and 1870. Resides in the township of Orwell.

Seth, born Sept. 18, 1822, married Miss E. C. Pendleton, daughter of George Pendleton, of Warren township, Sept. 18, 1851, resides in the old homestead, and cares for his father in his declining years.

Ralph, born Nov. 28, 1826, died at the age of 20 years.

Philip Barnes, born Jan. 17, 1832, married Miss Emma Langworthy, of Indiana, March 14, 1865. He is a graduate of Princeton college, and is a Presbyterian clergyman; was a chaplain in the Army of the Rebellion. Losing his voice, he gave up preaching, studied medicine for four years in St. Louis, and now practices medicine in Kingston, Pa.

Joseph Cook and his wife both united with the Presbyterian church during the early days of their married life. The wife and mother remained a very ardent member of the church. She was warmly attached to her family, and died Aug. 15, 1861.

GEORGE W. BROWN,

the second son of U. S. Brown and Sally Slawson, was born May 29, 1822, at Pound Ridge, in Westchester Co., N. Y. When he was six years of age, his father moved to Orwell, this county, with his family, consisting of four children,—his mother having died previously, April 6, 1827. His father, however, in August, 1828, married again (a lady by the name of Howe), and commenced a farm in the wilderness, on the site now occupied by his son George W. Here the subject of this sketch spent the

years of his minority in clearing land and in general farm labor on his father's place. During the five years following the attainment of his majority he was engaged on the farms of J. Cleveland, Ira Bronson, Henry Gibbs, and others, and had purchased a portion of the Darrow farm of Ira Darrow. He married Miss Betsy Morey, of Orwell, Oct. 13, 1847. The results of this union were four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Brown was of feeble constitution, but a woman of sterling worth, and greatly beloved and appreciated by the family she reared to manhood and womanhood, and who survive to do honor to her memory. She died July 10, 1877. Mr. Brown took another companion, Nov. 7, 1877,—Lucy Aurelia Beers, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., but formerly of Orwell. With most of his family about him, and the gray hairs of accumulating years gathering on his brow, Mr. Brown continues to reside at the homestead (purchased Sept. 6, 1853), in the full enjoyment of the comforts his industry has secured to him, and respected and esteemed by the community in which he resides.

OVERTON.

The geographical situation of the township of Overton, so called in honor of Hon. Edward Overton, of Towanda, is between Barclay township on the north and northwest, from which it is separated by the Schraeder branch of the Towanda creek; Monroe and Albany on the east; Le Roy on the west; and the township of Elkland Forks, in Sullivan county, on the south.

The township is watered by the Shraeder branch, and several smaller streams which flow southward out of the county.

In the northern portion the surface of the township is mountainous. The people, who are mostly of German and Irish descent, are noted for their industry and honesty; and their farms, once covered with stumps and stones, are now so free therefrom that all kinds of farm machinery can be used on the older ones. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture, raising stock, and butter-making, except in the northeastern portion of the township, where lumbering is carried on extensively. John Means and M. C. Mercur each have large saw-mills, and do an extensive business. The bark business for tanning purposes is also extensively maintained.

In point of territory, Overton is one of the largest towns of Bradford County, but it is among the least in population. In 1860 it had 407 inhabitants, and in 1870, 550. In 1876, 98 votes were polled in the township.

It is at the present date one of the most thriving towns in the county. It was formed in 1853 from Monroe, Albany, and Franklin.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in what is now included in the township of Overton was Daniel Heverly, a native of Lehigh (then Northampton) Co., Pa. He came to Bradford County from his native county in 1806, and died in Overton. He was born in 1764, and his wife, Catharine Ott, was born in the same year. They were Pennsylvania-Germans.

One Minch, a neighbor of Heverly's, had removed to Bradford County some years previous, and was then living on the hills above Towanda, and he persuaded Heverly to come to Bradford. He represented to Heverly that an unoccupied valley more than ten miles wide, which none of the settlers had as yet seen the end of, was very fertile, and could be had for the occupancy and improvement of it. Heverly sold his farm in his native county for £900 (Pennsylvania currency), and taking that and his household furniture, farming implements, two cows, some young stock, and two horses and a wagon, he started in 1806 for Towanda, coming by the way of Williamsport, on the old Genesee or State road, which passes through the central part of the present township of Overton, and was then the main route from Williamsport to Towanda. His team got fast in the mud several miles above what is now known as Greenwood (Monroe), where a Mr. Schraeder then lived. Schraeder helped Heverly out of the mud, and leaving his family at Schraeder's, Heverly went to Towanda to find Minch, and see the fertile valley he had come to find. He found his old neighbor living in a little log hut perched up on the hills among the rocks, and the valley, so graphically described as an Eden almost, lay before him covered with a dense growth of timber, and in many places very swampy.

Sadly disappointed, Heverly concluded that was no place for him, and he returned to Schraeder's and contracted with him to work his farm, and so continued to do for several years.

About this time the Berwick and Elmira turnpike was located, and passed through this section of country; and, thinking that the country along this road would soon be settled, Heverly took up a tract of six hundred and forty acres, in 1810. He had been told the same was vacant land, and it was only necessary for him to survey and occupy it to hold it. He came in, and soon cleared up enough land for raising grain for his own use. He cleared altogether some sixty-five or seventy acres. This farm was given by him to his son Daniel, who afterwards gave it to his son Eli, whose widow now occupies the premises.

Heverly occupied these lands unmolested until 1827, when they were sold for taxes, and bought by Dr. Weston, of Towanda; and Weston's tax-title was subsequently bought by Daniel Heverly (the second), thus securing an undisputed title to the whole.



HORACE W. BARNES.



MRS. HORACE W. BARNES.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD.)



RESIDENCE OF HORACE W. BARNES, ORWELL, PA.



GEORGE LYON.



MRS. GEORGE LYON.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LYON, ORWELL, PA.

Heverly contracted to build several sections of the turnpike which was laid out through his locality. He had five sons and three daughters; four of the sons located on adjacent lands. The oldest was John, born in Lehigh county, March 14, 1788, married Alma Kellogg, April 4, 1806; the second one was Christian; the third, Daniel; and the youngest, Henry.

One Kissell came with Mr. Heverly from Schraeder's, in 1810, who was a stone-cutter by trade. He "squatted" on a piece of land now occupied by the widow McCann. He cleared up about five acres, and then enlisted in the War of 1812, and served during the entire period of the same, when he returned and married a lady named Clarke. They had one child, and he died soon after, which was the first death which occurred in the township. He was buried on a little ridge, a short distance from his house, where he used to walk during his sickness. This place was used for many years subsequently for burial purposes, but it is sadly neglected now. The fence is down, and cattle tread over the mounds and tear up the sod unrestrainedly.

The next family that came to the township was Leonard Streevy, who married one of Mr. Heverly's daughters. He also located land adjoining his father-in-law's tract, and which is now occupied and owned by his son Isaac. Mr. Streevy came in about 1820. He had a large family, but only three of his sons came to live with him. Streevy went back to Lehigh county in 1828, where he died the year following. His son Isaac bought his improvement of about fourteen acres.

Henry Sherman, a native of Mifflin, Pa., born in 1801, of Pennsylvania-German parentage, came into the township from Columbia county, in 1824. He started from that county on foot, by the way of Kizer's and Ellis', with his wife and one child, and a sister. He carried the gun, and his wife the baby, and *vice versa*. In 1825 he took up the land he now occupies, which was then a dense forest of huge pines, hemlocks, and other timber. He built him a log house, like those of the pioneers generally, with a puncheon floor and bark roof, furnished with domestic articles of his own manufacture. He brought with him a cow and eight sheep, and the first night after moving into his new home saved the latter from destruction by wolves by a timely watch and protection. He took possession of two hundred acres, which he began clearing, but being alone, could not make very rapid progress, but managed to clear up about five acres per year. Mr. Sherman was married in 1823 to a Miss Hunsinger, who died in 1834, leaving a family of seven children. He married again the following year, and is now the father of twenty-three children, seventeen of whom are living at the present time.

Jacob Hottenstein arrived in the town in 1829. He was born in 1799, in Berks Co., Pa., and was led to come to the town by the Heverlys. He had a family of five children, the oldest being nine years old when he came to Overton. Four others were born here. Two of his sons died in southern prisons during the Rebellion. Mr. Hottenstein's great-grandparents came from Germany in 1720, his great-grandfather being sold for his passage, and served seven years to discharge the debt. After he served his term out, he sawed wood for money enough to buy seven pounds of tobacco, which latter article he traded to the Indians for four hundred acres of land. This tract is yet occupied by the Hottensteins, and is situated in Maxadamy township, Berks Co., Pa.

Mrs. Hottenstein was born in Lehigh Co., March 27, 1797. When they came to Overton they had but $5 in cash, but the husband took up one hundred acres of land, and by dint of hard work and much privation they are now quite comfortably situated.

John Heverly was the oldest son of Daniel Heverly, the first settler (1810) in Overton. His wife, Alma Kellogg, came with her parents from Columbia Co., N. Y., who located in Albany in 1813. She says they were ten days on the road, finding no roads in some places, and not a single bridge over the creeks from Towanda. She lived with her parents till 1816, when she was married to John Heverly, and went to the wilds of Overton to share the hardships of pioneer life with the man of her choice. She was born in Connecticut, Aug. 21, 1799. When they were married, Mr. Heverly had about four acres cleared, and he built his house the next year, moving into it before it had either doors or glazed windows, and hanging up sheets to keep out the rain and snow.

Their first child, Amasa, born April 11, 1817, was the first white child born in the township. Mr. Heverly had to go as far as Mr. Woodruff's, below Monroe, to get sufficient help to raise his house. His dogs treed four panthers one day in the woods,—an old female and her three whelps. He succeeded in killing them all, though he had to dispatch the fourth one with a club, his ammunition giving out. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but was never called out.

Christian Heverly married, in 1819, Hannah Warren, and began life for himself on a tract of land now occupied by John Mathews. His wife died in a short time after her marriage, and he married soon after Martha Killmore, and reared a family of nine children, five of whom still survive.

Daniel Heverly married Hattie Talady, in 1818, and located on a tract of land adjoining his father's. His domestic relations did not prove harmonious, and he and his wife separated, and in 1821 he married Magdalene Wilt. They had a large family, four of whom are now living, and the two sons occupy the homestead. Mrs. Heverly died in 1871, and her husband in 1873.

Henry Heverly married in 1821, but his farm, about a mile from his father's, was in Sullivan county, as was a portion of Christian's, which adjoined Henry's. The settlement of Mr. Heverly and his sons was a noted one, and was called for many years Heverly's settlement.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

The first attempt made for a grist-mill was that of Danl. Heverly, Sr., on the premises now owned by Henry Sherman, but the depression of money matters, caused by the war of 1812, caused him to abandon his work before its completion.

The first saw-mill was built in 1820, on Black creek, by Daniel Heverly, Jr. It was afterwards destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. The site of this mill is now owned by the widow McCann.

The first framed barn was built in the town, in 1832, by Christian Heverly, who three years subsequently built also the first framed house. The barn is not used at present, but the house is occupied.

The first newspaper taken in the town was one which Jacob Hottenstein went nine miles to the post-office for, in 1829. The name of it was *Der Unabhängig Republikaner* (*The Independent Republican*), published in Lehigh county, at Allentown. This was the only paper received in the township in that year; now over 200 weeklies and a large number of periodicals are received at Overton post-office.

The first post-office was established in 1851, and called Heverlyville, but in 1856 it was changed to Overton. The first postmaster was Edward McGovern, and the office was kept at James Heverly's.

The first store was opened in 1856, by Wm. Waltman, which was burned in 1858.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was built in the town in 1827. It was a small log hut, 15 by 16 feet, covered with clapboards. The seats were made of slabs with outside uppermost. This house stood until about the time of the introduction of the free-school system, when a new framed house was built, and is yet standing on the opposite side of the road from the original site. It has not been used for several years past.

The first teacher in the old log school-house was Anna Kellogg, of Monroe. She received fifty cents per week for teaching reading, writing, spelling, and "*some* cyphering."

The first free school was taught by Mrs. Charles Diffenbach, in her own house.

At the present time there are five organized districts in the township, and one unorganized. Five schools were taught in the town during the year ending June 1, 1877, averaging five months each. Two male and four female teachers were employed, at an average salary of $20 per month, for both sexes; 83 male and 74 female pupils attended the schools, the average attendance being 97; $897 were raised by tax on the property in the town, and $87.15 were received from the State, the total income for the year being $1600.44; $587 were paid for teachers' wages, the total expenditures being $742.99.

CHURCHES.

The first church edifice built in the town was the Roman Catholic, by Edward McGovern, in 1844. Previously, the school-house had been used for religious worship.

There are at the present time in the township four churches,—one Methodist; one Reformed church of the United States and Lutheran, near the village; one Catholic, about three miles west; and the one above mentioned, built by Edward McGovern, on his farm, about one mile north. The Reformed and Lutheran church was built in 1855, but not wholly completed until 1862–63. The first Lutheran preacher was Carl Erle, who began preaching in the school-house in 1843. He lived in Colley, Sullivan county, about sixteen miles distant, and made the journey, back and forth, on foot for many years.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1873.

OVERTON.

A town-plat was laid out on the present site of Overton, in 1856, by Henry Sherman, and the first lot was sold to Joseph Mosbacker, a blacksmith. It is situated in the southeastern corner of the township, and contains three general stores, three blacksmith-shops, one cooper- and two shoe-shops, one grocery and confectionery store, one church, and a school-house.

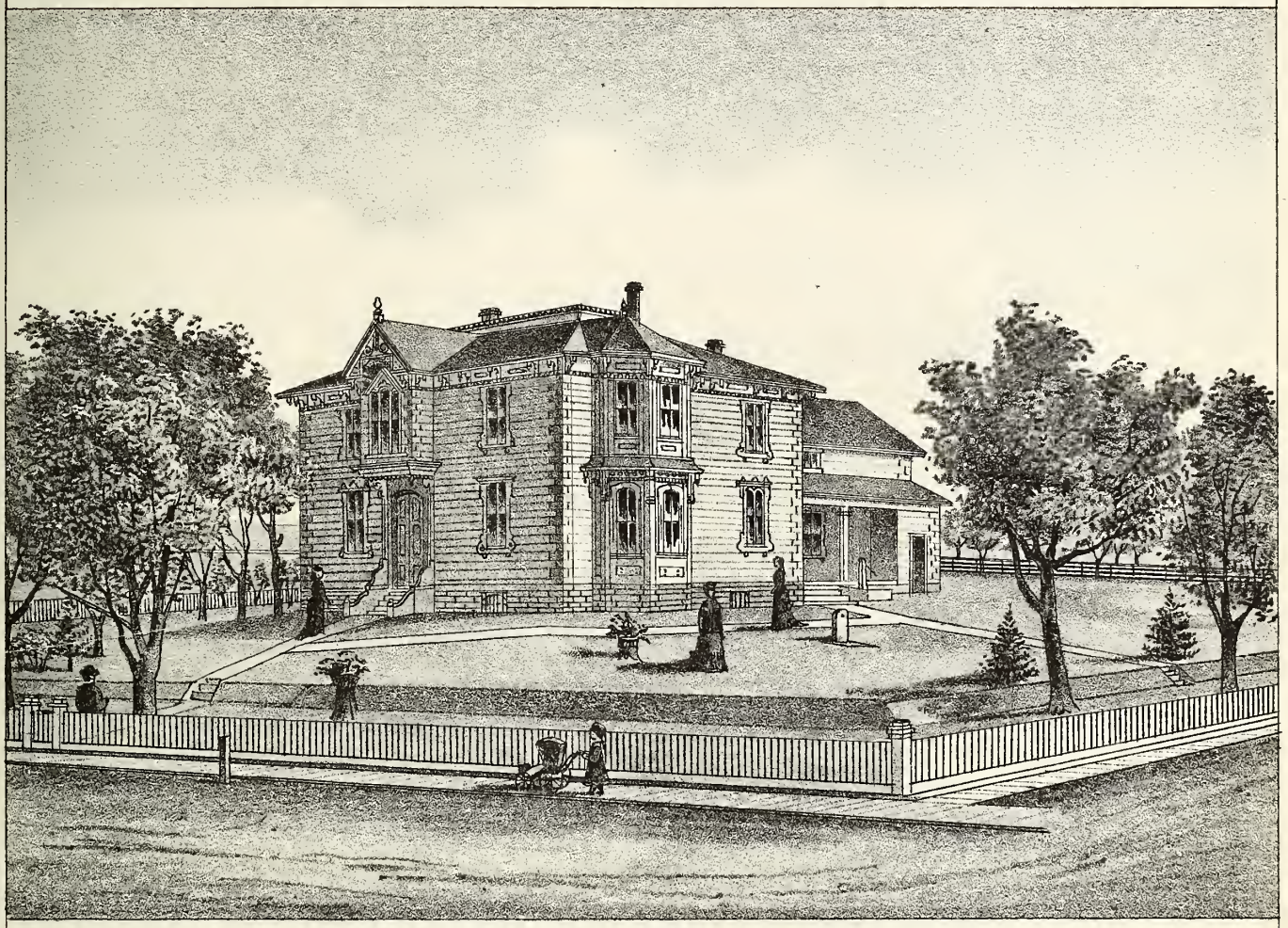
PIKE.

The township of Pike, so called in honor of General Pike, is situated between the townships of Warren on the north; Tusearora, on the south; Orwell and Herrick, on the west; and Susquehanna county, on the east. The Wyalusing creek is its principal stream, entering from Susquehanna county, in the southeastern portion of the township, and, running southwesterly, passes out, near the southwest corner of the township, into Tusearora. Cold creek, in the extreme western-southwestern portion of the township, Rockwell creek, near the central, and Ross creek, in the extreme eastern portion of the town, are the tributaries of the Wyalusing, and flow into it from the north.

Along the Wyalusing the surface of the township is level; about Le Raysville it is a high table-land, and in other portions it is hilly. It was originally covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, pine, beech, maple, and other hard woods. The soil is fertile, and the principal occupation of the farming community is butter-making and cattle-raising. There are five post-offices in the township, viz., Cold Creek, Stevensville, Pike, Le Raysville, and Neath.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements in the township were in the southern part, along the Wyalusing. The pioneers were attracted by the beautiful and fertile flats which skirt the creek all the way to the Susquehanna county line. Covered as they were with a heavy growth of timber, they not only gave promise of unbounded fertility, but appeared much wider than they really are. An Indian path extended up the creek, it being the thoroughfare from the Muncy town to Zeninge, near the present city of Binghamton. The Connecticut land speculators had partly cleared out this trail,



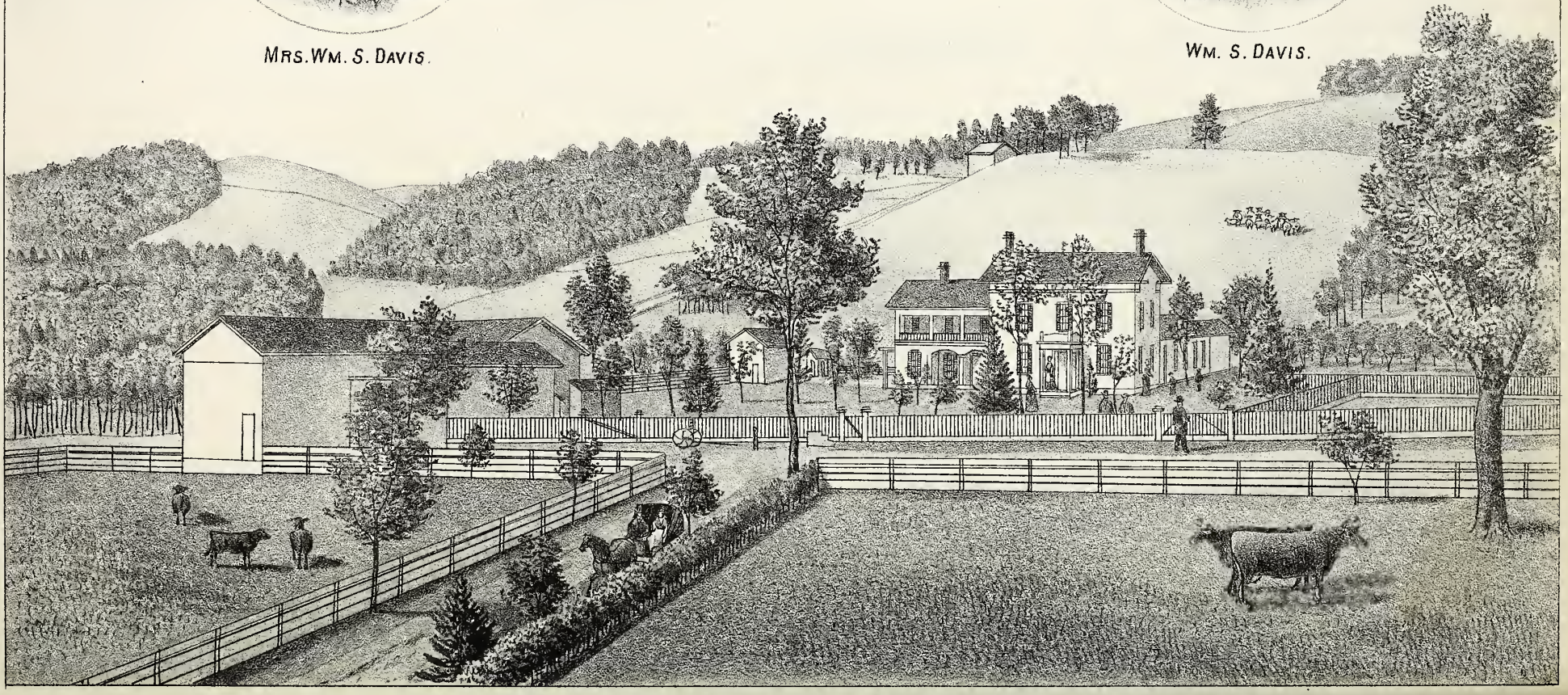
RES. OF HON. P. H. BUCK, LE RAYSVILLE, BRADFORD CO., PA.



MRS. WM. S. DAVIS.



WM. S. DAVIS.



RESIDENCE OF W. S. DAVIS, PIKE TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.

so as to make a tolerable bridle-path up to the forks. This path lay along the low flats, frequently crossing the creek to avoid the hills, which at short intervals jut down to the very brink of the stream. Along this path the proprietors had surveyed lots, and opened the township for settlers in 1788. Proprietary warrants, bearing date March 17, 1774, had been surveyed, and patents were issued by the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, dated July 23, 1786, to the "corporation for the relief of poor and distressed Presbyterian ministers, and the widows and children of poor and distressed Presbyterian ministers," and by the trustees of this corporation sold to John Nicholson, December, 1793. Wareham Kingsley owned the greater part of the Connecticut rights in the township of Allensburg. On the north of the old warrants were the lands of Le Ray. The first settlers came up the stream, bought lands under the Connecticut title, and began settlements in the spring of 1792. Feneler, who removed to Wysox, had built himself a cabin on a rise of ground near the present road, just above Cold creek, and a few rods from the southeast corner of the township, some time before 1792. He was, however, here, as at Wysox, a squatter, leading a solitary life, subsisting almost entirely by hunting, holding but little intercourse with the settlers, and was regarded by them with some superstitious awe. The old house remained standing for a number of years, and was almost always inhabited.

Among the first settlers this part of Bradford County were Dimon and Benajah Bostwick, two brothers from New Milford, Connecticut, who took up four hundred acres of land on the Wyalusing creek, in the township of Pike, near what is now called Stevensville, under the Connecticut title, which they had purchased in New Milford. Dimon, with his newly-married wife, Lois Olmstead, came in about 1792, and Benajah a few years later with his wife, a sister of his brother's wife. These brothers were men of great strength of character, and were remarkable for principles of justice, integrity, and honesty, and were liberal supporters of the Episcopal church, of which they were zealous members. "Dimon was an admirable surveyor and draughtsman, a great reader, and well versed in mathematics, general literature, history, and theology." Both these men attained to a patriarchal age, and after several years of retirement and disability "entered into rest," Dimon dying at the age of eighty-seven, in 1857, and Benajah in the year 1864, at eighty-eight.

The Bostwick genealogy from 1668 to 1850, published by Erastus Bostwick, of Burlington, has the following facts, which we take therefrom:

(1) John, Arthur, and Zechariah were brothers* who came from Cheshire, England, and located at Stratford, Conn., about the year 1668. (1) John removed to New Milford, Conn., in 1707, and was the second person to settle in that town. (2) John, his son, was born 1686, died June 17, 1741, married Mercy Bushnell, of Danbury, Conn., Jan. 3, 1712. (3) Benajah, third son of (2) John, born Feb. 8, 1718, died Oct. 23, 1776. He married Hannah Fisk, born at New Milford, Dec. 16, 1723, and died Oct. 27, 1788. (4) David, eldest child of (3) Benajah, married Hannah Hill. Their children were (5) Dimon, born Oct. 7, 1770; (5) Benajah, born Feb. 17, 1776; Joel, born Feb. 2, 1778; Marshall, born July 25, 1779; Lucinda, born April 1, 1781; and Anne, born June 7, 1783. (5) Dimon married Lois Olmstead. Their children were Elmira, Julia, Eliza, married Rev. Samuel Marks (Episcopal), Randolph, Pernet Marshall, Esther, Valvasa, and Sarah, married Rev. Geo. P. Hopkins (Episcopal).

(5) Benajah married Mary Olmstead. Their children were Hannah, Lucinda, Silas Jackson, and Harriet.

James Rockwell settled near the Wyalusing creek, below what is now called Stevensville, in 1790.† He was born in East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn. He cleared a piece of land, built a log house, and after a few years raised tobacco. He found good clay on his farm, and clearing off a piece of ground for a yard, made brick for all who wanted. His was the first brick manufactory in northern Pennsylvania.

Seth P. Rockwell came in from the same place, and settled in what was called Newtown, near what is called Rockwell creek, in 1791. A bear came to his pig-stye one night and took out a shoat for his supper, and devoured about one-half of the porker. The next night Mr. Rockwell carried the remainder of the carcass back to the pen, and laid in wait for Bruin, who came back to finish the bill-of-fare, when a well-aimed shot from Rockwell's rifle killed the animal. Mr. Rockwell did some pioneer tanning and currying by digging out a large trough, peeling hemlock-bark and pounding it with an axe in the trough, and then tanning skins, with which he made shoes for himself and family. The leather was made up without blacking, and an old scythe answered for a currying-knife. His pioneer mill—mortar and spring-pole pestle—was free for the use of all without toll, provided they did their own pounding. Seth P. Rockwell came to the wilderness empty-handed and alone, and chopped a road up to his settlement on Rockwell creek, where for seven years his nearest neighbor was, on the Wyalusing, Nathan Abbott‡ (father of Benjamin Abbott), where Ransom Coolbaugh now lives. Here he found the first location that suited him, and he called it Newtown. Here he built his house, a log cabin, and began a clearing. In 1796 he was married, and the following summer brought his wife to his new home, but returned with her the succeeding winter, and continued this manner of residence until he cleared sufficient land to produce his own living. Mr. Rockwell was born Sept. 22, 1770, hence was not quite twenty-one years old when he went into the wilderness to hew out for himself a home. A son, Joab Rockwell, is yet a resident of the township, and has contributed the facts above given of the Rockwell brothers.

* David E. Bostwick adds the following MS. notes: "I am of opinion that (1) John who first settled in New Milford, in 1707, was the *son* of Arthur, and not his brother." "Arthur settled in Stratford some time previous to 1659, and deeds appear on record there with the signatures of himself and wife to their *son* John, the name being spelled *Bostock*. They held extensive lands, and were rich."

† Joab Rockwell is authority for this date.

‡ The Abbotts were an old and prominent family in the Susquehanna valley, and were among the most active of the Wild Yankees.

Nathan Abbott, and two brothers named Darius and Elijah Coleman, came into the settlement about the same time that Seth P. Rockwell came. The Colemans were from Litchfield Co., Conn. They were masons, and used to build chimneys for the settlers' log houses; but these structures were vastly different to those of the present, sticks and mud taking the place of bricks and mortar. They were of sufficient size, too, to admit of scaffolding inside, rather than on the outside, in their construction.

Nathan Abbott was the father of Nathan, Benjamin, and John, and lived on the farm formerly owned by Ambrose Bosworth, some three miles from Le Raysville, near Seth P. Rockwell's place. He died in 1804. The Colemans' children, who were numerous, are all dead, but their grandchildren are many of them still living. One of the original settlers was formerly sheriff of Litchfield Co., Conn.

Eleazer Russell came into the settlement in 1792, from the State of New York. He went from Bridgeport, Conn., to Ballston, where he bought a farm, from whence he came to Bradford County, with a yoke of oxen and a pair of three-year old steers and a sled, in the month of March. At Athens (then Tioga Point) he was compelled to wait a week for the river to get clear of ice, before he could venture upon it with his goods loaded in a canoe. He floated down to Wyalusing, and poled the canoe up that creek, driving the cattle along the bank singly. He married Ruth Fairchild, a sister of Ephraim Fairchild, and reared a family of two sons and four daughters. One of the latter married S. P. Rockwell. Mr. Russell located on the farm now occupied by —— Keeney. He was killed by the fall of a tree he was chopping down. He went out before breakfast, and not coming in at the call of his wife search was made for him, and he was found crushed under the tree, just as he was expiring. Wm. Frink married the widow, and lived for some time on the place, and then removed to New Milford, Susquehanna county, to live with his son Benajah, who married a daughter of Esquire Hancock.

Ezekiel Brown came in about the same time as did Russell, and lived next below him, on the flat where there are now some old apple-trees growing. A daughter of Mr. Brown (Rhoda) married David Olmstead, and Nancy married John Mintz. Thomas Brown, of Wyalusing, was the father of Ezekiel.

Ephraim Fairchild came in from Norwich, Conn., as early as 1793, if not earlier. He located on the place now occupied by Aden Stevens. He married a Platt. When the settlers first came to the creek there were no black walnut-trees growing on the flats. Mr. Fairchild's people went to the river, gathered a quantity of the nuts, and stored them in the attic of their log house for future use. A black squirrel, tamed and petted by the children, took a great fancy to these nuts, and, with his instinctive foresight, proceeded to appropriate the same, and store them in the ground in various localities for *his* future use. This planting produced the fine trees of that variety now growing around Mr. Stevens's house, which measure from fifteen to eighteen inches diameter. Mr. Fairchild died on the place. His children were Edmund, David, Abel (a doctor, dying in Cleveland, O.), Hannah, Mary, Ruth, and Huldah. The Fairchild property is now held, as it ever has been, under the Connecticut title, the Pennsylvania title never having been purchased.

Elisha Keeler came from Brookfield, Conn., to the Wyalusing in the spring of 1793. The family consisted of his wife Lucina (Warner) and three children, and his aged father (Elisha). They came to Wilkes-Barre, and then pushed up the river and creek in a canoe. When near Thomas Lewis', in Merryall (Wyalusing), the canoe upset, and spilled their goods into the river, which received a thorough drenching. After drying them, they pushed on up the creek, and dwelt in Mr. Rockwell's house for a time, until they could build one for themselves on their location, on the farm now occupied by Eugene Keeler, a grandson of Elisha.

John Bradshaw and Capt. Isaac Bronson came with the Keelers. The journey was made to the Lackawanna with a yoke of oxen and one horse, but in crossing that stream the horse was drowned, and the rest of the journey was performed with the oxen alone. Mrs. Bradshaw was a sister of Mr. Keeler. There being nothing but a foot-path up the Wyalusing, a horse was procured, with a feather-bed for a saddle, and Mrs. Keeler, with a little child in her arms, rode to the Rockwell's, crossing the creek eight times in the journey. The old Bible of the father of Mr. Keeler was nearly ruined by its immersion in the Wyalusing, but the old patriarch, being a tailor, ironed it out leaf by leaf with his goose, and it still remains in the family, a memento of the hardships endured by the pioneers in a wild country covered with a tangled and unbroken forest. The old gentleman died in 1794, and is said to have been the first person buried in the Stevensville cemetery.

Mr. Keeler had purchased three hundred and thirty acres under the Connecticut title of Warcham Kingsley, and Bradshaw also bought his tract of Kingsley, and the two pioneers made their first settlement together, and subsequently divided the possession by mutual agreement.

Mr. Keeler was not of a robust constitution, and soon found himself unable to endure the heavy toil consequent upon clearing up his heavily-timbered possession. He had learned the trade of his father, but tailoring was a business but little patronized in the forest. Therefore, in 1804, he purchased a small stock of goods, and established himself as a merchant on the border in his dwelling-house, and continued in that business for three or four years. On his ledger, which is yet in existence, occur the names of nearly every inhabitant from the river to Montrose, and in the township of Pike, the charges for whisky equaling all others combined.

Closing out his mercantile business, he formed a business partnership with Guy Wells, and purchased, it is said, the first wool-carding machine in the country, and set it up in the old Gordon mill. In this business he continued until near the time of his death, in November, 1814. His customers were from Black Walnut, Wyalusing, Standing Stone, Montrose, and all the intervening country. When prints were from sixty to eighty-five cents per yard, cotton handkerchiefs at eighty cents, muslin seventy-five cents, and money scarcely to be had, home-made cloth was in great demand, and wool and flax were prime necessities.

The children of Elisha Keeler were seven: Orabella (mar-

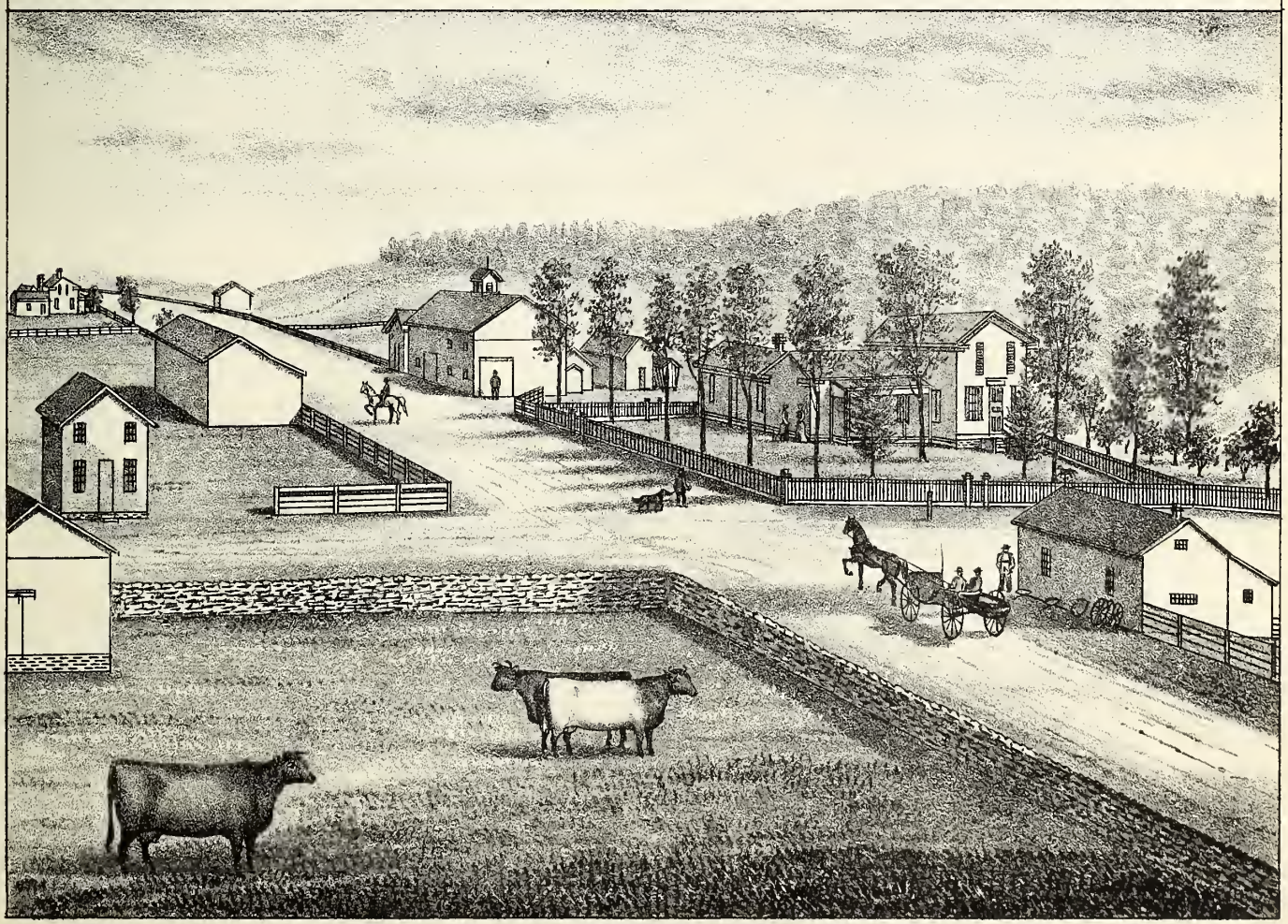


H. B. CHAFFEE.

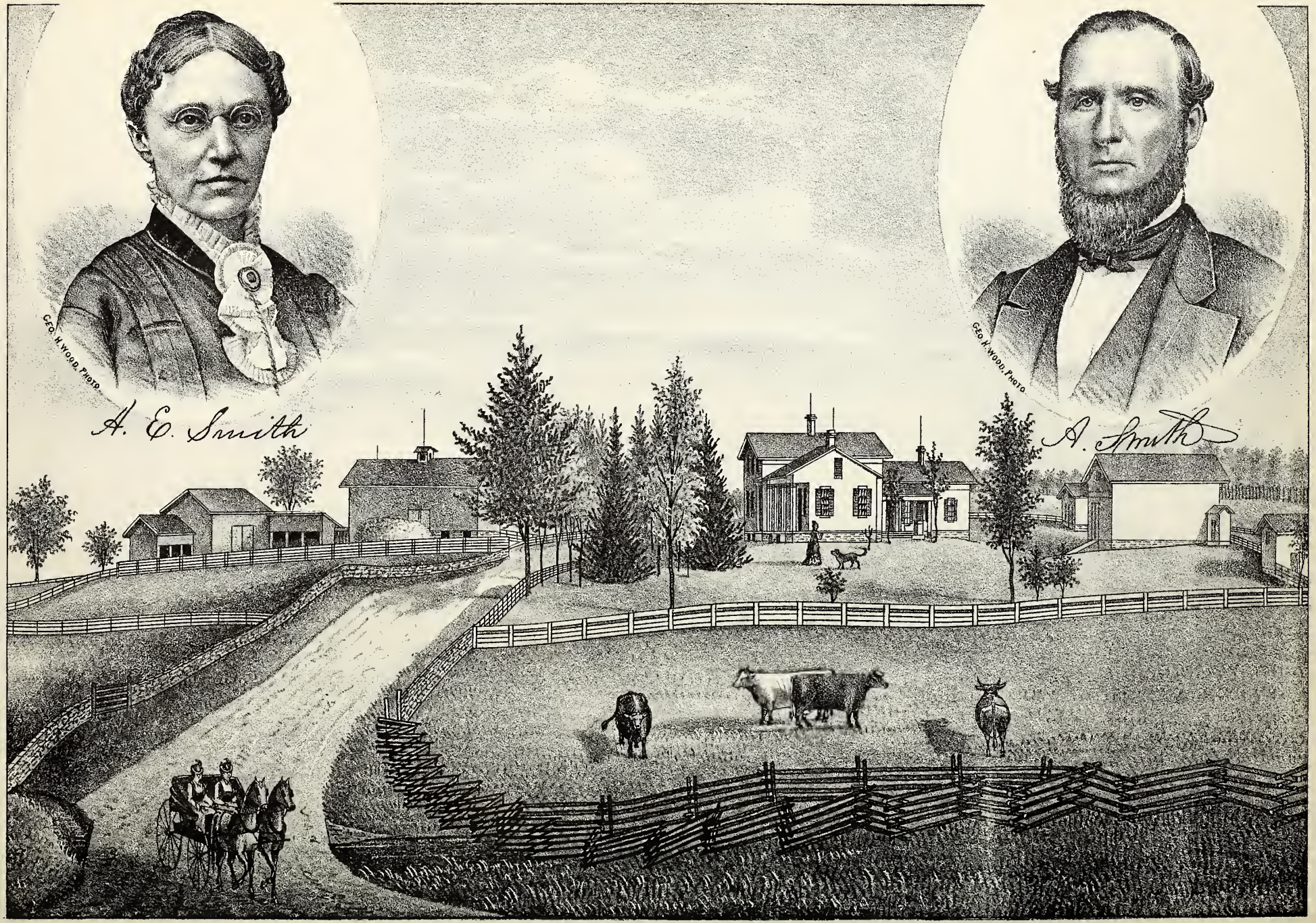


MRS. H. B. CHAFFEE.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF H. B. CHAFFEE, PIKE TP, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. E. SMITH, PIKE TP., BRADFORD CO., PA.

ried Loomis Wells), Marietta (married John Elliott), Polly (married Justus Lewis), Charles (married a Nichols), Elisha (married a Lovett), John, and Lucy (married Roswell Coburn). All lived in Bradford County, in Pike, Wyalusing, Herrick, and Warren. John lives in Wyalusing, and Charles lived on the homestead.

Nathan and Aden Stevens came to the present site of Stevensville in the spring of 1794. They were sons of Peter Stevens, of New Milford, Connecticut, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; was wounded at the capture of Danbury, from which he never recovered, and died from the effects of the wound about a year afterwards, August 6, 1779, aged forty-eight years. The sons, Nathan and Aden, purchased the farm of Captain Isaac Bronson, who moved into Susquehanna county. He had built a little log house at the end of the present lane between Messrs. Myron and Cyrus Stevens, nearer the bank of the creek, and cleared three or four acres around it. Nathan soon returned to Connecticut for his family, and Aden remained, chopped a fallow, and put in a piece of grain. In the following fall Nathan returned with his family, consisting of his wife, Hannah Warner, and three children. The hardships common to the settlers in the wilderness were endured by these pioneers. Three months passed without flour in the house, corn-meal, made in the mortar, being the only article for bread. Aden bought a cow for twenty dollars, which was pastured on the opposite side of the creek. One night she was somewhat dilatory in responding to his call to come home, and to hurry her movements he threw a stone at her, which hit and broke her leg. He paid his remaining money (nine dollars) for a hog to fatten. They moved in with two horses and a yoke of oxen. One of the horses was sold for a twenty-gallon kettle to boil sap in for maple-sugar, and while drawing wood with the other, he was frightened in going down the steep bank of a ravine, and fell and broke his neck. Bears, wild-cats, and wolves, were numerous, and the latter made havoc among the sheep of the settlers, and bounties were offered for their scalps. While hunting a wild-cat in 1839, the dogs signaled larger game, and on coming up with them the hunters, the Stevens and Rockwell brothers, found a bear, which had taken refuge in the roots of a hollow tree for his winter nap. Here he managed to keep the dogs off, but being encouraged by their masters they made another and fiercer attack, in repelling which Bruin ventured outside of his covert far enough to expose himself to the shots of the men, and Stevens lodged a ball in his head. They then dragged him out, and the last bear killed in Pike township lay at their feet.

Aden was unmarried when he first came to Pike, and for two winters he returned to Connecticut, where he taught school, returning to his forest home in the spring. The second winter he married Anise Winter, a sister of Nathan's wife. The two brothers worked the farm together the first year, and then divided it equally. Their descendants still reside on a portion of the property.

About 1800, Nathan built a new log house on the main road, and moved into it, and lived therein until the death of his wife, which occurred Sept. 25, 1847, at the age of seventy-seven years. He then lived with his son Myron until his death (April 6, 1854), at the age of eighty-six years. He was a remarkably vigorous man, and but a short time before his decease could walk several miles without apparent weariness.

Aden built and lived in a log house near the old framed house until 1809, when he erected the latter, which is yet standing. A brother of Nathan and Aden, Samuel, moved into Stevensville, and lived where the widow Jones now lives. He bought of William Turrell, who bought of Shoemaker. Samuel was a tanner and currier and shoemaker, and built a tannery, and was the first to carry on the leather manufacture on the Wyalusing. Jonathan, a half-brother of Samuel, came with him, and settled first at Cold Creek where Peck Maxfield now lives, and died on the farm now owned by George Atwood, April 1, 1847, aged seventy-five years.

The family record of Aden Stevens shows he was born April 20, 1770, married Anise Warner (born Nov., 1766) Nov. 14, 1796, and died July 28, 1858. Mrs. Stevens died Feb. 6, 1814. He married, Feb. 16, 1815, Rebecca Purda Somers, who was born Dec. 23, 1783, and died Dec. 28, 1861. The children by the first wife were Oliver W.; Hiram (deceased); Cyrus, still living in Stevensville; Anna, married Abel Bolles, and now deceased; and Sally, married Elkanah Bolles. By the second wife: Philena, married Elisha Lewis, and lives in Merryall; and Peter, who died in Kansas.

Samuel Luckey came first to the township in 1793, and cleared a piece of land, and planted some corn, and built him a house, and moved into the same with his family the next year. When he came back with them, he found his corn all gone. He bought the possession of the Roswells, who are said by Alba Bosworth to have made a settlement where Abraham Taylor lived about 1790 or 1791. On selling their claims to Mr. Luckey, they moved up the creek above the forks, and about 1811 moved north into the lake country in central New York. Mr. Luckey was from Sussex Co., N. J., and was one of the company which surveyed the line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania westward from Athens. He had four children, two by each of his wives,—he being married twice.

Salmon Bosworth came from Litchfield Co., Conn., his native place, to Pike, in 1795, at nineteen years of age. He made a beginning in the forest near the Wyalusing, above what is now Stevensville, chopping and clearing off a small piece of land, building a log house and a blacksmith-shop. He then went to work at his trade of blacksmith. After two years he returned to Connecticut and married Sally, daughter of David Olmstead. The young couple packed their worldly goods into a one-horse wagon, and bidding farewell to the homes of their childhood, turned their faces to their future home in the wilderness of the Wyalusing, where they arrived after a journey of twenty-one days. He cleared off a large farm, and made scythes and axes in his shop for the settlers. He died Nov. 4, 1831, aged fifty-nine years.

Josiah Bosworth, a brother of Salmon, came to the township about the same time, when about eighteen years old. He went into the settlement then called Newtown. He married Mary Traver, in Pike.

Alba Bosworth, another brother, came in 1806, and lived about a year on the Crandall place, and in the fall of that year came to the place now occupied by Ransom Coolbaugh, where he lived until his death, in 1840. He bought of John Abbott, who had cleared off about twenty acres, and built a log house on it.

Reed Bosworth lived on the farm adjoining the Crandall place. At one time the family owned farms for seven miles, adjoining one another, with a single intervening exception.

Josiah and Alba caught a cub one day, despite his scratching and biting, and made a pet of the young bear, but his sports were rough, and he would allow none to touch him save his masters.

Joseph Bosworth, a brother of the above named, came also in the spring of 1806, and stopped for the summer on the farm owned by the late Dr. Crandall. The following fall he built a cabin on the Ransom Coolbaugh place. Dan. Metcalf came in during the year 1795, and settled on the Sherwood place. His daughter Lucy married Ichabod Terry. She was born Sept. 28, 1787. Mr. Terry was born March 25, 1783.

Ezekiel Mowry came from Rhode Island with his father, George Mowry, in company with Salmon Bosworth, but stopped a short time only, and moved into Susquehanna county. Susanna Mowry married Eliphalet Marsh, and lived on the mountain below Wyalusing.

John Ford came from Schoharie, N. Y., in 1792,* and made a possession, but worked mostly for other settlers. His wife was a Curtis, and they had several children, all of whom are dead.

Bela Ford, brother of the last named, came into the township some time after his brother, and made a clearing of a few acres, and built a log house, which he sold in 1805 to James Brink for $60, and made another clearing on the adjoining farm. He married a Lasdell. Her father was a physician, and the knowledge of medicine she acquired while a member of his family was almost invaluable to her neighbors when the services of a physician were difficult to obtain. Her daughter married Elisha Coggswell, and lived on the Tuscarora. Her oldest daughter married John Abbott, some of whose children are yet living in the neighborhood. Joseph Pierce came to the settlement in the spring or early summer of 1796. His wife, Temperance, a daughter of Samuel Luckey, brought her babe in her arms, and rode on horseback from Kingston in Wyoming county. He settled on the Crandall place, but, being a carpenter, did not own any land, and moved from place to place, where his calling led him. He remained on the creek but a few years, and then removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where he died in December, 1804.

Thomas Brink, a son of Nicholas Brink, of Walapack, Sussex Co., N. J., came into the settlement in 1797. Nicholas Brink came to the Wyoming valley at an early day, but the Pennamite troubles, and the disasters suffered by the great ice-flood of 1784, induced him to remove, and he went to Owego, N. Y., where he retrieved his misfortunes. Thomas lived on the M. Hollenback place, afterwards owned by G. W. Rose. Daniel and Benajah Bennett, from Connecticut, had previously made a possession and built a log house, but had done scarcely anything in the way of a clearing. He married a Marsh, in New Jersey. He and his brothers, Benjamin and James, were soldiers of the Revolution.

James Brink came to Wyalusing in June, 1798, and lived for three years on the rise of land where the railroad now runs, nearly opposite the Moravian monument on the farm of the Stalfords, a part of which he worked. In 1805 he came into Pike, to a farm about a mile and a half southeast from Le Raysville, on the Montrose road, now occupied by David Blackman. He had a family of five boys, and bought the possession of Bela Ford, and moved to it in March, on wagons, being the first of those vehicles which had progressed so far into the woods. Asylum was the grain-market, to and from which had to be transported on horseback, by bridle-paths through the forest, the surplus grain that could be sold or what was needful to purchase.

William Brink was a son of Thomas Brink, who married Loraine Brister, of Middletown, Susquehanna county, and moved on Vaughan hill, after his father had lived in Wyalusing. He lived there five years, when his wife was bitten by a rattlesnake, which so frightened her that she became discontented, and desired, naturally enough, to go where rattlesnakes were less familiar acquaintances. He came to Pike in 1806, and settled about half a mile east of Le Raysville, on a tract on which a tree had not been felled in the way of a clearing. He made a large quantity of maple-sugar the spring of 1806.

Jesse and Daniel Ross were sons of Lieut. Perrin Ross, who was killed at Wyoming. Jesse married Betsey, a daughter of Isaac Hancock, Jan. 22, 1795, and the following spring moved up the Wyalusing. He was born in Connecticut, March 15, 1772, and died Oct. 1, 1843. Betsey Hancock was born at Wyalusing, Sept. 10, 1777, the esquire, her father, being one of the very earliest settlers in the valley before the war. She died March 15, 1823. Mr. Ross married again, Aug. 8, 1824, Charlotte, the widow of Rev. Edward Paine, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county. He had children as follows: Isaac H., Perrin, Nelson, Eleanore, George, and Irene. Eleanore married a son of the Rev. E. Paine, and Irene married Van Guilder, and died on the old farm.

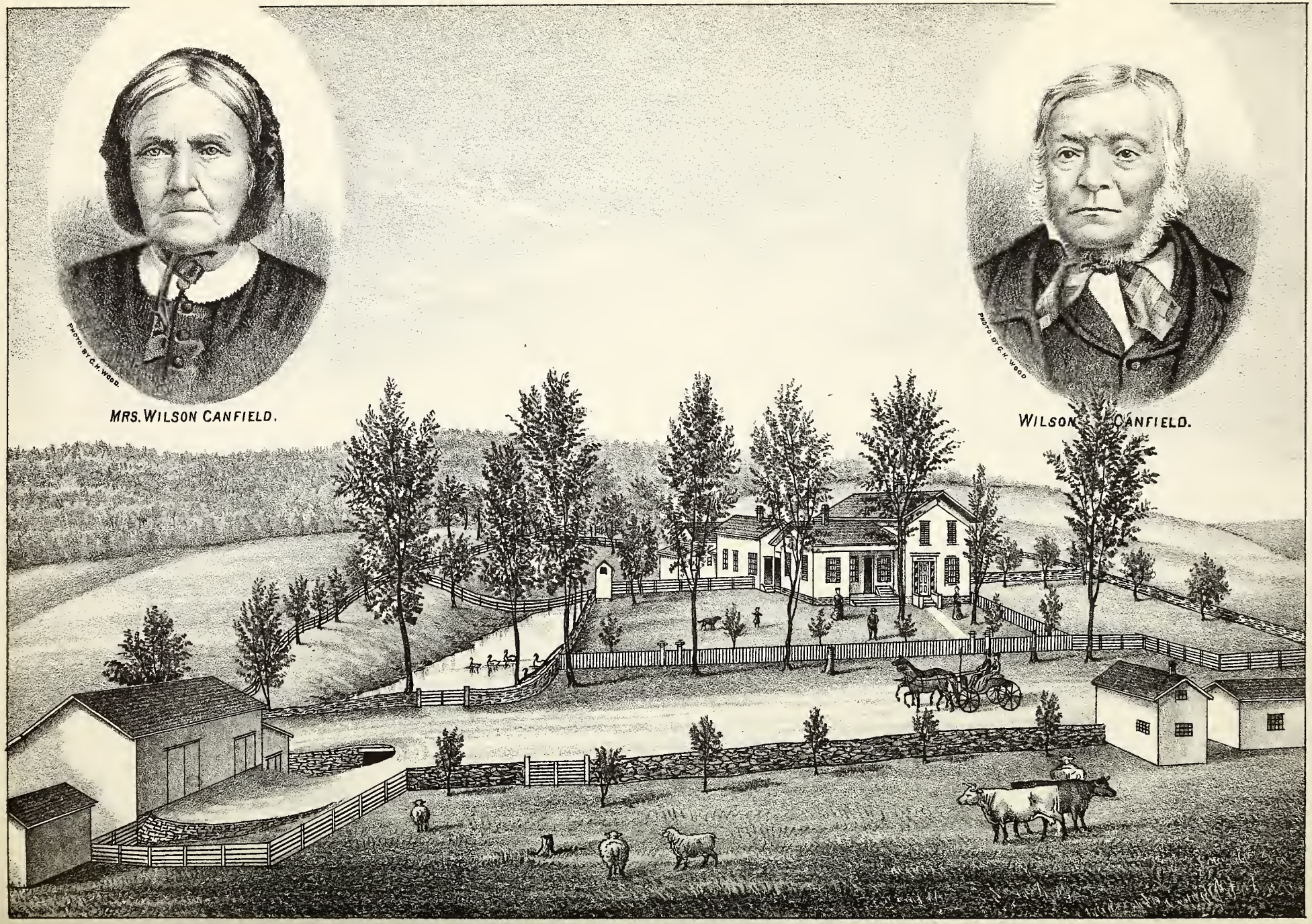
Daniel Ross married Jennie, a daughter of Esquire Hancock, but reared no children, and made the first possession on the latter's farm.

Joseph Ross, a brother of Jesse and Daniel, married Anna, daughter of Job Camp. He is said to have come to the township in 1794.

Nelson Ross, son of Jesse, married Eliza W. Bosworth, and now lives in Wyalusing.

William Johnson came to Le Raysville, in 1798, from Stamford, Conn., and settled on the farm now owned by his son Denison. He came first to Sheshequin, where he remained two years, and while there came on this farm, cleared three acres, and rolled up the body of a log house, then went to the farm now owned by Zebulon Frisbie, made a clearing, and remained thereon for about two years, and came again to his original location in 1802. His son Denison, now occupying the place, was born in Orwell, on the

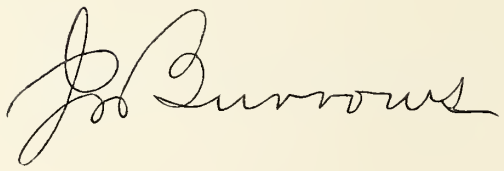
* Another authority says 1798 or 1799.



RESIDENCE OF CHANDLER CANFIELD, PIKE TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.



Photo. by G. H. Wood, Towanda.



JOSHUA BURROWS.

Mr. Burrows was born in Hebron, Tolland Co., Conn., Aug. 25, 1817, and is a son of Daniel and Olive Burrows. His father died when he was eleven years old. He then went to Pennsylvania to live with his uncle, and received what was considered in those days a good common-school education. At the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to a cabinet-maker, and devoted himself with diligence and perseverance to the mastery of this trade, for which he had a special taste. He followed successfully the cabinet business, in connection with farming, for more than twenty years. In 1854 he engaged in the mercantile business at Stevensville, which he continued for sixteen years. He was united in marriage, Feb. 9, 1840, to Miss Harriet E. Bostwick, a daughter of Benajata and Mary Bostwick, who were early settlers in Bradford County. Six children were born to them, viz., Mary O., Francis E., William C., A. B., and Gilbert S., all of whom, except Mary O., are living. Francis is an attorney in New York city; George H. is a manufacturer in the same city; William C. and A. B. are engaged in the mercantile business at Stevensville, and Gilbert S. is a stenographer. Few men have been blessed with so fine a family of children. Mr. Burrows was a member of the old Whig party, but joined the Republican party at its organization. He has held the highest offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and has invariably proven an efficient and trustworthy officer. He has always manifested an earnest interest in education, and has unsparingly contributed both time and money to the advancement of its interests. By his industry and perseverance he has amassed considerable wealth, to which deserving charity never appeals in vain. Mr. Burrows is still living in good health, and has every reason to feel gratified over his eventful and successful life.

Frisbie place, in 1800. His daughter Mary, who married Adolphus, son of David Olmstead, is said to have been the first white child born between the Wysox and Wyalusing roads. Mr. Johnson, while making his first clearing, used to pack his provisions from Sheshequin, carrying them on his back. Once he was accompanied by his wife on horseback, who rode over to see the place, but while there her horse died. Her return conveyance was a primitive one, being a forked tree with a seat fastened across the forks, the body forming a pole, which was attached to the yoke of his oxen. On this contrivance of her husband, the wife rode back to Sheshequin. Her maiden name was Abigail Hart. Mr. Johnson died in December, 1853, aged eighty years and ten months, and his wife died in 1858, aged about eighty-one years.

Mr. Johnson was a shoemaker, and used to tan leather for his own use, going beyond Towanda for oil to dress it with. He carried on the business for some fifteen or twenty years, and his son Denison continued it for fourteen years after his father ceased to follow it. The son also employed four hands at shoemaking, making all his own leather and considerable more.

William Buck came to Pike township about 1801. He went from Killingly, Conn., at the age of fourteen years, to live with President Wheelock, then president of Dartmouth college. In the spring of 1798, when he was twenty-one years of age, he came to Sheshequin, where he lived with Joseph Kinney for two or three years, and then came to Pike, as before stated, and located on the farm now occupied by Oliver Palmer. About a year and a half afterwards he married Charlotte Seymour, a relative of Gould and Isaac Seymour, who formerly lived in Norwalk, Conn.

President Wheelock gave him a deed of a piece of land, on condition that he would go and settle it, which gift brought him to Pennsylvania. His title proved, like that of all of his neighbors, worthless, and he was compelled to purchase the Pennsylvania title of Le Ray, paying five dollars per acre for it.

Gould and Isaac Seymour, brothers, came in about 1802, from Vestal, N. Y. They were formerly from Norwalk, Conn. When that place was burned by the British during the Revolutionary war, the family left, and after a few years, about 1789, removed to Vestal, about four miles from Binghamton, where they settled. Gould Seymour lived where Wilson Canfield, a son-in-law of his, now lives. He came in with a yoke of oxen and a sled, and bought his land of Le Ray. The brothers went to Sheshequin and procured apple-seeds, sowed them, raised a nursery, and planted a large area to orchards. Gould built his log house about sixty rods above where Wilson Canfield's house is; he built a framed house about 1813. He brought his wife, Martha Hart, and one child; five other children were added subsequently to his family; the sons were two, and daughters four. Electa married William Hutchinson, and now resides on Orwell hill.

Wilson Canfield's father, Andrew, lived for a couple of years on the Wyalusing creek, on the Crandall place, with his brother-in-law, Thomas Tillotson. Wilson Canfield came into the town in 1817.

Isaac Seymour's family have all died but one, the wife of L. C. Belding, now of Carroll county. Isaac was a justice of the peace, and was generally known as the Esquire, while his brother Gould was known as Major Seymour. The latter served one term as county commissioner of Bradford County.

Esquire Isaac Hancock came to the farm on the creek about 1802. The old 'squire was a portly, jovial, light-complexioned man, the very opposite of his grave, dignified Quaker wife, whose dark face and black tresses contrasted strikingly with the light blonde locks of her husband.

Edmund Stone came from New Milford, Conn., to Milton, near Ballston, N. Y., in 1794, thence in 1796 to the Butternuts, near the French settlement in that State, and thence to the Wyalusing, above Cold Creek, in 1803, to the place now occupied by Peck Maxfield. They came in with two or three teams, the family consisting of the wife, Susan Hotchkiss, and several children. His New York purchase proved a loss to him, his title proving worthless after having paid for it in hard cash. The change from the school, church, and social privileges of New York to the privations of the wilderness was anything but pleasing, but the same endurance that characterized the pioneers already there before them was shown by this family also. Mr. Stone bought of Peter Stevens, who had a log house and a clearing of several acres on his possession when he sold it. The family came in March, having good sleighing throughout the trip.

Mrs. Marinda Ingham, a daughter of Mr. Stone, of whom the facts concerning her father have been obtained, relates the following incident: Her little daughter, when about five or six years old, went to visit at Joseph Ingham's, who lived where Oliver Stevens now lives, the whole distance nearly being through heavy timber. She stayed until it was nearly dark. On her return she met what she supposed was her father's dog, which was about the size and color of a wolf. She spoke to the animal, but it passed her, and went into the woods, and immediately she heard the howl of a wolf, which was answered by a number in different directions. Joseph Ingham heard them, and fearing the little girl had not yet reached home, sprang upon his horse, and rode at full speed after her; but the little one was too well posted in woodcraft not to comprehend the significance of that signal, and had run home as fast as her little feet would carry her. She arrived there about the same time that Mr. Ingham did, safe, but sadly frightened.

Dr. Baker was a skillful physician and an early settler,—one of the first physicians who came to Wyalusing. He came first to Cold Creek, where Sarah Maxfield now lives, and then to the place occupied by Henry Pepper. He returned to Connecticut in 1834, on the death of his wife, Rebecca, a daughter of Isaac Hancock. They had no children. He was very kind, and kept no accounts with the families he visited, taking whatever his patients could pay, and in whatever material it was offered. His small farm, and the spoils of the chase and stream, supplied his wants. His ride was through the forests, guided by blazed trees, and on his calls he was frequently followed by the wild beasts. He was from Washington, Litchfield county, Conn.

Among other early settlers were Joseph Preston, Elijah

Tillotson, James Hines (who married Sally Hancock), Benajah and Daniel Bennett (1807), Benajah Stone, Abraham Taylor (brother-in-law of Edmund Stone, died June 9, 1839, aged seventy-four years), Samuel Seeley (before 1802), David Doud, Peter Stevens, Judah Benjamin, Timothy Gaylord, Reuben and Amasa Wells, Jesse (a schoolmaster) and Samuel Edsall* (the latter died March 2, 1859, aged seventy-five years), Reuben Atwood, Joseph Utter, Benjamin Seeley, Matthias Serivens, Roswell Slater (1806), Winship, Amos Northrup, and the Ellsworth brothers, Henry, James, Joseph, and Jonathan, sons of Henry, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived in Susquehanna county.

THE WELSH SETTLEMENT.

A considerable portion of the town of Pike along its eastern boundary is known as the Welsh settlement, it having been peopled by natives of Wales. A citizen of Philadelphia, named Simmons, was the means of introducing his countrymen into the township. By his advice Joseph Jenkins called on a friend of Simmons, T. Mitchell, who owned a large tract of wild land on both sides of the county line in the townships of Pike and Middleton, and during this call negotiated for a tract of land in Pike, and came thereto in the spring of 1824. Mr. Jenkins also contracted for and made some improvements on a lot of land adjoining the farm on which Wm. J. Davies now lives. In the fall of the same year Edward Jones, Sr., came with his family to a lot joining Mr. Jenkins on the west, the farm now being owned by W. J. Davies. Mr. Jones had a family of nine children,—seven sons and two daughters; three of the former and one daughter are now living in the settlement, Edward in Pike and the others in Middletown. Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Jones were both most excellent citizens and stanch supporters of the church.

In 1825, David Thomas, Sr., moved his family into Pike, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Rees Griffies, and commenced an improvement on the tract now occupied by his son, David Thomas, Jr., just across the line in Middletown. He died of sunstroke six weeks after bringing his family into the wilderness, leaving a wife, three sons, and three daughters,—David Thomas, a minister now at Stevensville; Griffith, now in Smithfield, Bradford Co.; Hannah, now in Minnesota; Margaret and Sarah, both of whom died suddenly not many years after, followed by their mother, also suddenly, in May, 1849. Rees Griffies died in 1875. In or about 1827, David Morris, a son-in-law of Edward Jones, Sr., came to the settlement in Pike. He is yet living, in Susquehanna county. About 1828, David Williams, who married Hannah Thomas, settled in Pike, joining Rees Griffies on the west. In 1821, Mr. Williams revisited Wales, and on his return was accompanied by his widowed mother, his two brothers, Philip and John, and Rev. Daniel Jones, all single men, and Samuel Davies, who died in 1876, at an advanced age, at his son John's, in Middletown, on the same farm he settled on, about a mile and a quarter from the church, and William Evans. John Edwards and Jenkins Jones (1st) came in a short time previous to this time. They and their wives are buried in the grave-yard near the church; seven daughters survive Jenkins Jones and wife.

Soon after Jenkins Jones came, Thomas Jones, a brother of Edward Jones, Sr., came in from Wales, and settled next north of David Morris.

In 1832 two brothers, Evan and William Howell, moved in from Wales, and settled in South Warren. The next year their father, John Howell, and their brothers, Thomas and Roger, and David Davies, their brother-in-law. The latter settled in Warren, and the Howells joined him in Pike. The elder Howell died a few months afterwards, and Roger soon followed him. Thomas lived but a few years later. Mrs. John Howell died in 1853; Mrs. Davies, a daughter, in 1856; and Mrs. Evans, the remaining daughter, in 1867. Prof. E. W. Evans, dean, professor of mathematics in Cornell university, was the son of Wm. Evans and grandson of John Howell. He died in May, 1874, and his father the following August. Wm. Evans has seven children yet living,—two sons in the west, and two sons and three daughters in Pike, viz.: Mrs. Thomas, wife of Rev. T. Thomas, Mrs. P. Williams, Mrs. P. Davis, William, and Thomas. The sons live on the homestead, and the farms of all the children join on the road leading from Griffies corners to Warren pond.

Evan Howell died in 1875; Jane, his wife, in 1873. They have a son and daughter living in the settlement,—H. Howell, on the homestead, and Mrs. S. W. Williams, in Pike. William Howell is still living on the farm in Warren, with his son-in-law. He has a son, Roger R. Howell, living in Owego, N. Y., and a daughter, Mrs. J. W. Jones, on the homestead. Mrs. Howell died in 1841, and his oldest son, John, in 1862.

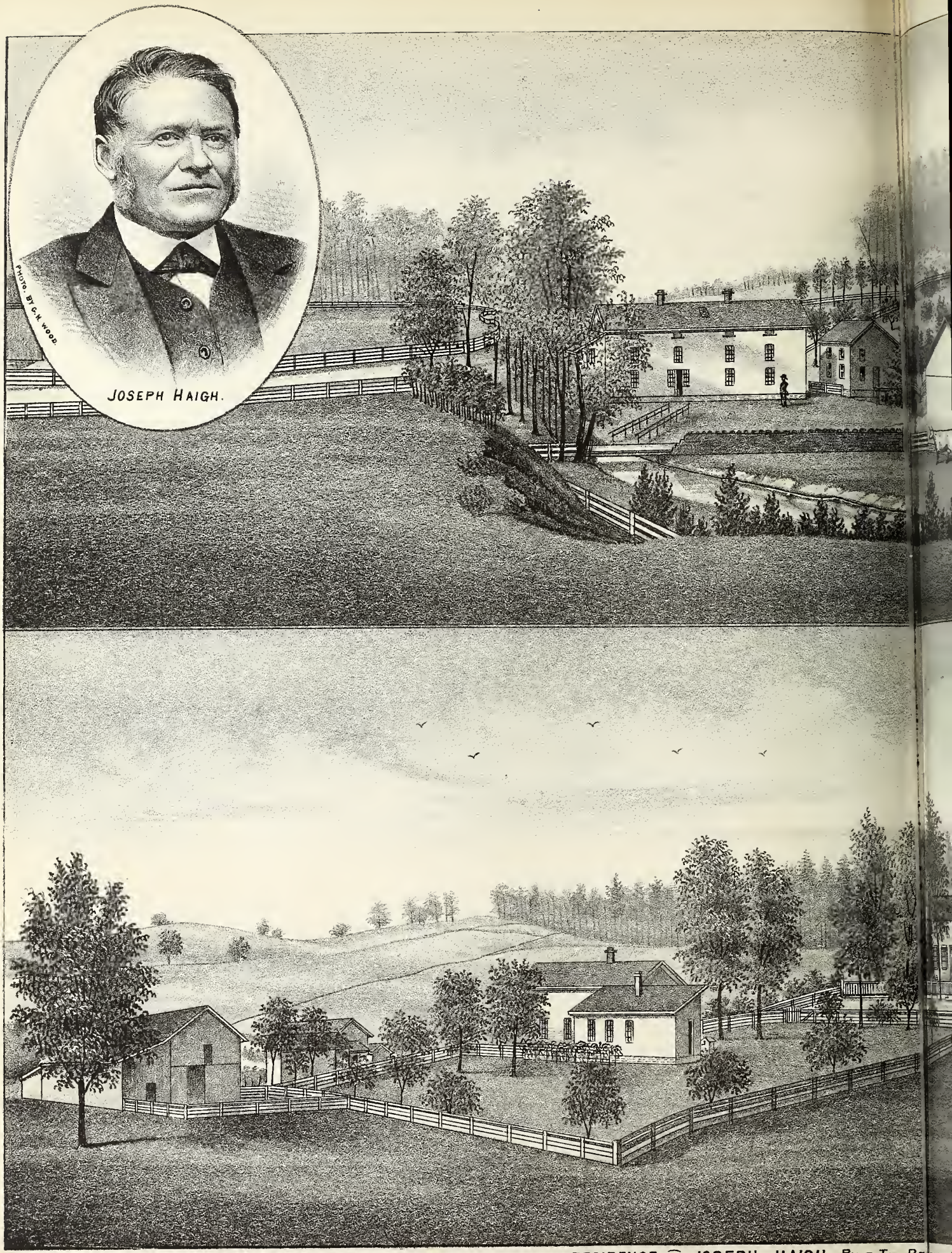
Daniel Davies is still living near his three sons and three daughters, John, Philip, Evan, Mrs. H. Howell, and Elizabeth and Kate, unmarried, and at the homestead. Besides these there are Hon. Wm. T. Davies, his son, a lawyer at Towanda, and at present a member of the State senate; Mrs. Rev. J. Davies, a daughter, in the west; Thomas, in Pottsville; and Dr. Rees, in Wilkes-Barre.

In 1833, Henry, James, and Thomas Walters came in. About the year 1832, John Morris, Richard Williams, Daniel P. Jones, and John Davies came to the settlement, all settling in Pike except Morris, who located east of Warren pond. Morris has grandchildren in Warren. Richard Williams' family are all dead, save a daughter, Mrs. J. Thomas, who lives in Clifford, Susquehanna county. John Davies and wife and Mrs. D. P. Jones are yet living, and have children and grandchildren in the settlement. D. P. Jones died in 1876.

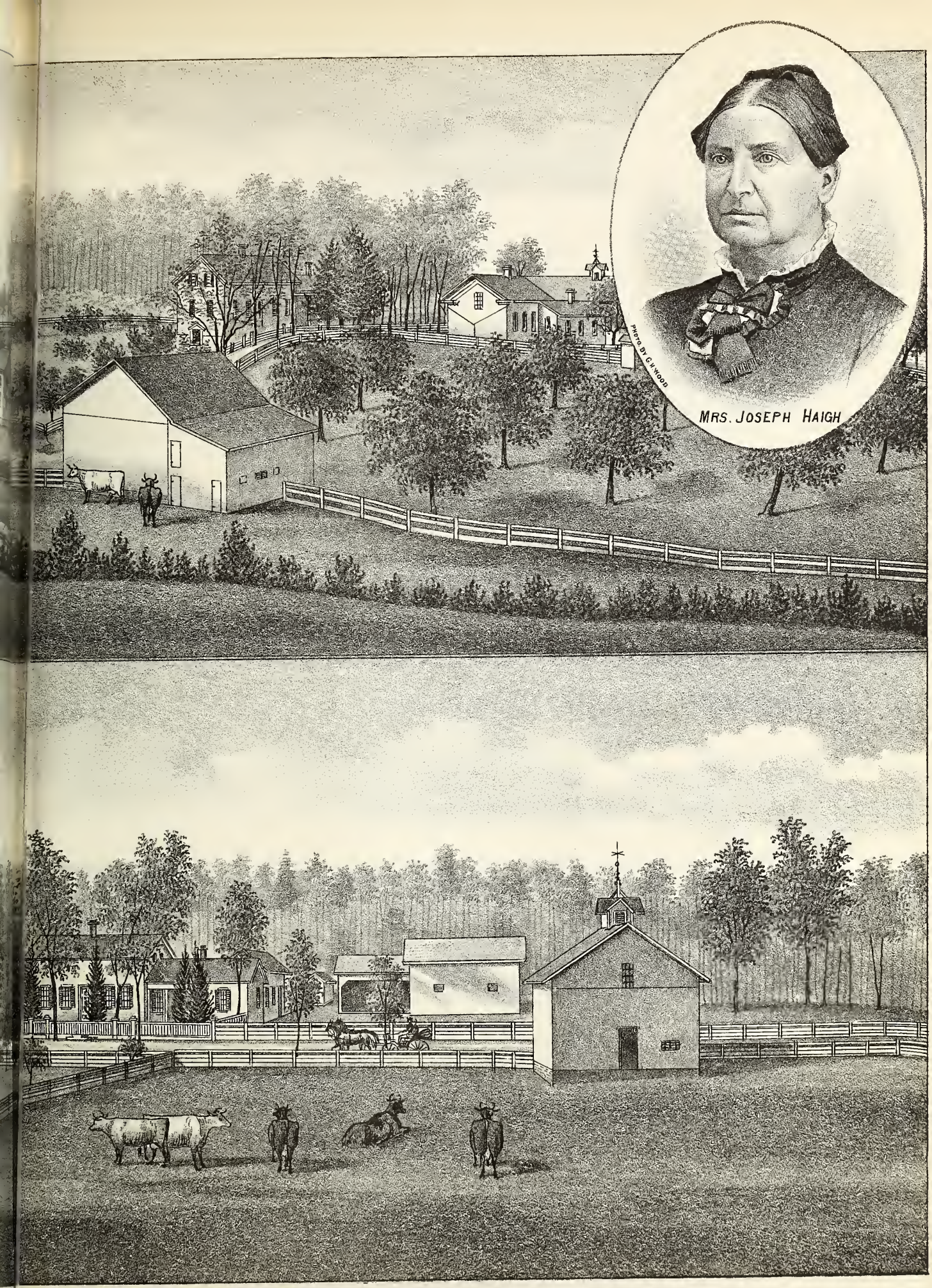
In 1833 or '34, John Thomas, Widow Elizabeth Davies, and Samuel Thomas settled at Neath. Mrs. E. Davies has a son and daughter, Evan W. and Elizabeth Thomas, in the settlement. Samuel Thomas has an only son, Thomas F., living on the homestead. John Thomas died in 1876; two daughters live in Pike, east of Neath church.

In 1834 or '35, Israel Evans, John Jones, David J. Thomas, and Jenkins Jones settled in Neath, and David Davies, Thomas J. Thomas, Roger Griffies, Thomas Wil-

* Mrs. Edsall is in her ninety-first year, and was an expert weaver. Since she arrived at eighty years she has woven in a single year eight hundred yards of cloth and spun fifty pounds of flax.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH HAIGH, PIKE TP, BR FORD



BRADFORD CO., PA. (WOOLEN MILLS ABOVE).



L. Ray de Chaumont

liams, Evan Evans, Dr. William Roberts, David E. Davies, Henry Davies, and others, are among the original stock which were comprised in the settlement; but the exact date of their coming thereto cannot now be given. Of these Dr. Roberts only settled in Pike, on the Edsall farm, south of William S. Davies, and is still living there. Dr. Roberts married the widow of Rev. Daniel Jones.

The settlement occupies portions of the townships of Pike, Warren, and Middletown, the greater portion of the same, however, being in Pike. The country is hilly and uneven, but the Welsh are a hardy, industrious race, and by their industry have become the owners of well-cultivated farms, with good buildings and fences. The settlement, taken as a whole, for thrift, wealth, morality, intelligence, and religion, will compare favorably with any other portion of northern Pennsylvania, with like quality of soil, area of territory, and number of families. Their occupation is chiefly farming, their politics are nearly unanimously Republican, and in their religious faith they are Congregationalists.

The settlement contributed its full share in filling the quotas of the county under the calls for troops in the great Rebellion, many of the young men enlisting, some of whom never returned, and others were brought back for burial in the Neath church-yard.

PIONEER EFFORTS.

The first framed house was built in 1808 or 1809, by Isaac Seymour.

The first hotel was opened in 1830, by Hiram Bosworth. Asahel Coe opened the second one some time afterwards, where Mr. Case now keeps a hotel, whereupon Mr. Bosworth ceased the business. Denison Johnson kept a hotel afterwards on his present place. The first wool-carding machine and cloth-dressing establishment was built in or about 1808, by Elisha Keeler and Guy Wells. Jesse Ross afterwards, in 1820 or 1821, built such an establishment on his farm, Sophronius Stocking, a Methodist preacher, managing the manufacturing and business.

Distilleries were numerous, and came in early. Jesse Ross, Daniel Ross, and Ezekiel Brown each had one in the town.

A primitive saw-mill and small grist-mill was built early by Mr. Fairchild. The latter was supplied with a bolt, operated by the hands of the customer. The saw-mill at Stevensville was built in 1815, by Alba Bosworth. He and his brother Salmon built the grist-mill in 1819. In this mill were the first buhr-stones brought into the county.

The first school-house was built in 1806 or 1807, where the Congregational church now stands. It was built of logs, and covered with ash-bark. The windows were made of greased paper, and the floor of basswood slabs. Patty Sill, from Connecticut, taught the first school in this house, having five or six pupils. Zeruah Northrup, afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Lacy, was the next teacher. Polly Canfield taught a school in an old saw-mill near Van Guilder's. There was a big rock near by, and when the days were pleasant the children prevailed on the teacher to keep school on the rock, over which they made a bower of limbs and brush.

William Brink was the first person who drove a pair of wheels from the Wyalusing creek.

In the upper part of the township is a spring which the early settlers supposed contained a sufficient quantity of salt to pay for working, and a company was chartered by law in 1834 for the purpose of developing the enterprise; but the brine proved to be too weak to manufacture salt in paying quantities. The location is still known as the "salt well farm."

LE RAYSVILLE.

In 1794, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, received warrants for a large portion of the lands of Bradford and Susquehanna counties, and in 1795 he disposed of several thousand acres to James Donatiens Le Ray de Chaumont, a French gentleman, residing in Le Raysville, Jefferson Co., N. Y. In 1819, Le Ray bought of Morris nineteen other tracts, containing 7600 acres. In 1822, James D. Le Ray de Chaumont sold 88,000 acres, less a few tracts reserved for Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, of Jefferson Co., N. Y., receiving for such sale $50,000. Col. Joseph Kingsbury was the agent for the Le Ray lands. A portrait of Le Ray is on the opposite page.

Le Raysville is situated on the Michael Olmley tract. He was a Parisian, but lived, at the time of his purchase of 4400 acres of the Le Ray lands, in Baltimore. He sailed for Paris, and was never heard from afterwards. The settlers on this tract held their lands by possession, after much trouble in straightening the tangled line of their titles. Le Ray charged an average of three dollars per acre for his lands. The settlers sent their fellow-settler, Esquire Brush, to Harrisburg to look up the title of Col. Kingsbury, who claimed the lands. An examination of the records revealed the fact of Olmley's ownership, whereupon the esquire returned and reported accordingly, and the settlers refused to pay anything further to Kingsbury. Wm. Brink was one of the first settlers who bought the Le Ray lands of Kingsbury, and being ready to pay for them in advance of his stipulation, the colonel brought *two* deeds along, which excited the purchaser's suspicion, and on their being submitted to Esquire Brush, while Kingsbury was asleep, the fact was revealed that one was a quit-claim deed, and covered that part of Brink's farm which lay on the Olmley tract, hence the journey to Harrisburg. The expenses of the commission were but five dollars, as the neighbors hoed the squire's corn for him while he was gone, and he went and returned on foot.

Le Raysville was so named in honor of Vincent Le Ray.

The *North American Phalanx* was the first newspaper published in Le Raysville, by Dr. Samuel C. Belding, who is still living. It was discontinued in 1847.

The borough was incorporated in 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH HAIGH.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 16, 1814, in Yorkshire, England. He was a son of John and Mary Haigh. His father was a woolen manufacturer. At the

age of fifteen Joseph began to learn the woolen manufacturing trade, which he mastered at the age of twenty-one. His education was obtained by attending night-schools. He worked at his trade in England till 1842, when he came to America, locating in Bradford Co., Pa. He was employed in Black's woolen-mills. At the end of five years he purchased an interest in the factory, becoming partner with Mr. Stewart. In 1856, Mr. Haigh bought out Mr. Stewart's interest, becoming sole proprietor. He was united in marriage, May 20, 1847, to Harriet S. Browning, a daughter of John and Lucy Browning, of Orwell township, who came from Windham, Conn, and located in Bradford County in an early day. They had born to them six children, viz., Mary B., Luey N., John F., Emma M., Sarah J., and William S., of whom all except William, who died when nine years old, are still living. Mr. Haigh is a Republican. He has held nearly every office in his town, and has invariably discharged his duties in accordance with the best interests of his constituents.

LEBBEUS SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born Aug. 25, 1788. He lived at home till 1811, when he went to Bradford County, locating upon the farm which is now occupied by Mrs. Smith. He returned to Connecticut the following year, and was married to Betsy Gregory, March 20, 1812. He remained in Connecticut till the conclusion of the War of 1812, when he went back to Bradford County. By industry and frugality he became owner of a finely-cultivated farm. His wife died in 1848, leaving him with a family of four children, viz., Augustus S., Eliza A., Alonzo, and Harriet M. He did not marry again, but passed the remainder of his days among his dutiful children. He was an honest, upright man in all his dealings with the world. He was a member of the Congregational church, practicing in every-day life its pious teachings. He died Jan. 17, 1873.

A cut of Mrs. Smith's place can be seen by referring to another page of this work.

JOHN BLACK.

The subject of this sketch was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 11, 1813. He was a son of William and Ann Black. His parents emigrated to America in 1819. His father, who was a woolen manufacturer by trade, made the first woolen goods in Bradford County. John lived with his parents till he was twenty-five years of age. He was then married to Harriet Belding, May 2, 1838. The issue of this marriage was the birth of Collins H., who died Jan. 3, 1878. He married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Cook, a daughter of Uri and Phœbe Cook, who were among the earliest settlers from Connecticut in Orwell, Bradford Co. The fruit of this marriage was two daughters,—Harriet E., who was married to Carl P. Stirn, wholesale merchant in New York city, and Phœbe A., who resides with her parents. Mr. Black is a stanch Republican, and is considered a good worker and organizer at the polls. He is a strong temperance man, and has been very active in organizing and keeping up a temperance society in his place. He is classed as one of the best business men in his township. A cut of his residence, etc., can be seen on another page of this work.

WILSON CANFIELD.

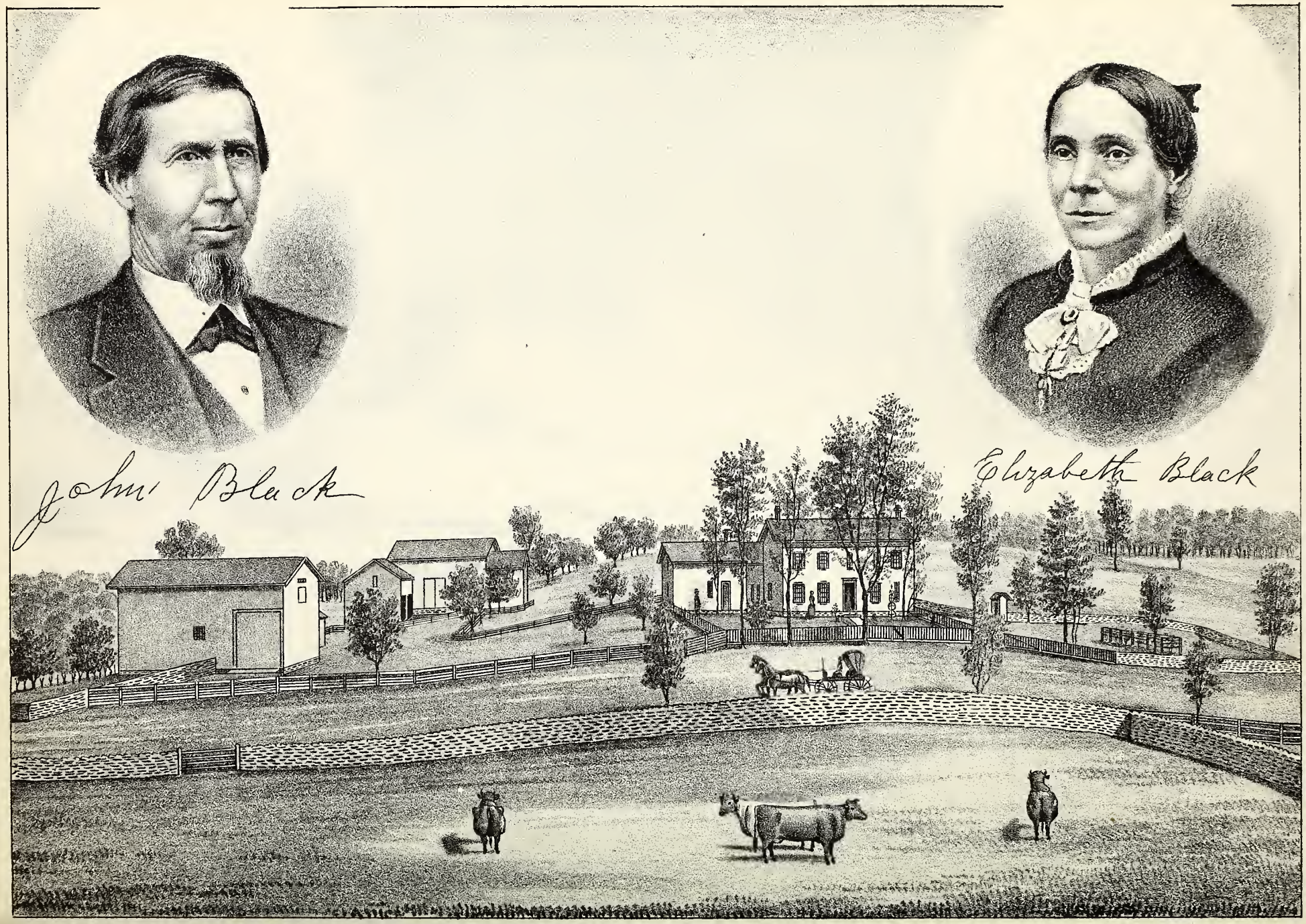
The subject of this sketch was born in Connecticut, Dec. 28, 1790. His parents, Andrew and Eunice Canfield, came from Connecticut to Wyalusing creek, Bradford Co., in 1797. His educational advantages were quite limited. He lived with his parents until he was large enough to engage in lumbering and rafting, and then began to work on a farm summers, and in the winter and spring at logging and rafting. When he was twenty-five years of age he bought some land upon which a portion of Le Raysville is built. He was united in marriage to Julia Seymons, Feb. 17, 1818. She was a daughter of Gould and Martha Seymons, who emigrated from Connecticut to Bradford County in 1800. The result of this union was the birth of three children, viz., Chandler, Aurelia, and Elizabeth, all of whom are living, and are well settled in life. Mr. Canfield united with the Methodist Episcopal church nearly fifty years ago, and has been a consistent Christian ever since.

WM. S. DAVIS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, Feb. 27, 1827. He was a son of Samuel and Mary Davis. His parents emigrated to America in 1831, and settled near where Mr. Davis now resides. His father died in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Davis lived at home till he was twenty-five years of age. He then married, May 29, 1852, Elizabeth Phillips, a daughter of John and Jane Phillips, who emigrated from the same place in Wales as Mr. Davis' father. They had born to them seven children, viz.: Joseph R., John B., Samuel, Mary J., Ruth, Daniel, and Gomer. Joseph R. is a professor in Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Davis is a member of the Republican party, and has, since his affiliation, been true to its nobler principles. He united in early life with the First Welsh Independent Congregational church, of Bradford County, of which he has been an active and prominent member. He is strictly temperate in his habits, and upright in all his business transactions.

HORACE B. CHAFFEE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bristol Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1828, and was a son of Wilder Chaffee, who moved to Bradford County in 1832. He attended a common district school in the winter, and worked on his father's farm in the summer until nineteen years of age, when he began to learn the blacksmithing trade. Mastering his trade at the end of three years, he began business for himself in Sheshequin, where he built up a large business by his skill and industry. He married Polly Gore, of Sheshequin,



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BLACK, PIKE TP., BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



DR. C. S. DUSENBERY.



MRS. C.S. DUSENBERY.

PHOTOS BY G. H. WOOD.



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. S. DUSENBERY, LE RAYSVILLE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

March 4, 1851. The fruits of this union were five children, viz.: Frank, Omer H., Willie A., Fannie S., and Frederick A., all of whom are living except Willie, who died March 4, 1877. Mr. Chaffee moved to Pike township in 1852, where he has followed the blacksmithing business, in connection with farming, up to the present time. He has filled many town offices, the duties of which he discharged very acceptably. A cut of his residence, with portraits, can be seen by referring to another page of this work.

C. S. DUSENBURY, M.D.,

was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and was descended from one of the early emigrants from Holland who settled in this country. His educational advantages were such as could be obtained by attending a common district school, where, by faithful application, he laid the foundation of a good thorough education. His father's stringent circumstances made his services needed upon the farm until nineteen years of age, when he apprenticed himself to a dentist in Dryden village. At the expiration of two years, having mastered his profession, he came on foot to his present home, Pike, where he at once began the practice of his profession with success. In the spring of 1861, having earned enough to pay off a mortgage on his father's farm, and a surplus besides, he began the study of medicine under the late Benjamin Dewitt, M.D. After having read the required time, he entered Bellevue medical college, New York city, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1865.

His wife, Lucy W. Haigh, is a daughter of Joseph Haigh, one of the most prominent citizens of Pike. He has held the most important town offices, discharging their duties satisfactorily to the people, and was honored with the presidency of the Bradford medical association, gaining by his courtesy and talent the respect of his associates. A cut of his residence and grounds can be seen by referring to another page of this work.

RIDGEBERRY.

The township of Ridgeberry is situated between Chemung Co., N. Y., on the north, and the townships of Athens on the east, Smithfield and Springfield on the south, and South Creek on the west. The township is well watered by the Bentley creek and its tributaries, the principal ones being Fall, Trout, and Buck's creeks, and Miller's run in the southern part of the township. The Bentley passes from south to north through the entire length of the town, west of the centre.

The surface of the country is hilly and much broken, but the soil is fertile and well tilled at the present time. It was originally covered with rock-oak, chestnut, white- and yellow-pine. The pine was mostly in the swales and in the valley of Bentley creek. The land was more easily cleared than in other towns, where the growth was of a different character and heavier and more dense.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The township was organized in 1818 from the townships of Athens and Wells. It was named Ridgeberry by Samuel Bennett, who called his own farm by that name on account of the berries which grew abundantly on the hill. In 1850 the population of the township was 1616; in 1860, 1785; and in 1870, 1476; of whom 194 were foreign born. The area of the township is about 40 square miles.

The township is divided into twelve school districts fully within the limits of the same, and one joint district with South Creek, each one of which has a school-house in the town.

There are two post-offices in the township, Ridgeberry in district No. 1, and Bentley Creek post-office in district No. 2.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the present township of Ridgeberry, as far as can now be ascertained, were Isaac Fuller and Joel Campbell, who came to the town with their families in 1805 or 1806. Their nativity was Mammiscotten,* Orange Co., N. Y., from whence they came to Ridgeberry to find a better, if not a heavenly country. They came in with ox-teams, and drove several cows in. They made their first settlement on Bentley creek, one mile from the State line, on property now owned by William J. Fuller, son of Abial Fuller, and by Mrs. E. R. Beckwith; also on lands two miles farther up the creek, on farms now owned by John and Alexander Stirton. The Campbells moved away from the town in 1820. The land was government property, and the Fullers lived there until they gained possession by settlement.

The inconveniences and privations of the wilderness were experienced in full measure by these pioneer families. Their dwellings were made of logs, and roofed with bark or shakes; their nearest mill was at Sheshequin, twenty-five miles distant by the shortest road; they ate their samp and johnny-cake made from pounded corn, rendered palatable for daintier tastes by the addition of maple-sugar of their own making; roasted their potatoes in the ashes, and boiled beans in their kettle suspended over the fire from a forked stick; but venison and bear steaks and roasts, wild-turkeys,

* Mamakating?

pigeons, and grouse, and delicious trout graced their tables at all seasons of the year.

They chopped and burned their fallows, and with a sharpened stick made holes in the ground among the logs and stumps, into which they dropped their corn, and covered it up with their feet. They formed logging-bees to clear off the logs on their wheat patches, and harrowed in their grain with drags with wooden teeth; their plows were wooden ones, called "bull" plows. The back-logs for their fire-places they drew into their houses with a horse.

The family of Isaac Fuller, when he came to Ridgeberry, consisted of his wife and eight children,—viz., Beulah, born Sept. 19, 1774, married Nathaniel Campbell; Betsy, born Sept. 23, 1776, and died in her youth; Charity, born March 12, 1779, never married; Isaac, born August 18, 1781, married Rachel Van Curen, of Mammiscotten (Mamakating?), died in Ridgeberry; William, born May 20, 1784, married a Campbell, and died on Post creek; Abial, born Feb. 8, 1787, married a Campbell; Lemuel, born May 24, 1790, lived and died in Ridgeberry; Peter, born Oct. 11, 1796, moved to Michigan and died there. Isaac Fuller came first to Ridgeberry to view the land and then returned for his father's family. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812. Abial was drafted, and started for the seat of war, and met his brother, when orders were received for their return home, the war having closed. Peter's son, Isaac, served in the war of the Rebellion, and Lemuel's grandsons also.

Joel Campbell's family, at the time of his settlement in Ridgeberry, consisted of his second wife, his brother Benjamin, and seven children,—viz., Joshua, Ezekiel, Joel, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Benoni, and William. Nathaniel married Beulah Fuller, and their three children came with them to Ridgeberry. They had five grandsons in the war of the Rebellion, four of whom died in the service. Nathaniel died on his original location, as did his wife subsequently. The Campbells joined the Mormons largely. Joel Campbell and his wife lived to be very old people.

Mrs. E. Fuller, now of Ridgeberry, says that Adam Ridenbar and his family were in the township when the Fullers and Campbells came.

Samuel Bennett was among the foremost men in the township. He came to the hill on which his farm was situated, and which is still known as the Bennett farm, in 1807, and was the first settler on the hill. It was covered with berry bushes, and he gave his place the name of Ridgeberry, and being active in the organization of the township, the people gave him the privilege of naming the town, and he conferred upon it the name of his farm. He was the first tailor in the township. It is said that he adopted a unique method for cutting an overcoat for a Mr. Rickey. He sewed the breadths of the cloth together, wrapped it around his customer, and cut it out with a butcher knife. It was the best he could do, but no report is preserved of how the garment fitted. The hill is known as Durkee hill,* and was settled and considerably advanced in clearing before a settler had come to the hill on the west of the creek. Mr. Bennett came from Orange Co., N. Y.

* The Susquehanna company's township Durkee covered this part of Ridgeberry, hence the name of this part of the township.

Another prominent citizen of Bradford County was Vine Baldwin, who came to Ridgeberry in 1808 or 1809. He was the son of Thomas Baldwin, who, with his wife and other members of his father's family, were among the first settlers of Wyoming valley, and were from Norwich, Conn. Thomas was in the battle at Wyoming. Waterman and Ada Baldwin, his brother and sister, were captured in the fort and taken to Tonawanda creek, near Niagara, by Cornplanter, a chief of the *Iroquois*, where they were held until peace was restored, when they were released. Thomas served with Col. Franklin, and hunted Indians and Tories along the Susquehanna. Thomas and Franklin were scouting somewhere about Wyalusing, and found two "cow-boys" (Tories) encamped. Each of the scouts got a bull's-eye watch, though the stem of Franklin's was shot off.

During the captivity of his brother and sister Thomas scouted the Susquehanna and Chemung valleys, hoping to meet and release them. He heard the report of a gun one day, and soon saw a white man running and an Indian after him. He fired and wounded the pursuer, who turned about and ran off. The white man was scalped, shot, and stabbed seven times. Thomas then followed the Indian, and found him sitting in the grass, with his rifle across his lap. He advanced with his rifle at his shoulder, and finger on the trigger, ready to fire if the savage stirred. The Indian sat still, and striking his gun out of his reach, Baldwin said to him, "I will pay you for scalping a white man alive!" and commenced hacking at his head with his tomahawk. The Indian scratched his head and grunted, whereupon the heart of the avenger failed him in his cruelty, and he sunk his hatchet into the brain of the helpless victim, and left him. He took the white man along with him to the settlement, where he recovered from his wounds, and made an annual pilgrimage to his preserver's house while he lived.

Thomas also commanded one of the companies of volunteers sent in pursuit of Roswell Franklin's family, and persisted in the pursuit when the other companies turned back, and rescued the children, though Mrs. Franklin was shot. Seven of the company were left on Frenchtown mountain to watch the Indians while the rest went out to kill game, supplies having been exhausted. Five of these were Col. Franklin, of Athens, Thomas Baldwin, Joseph Elliott, of Wyalusing, Handy, of Elmira, and Hammond Stevens. The hunting party were under strict orders to return at nine A.M., but did not get in, and about noon the Indians were seen coming along the trail. The seven men on guard formed a semicircle, and as the Indians came within range opened fire on them, expecting the return of their comrades every moment. Baldwin showed his hat on his ramrod, and drew the fire of the Indians, and, as they looked out from their coverts behind the trees, gave them the contents of his rifle. One of the redskins getting into close quarters, Baldwin held his hat on his hand and received the bullet through his hand. The Indian rushed forward with his tomahawk, when Baldwin fired into his face, having only powder in his gun, and burned the Indian horribly. About this time the Indians ran, and as they left Mrs. Franklin looked above the log behind which she was lying, and was shot and killed by the Indians. The children were taken back to their friends. When the treaty was

made at Newtown, Baldwin saw his Indian whose face he had burned, and, upon inquiry, the Indian corroborated the fact, saying, "Yankee fired big gun in my face."

Baldwin was with Sullivan at the battle of Baldwin's creek, where the Indians and British fought together behind breastworks. He got in the rear, and was having a busy session by himself, firing into the enemy's back. When the Indians ran one of them jumped over the log behind which Baldwin lay, and seeing him gave him the contents of his gun in his knee, the ball passing on and lodging in his thigh. He rode to Tioga Point on horseback, had his wound dressed, and retired with the army to Wyoming.

In the spring of 1783 he pushed a canoe up the river, carrying his wife and few household goods, and settled in Sheshequin for the summer. Here Vine Baldwin was born the same year, the first white child born in the valley of the Sheshequin after the Revolution. He, Thomas Baldwin, made several trips to the mill just above Wilkes-Barre, with grists. He assisted to build the first mill in Athens, near the stone mill on Shepherd's creek, near Sayre; Spalding and Prince Bryant being his associates. He moved from Sheshequin to the battle-ground where he was wounded, now the town of Ashland, Chemung Co., N. Y., and used the breastworks for several years. He built the first grist-mill on Baldwin's creek, in Chemung county, and died and was buried there.

Vine Baldwin was reared on the farm on the battle-ground, near Wellsburg. While a boy he used to haul goods from the Catskills, on the Hudson river, to Elmira. He married Sally Burt, the daughter of Thomas Burt, of Chemung, the family being originally from Chester, Orange Co., N. Y. Vine settled on Bentley creek, about a mile above Wellsburg, in the township of Ridgeberry, where he built a grist- and saw-mill and a distillery. He ran his lumber down the river, and built the first raft he ever saw at Wellsburg, which was the first beginning of that business on the Chemung.

Mr. Baldwin moved to Troy in 1821, and built the Troy House, or rather the first house on the site of the present hotel of that name, and opened the same to the public. He built the first store and traded there, burned potash, operated a distillery, bought and drove cattle, drew his potash east and brought back goods, loaded goods on wagons in New York city, and drew them thus to Troy, his oldest son, Thomas, being his chief teamster. Mr. Baldwin lived ten or twelve years in Troy, and accumulated a good property. He took a contract to build twenty miles of turnpike in Potter county, and executed the same, but lost the greater portion of his pay, and his property in Troy was absorbed in paying his men.

He then moved to Tioga county about 1831 or 1832, bought 900 acres of land, which was called the Marsh farm, sold corn, hay, and pork on Pine creek for lumber, and ran the latter down the river, mostly paying for his farm; but in the spring of the great May flood he lost sixteen rafts, which ruined him financially. He sold his interest to Gen. George Kress, his son-in-law, and moved to Chemung in 1836, and cleared up the Manning farm.

While at Troy, he had a line of stages from Troy to Ralston, and carried the mail. Other parties wanted to get the mail-route, and undertook to do so by main force, but though three of them attacked him while having the mail-pouch in his hands, he discomfited them, and was unmolested for the remainder of his contract.

Mr. Baldwin died at the residence of M. C. Baldwin, his son, in Chemung, June 20, 1873. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters, viz.: Charlotte, married Gen. George Kress; Thomas, married Polly, daughter of Reuben Wilbur; Robert C., married a Foulke, and lived in Chemung; Vine, married a Border, and lived in Wellsboro', Pa.; Morgan, lives in Michigan; Miles C., born Nov. 5, 1819, in Ridgeberry, lives in Chemung; Mary, born in Troy; Martha, born in Troy, and died in Chemung.

George, a brother of Vine Baldwin, moved into Ridgeberry from near Wellsburg about 1822, and settled near the line, about one mile below Wellsburg, on the farm now owned by David Burt.

Griswold Owen came from Chemung to Ridgeberry about 1809. He was born in Connecticut. When seven years old his father with his family moved to Orange county, thence to Unadilla, and thence Griswold came to Chemung, where he married Anise, daughter of Elder Roswell Goff. He settled first on the creek near the upper part of town, and after a few years moved to a farm next above Centreville, where he lived until his death. His father-in-law, Roswell Goff, came from the Shawangunk mountain on horseback, and brought his daughter (afterwards Mrs. Owen) in his arms. She was born June 1, 1788, and gave the facts concerning Mr. Owen and Mr. Goff. John Cummins came in from Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., about 1812 or 1813. He settled on the farm now owned by John Thompson. He married a sister of James Covell, and died while living with his son more than twenty years ago. Captain Calvin West came from the same place as did Cummins, his wife being a daughter of James Covell. He came in 1813, or thereabouts, and settled on the farm now occupied by Robbins, about half a mile below Centreville. He moved to Wisconsin about 1870 or 1871. He began in indigent circumstances, and by thrift became wealthy, in the lumber and milling business. He built the mill below Burt's. He was elected captain in the independent company that succeeded the old militia.

Jonathan Kent came from Southport to Ridgeberry about 1313, and settled on the farm on which Pennyville* is now situated. After several years he removed to Big Flats, taking his family with him, and died near Watkins, N. Y. His wife was a daughter of Elder Goff.

James Covell was a soldier of the War of 1812. He came to Ridgeberry in 1816, at which time there was but one framed house in the town, the same being Vine Baldwin's. He came from Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y. His sister, Mrs. John Cummins, and daughter, Mrs. Calvin West, were already in the town, and, while visiting them, he was so favorably impressed with the country, he brought his family in, and made the town his home the remainder of his life. He bought the possession of Silas Campbell,

* This is the common name for Bentley creek, and came as a term of reproach on account of a little grocery which some roguish boy said did only a penny business.

who had made a clearing of about an acre. John Roberts, of Philadelphia, was the owner of the tract. His son, Calvin T. Covell, now occupies the farm, and on which his father died in 1864, aged eighty-nine years. He built his present house on the farm in 1832. He was very systematic in his methods of work, and accomplished a great amount of labor without driving hard. His son, Calvin T., was born in Plattsburg, and was seven years old when the family came to Ridgeberry. The season of 1816 was the cold season, and Mr. Covell paid $13 for a barrel of rye flour at Tioga Point. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and a brother of his was a lieutenant in the same.

Maj. Alpheus Gillett, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Ridgeberry in 1826, or thereabouts. He lived about a mile and a half above Pennyville, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Aaron Gillett. He and Aaron Marcellus, his son-in-law, came together from Boston, and made a possession, which Mr. Gillett subsequently sold to Vincent Owen. Henry Wells, of Wellsburg, built a house on the place for tavern purposes, and Marcellus bought him out. The latter remained on the place ten or twelve years, and then joined in the sale of it to Owen. He reared a family, the greater portion of whom live in the immediate neighborhood.

Elijah Buck assisted in the survey of the Roberts land, and received land for his services at sixpence per acre. This he gave to his son, John, who settled on it in 1826 or 1827. John died on the farm in 1857. The place is now occupied by D. H. Burnham, in the upper part of Pennyville. John Buck came from Buckville, N. Y. He was the postmaster for many years.

Sturgis Squires came from Yates Co., N. Y., to Ridgeberry, in 1827. His brother Peter had been a resident of the town for some twelve or thirteen years when Sturgis came, and bought a portion of his possession, which was located on the James Wilson warrant. Mr. Squires lived in Columbia, Bradford County, when he was about ten years old (1801), and was in Cabot hollow when the difficulties occurred, arising from the conflict of titles. He then returned to Connecticut, and was in the army during the War of 1812, after which he went to the lake region of central New York, and from thence came to Ridgeberry. Peter held his land by possession, as did Sturgis a portion of his, the owner neglecting to pay the taxes on the same. Peter was an early settler in Columbia township, and came to Ridgeberry because of the lighter clearing.

Among other early settlers may be named the following, the exact dates of whose settlement we have not been able to obtain: Joseph Batterson, on the hill on the farm now owned by Lawrence Amy. He was from Connecticut, and moved away from the town several years ago. A Mr. Pierce settled for a short time on the place now occupied by the widow Griswold.

John L. Webb, who for one term held the office of sheriff of the county, was an early comer and a prominent settler in the township. He was the father of Hon. James H. Webb, of Smithfield.

Job Stiles lived three miles south of Wellsburg, on the farm now owned by William Dickinson. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had a large family, but all are gone. Some of his family came in as early as 1810 or '11. He married his wife in the barracks. She was a Burnham, a daughter of Asahel Burnham. Mr. Stiles and his wife died on the farm adjoining Vincent Owen. Kinney Burnham, a son of the above, came later, in 1835, and settled east of Pennyville, on the hill. Asahel was another son of the elder Burnham. Abram Westfall settled on the farm occupied later by John Stirton, a Scotchman, who is yet living on the farm. Mr. Stirton's wife was an English lady, and they reared a large family, the sons being among the foremost men of the town. Jonathan Davidson was a carpenter, and lived about a mile from the Bennett farm.

Green Bentley and his family settled on the creek which bears his name, and is said to have been the first settler on that creek. "Old" Samuel Green was an early settler on the hill east of Centreville. He was for some cause called "Durkee," from the name of the hill. The public records show the following facts: Elijah Buck and Margaret, his wife, of Chemung, N. Y., sell to James Bentley a lot on Bentley creek, four miles above the State line, on the forks of the creek, surveyed to John Adlum the "forepart" of July, 1792, on a warrant dated Oct. 14, 1785, and patented to the grantor January, 1793. The deed to Bentley was dated Dec. 6, 1803.

Peter Evans came in from the eastward in 1842, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son. He bought the possession of Allen Miner. He died June 10, 1868, aged fifty-five years.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

The above is the name given to the settlement in the southeast part of Ridgeberry, and which extends slightly into the adjacent towns of Athens and Smithfield. Its area was, as late as 1839, an unbroken wilderness. The greater portion of the land originally belonged to Charles Carroll, who acquired his title from the State in 1792. It was subsequently divided among his heirs and legatees, and was not offered for sale until about the year before-named,—1839.

About that time Cornelius O'Driscoll commenced a clearing, and soon put up a small log house for himself and family, on the present farm of Corkins. He came to America, remained four years, and then returned and brought out his family, accompanied by several of his neighbors. The North Branch canal was just then being constructed, and the prices offered for work seemed fabulous to the new comers. Driscoll bought of Patrick and Williston. He brought his family to his clearing in 1840, and died February, 1876, aged ninety-six.

Richard O'Connor was the next settler, with his two sons. They came in 1840. James White was the third settler, and came in 1841. He bought the possession of John Downs, one mile south of the Catholic church, on which he is yet living. James White emigrated from Ireland, and landed in Quebec, in April, 1837. His son, the present owner of the farm, was born the following December, on Victor E. Piollet's farm, in Wysox. From there he moved to Browntown, and thence to Ridgeberry.

George O'Leary was the fourth settler, and had a large family of sons. He came from the mouth of Sugar creek

DEACON SYLVESTER BARNS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 24, 1785. He was the third son of a family of eight children of Elijah and Marcy Farnham Barns, both natives of the New England States, and supposed to be of Scotch descent.



His father was a farmer, and in limited circumstances. Served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war on the side of independence, and died soon after the close of the war. His mother, after the death of her husband, married again, and died in the Genesee country, N. Y.

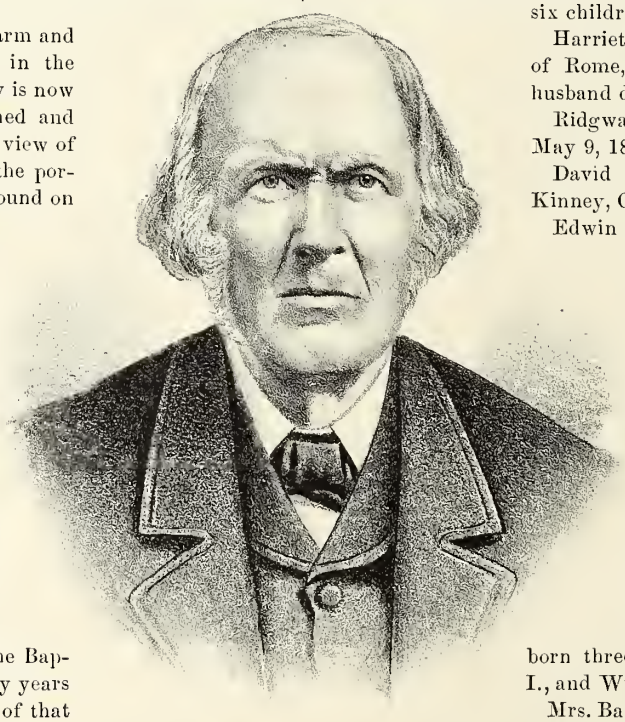
Sylvester, at the age of seventeen years, purchased the balance of his time until he would come of age of his father, and, being somewhat acquainted with the carpenter and joiner trade, engaged in that business in erecting the forges at Salisbury, Conn., and other buildings.

In the year 1809, Oct. 25, he married Miss Sally, daughter of Samuel Darby Goff, of Connecticut. Soon after he removed to Sheffield, Mass., and carried on his previous business. It was here that two children were born, Samuel Lewis, Nov. 17, 1810, and Sally Maria, Sept. 9, 1812.

Allen, Weston, Barns.

The family in the year 1813 came to the township of Standing Stone, Bradford Co., Pa. Soon after moved to Myresbury, where he worked some four years in a grist-mill of the late William Myres, Esq.

In April, 1819, he bought the farm and mill property of the Ridgways in the township of Rome. The property is now in the hands of the family, owned and occupied by his son Sylvester, a view of which and its surroundings, and the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work.



SYLVESTER BARNS.

The balance of his life was spent in clearing his new farm and carrying on his grist-mill, and during his whole career integrity in all business transactions with his fellow-men was his characteristic.

In matters of school and church interests he was never in the background, but liberally supported both, and soon after coming to his new home in Pennsylvania, he and his wife both united with the Baptist church of Orwell and Wyalusing. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist church at Rome, and for many years previous to his death was a deacon of that church.

In politics he was active, but not radical. Originally a Jeffersonian Democrat, but afterwards a member of the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became a stanch supporter of its principles.

Socially, Deacon Barns was an example still remembered by all who knew him. The early custom of the use of liquor was laid aside from the sideboard for fear of its influence upon his children, the result of which left impressions for life upon the minds of those under his care and parental training.

His wife lived a consistent Christian woman, devoted to her family and the church. An invalid for some ten years previous to her death, she bore her sufferings with true Christian fortitude, and died April 5, 1841. Deacon Barns survived his wife some thirty years, and died at the advanced age of eighty-six years, March 11, 1871.

There were born to Deacon and Mrs. Barns, after coming to Pennsylvania, seven children: Elijah Farnham, July 25, 1815; Harriet M., Oct. 16, 1817; Ridgway Sylvester, August 2, 1819; David Buel, March 15, 1821; Martha Ellen, Feb. 19, 1823; Edwin Burr, June 9, 1825; Allen Weston, May 28, 1828.

Samuel Lewis married Miss Jane E. Cannan, June 23, 1842; wife deceased; four children.

Sally Maria married John Woodburn, Esq., of Rome, Nov. 11, 1830; five children; she is deceased.

Elijah Farnham married Amanda Forbes, March 15, 1843; six children.

Harriet M. married Preceptor Forbes, of Rome, June 17, 1851; two children; husband deceased.

Ridgway S. married Harriet Forbes, May 9, 1847; four children.

David Buel married Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney, Oct. 13, 1858; resides in Rome.

Edwin Burr married Miss Esther Verbeck, Nov. 24, 1852; resides in Rome; four children living.

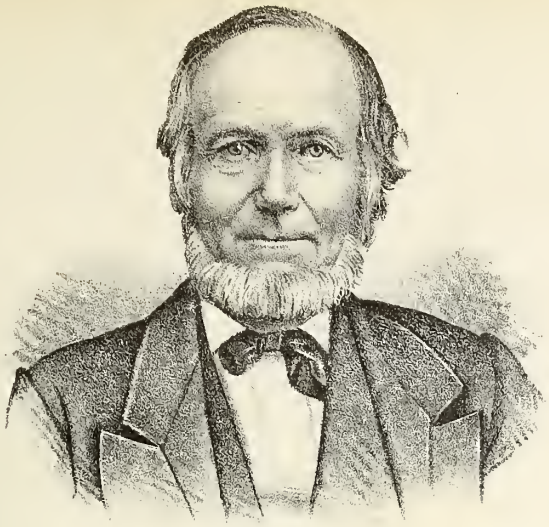
ALLEN WESTON BARNS,

youngest son of Deacon Sylvester Barns, married Miss Darwina R., daughter of Daniel and Maria Miller, of Rome, Bradford Co., Oct. 31, 1861.

She was born in the village of Towanda, May 12, 1831. To Mr. and Mrs. Barns were born three children, M. D. Miller, Cora I., and William S., all living.

Mrs. Barns desires to place his engraved portrait in the history of the township he represented as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He was drafted in August, 1864, and, although pronounced unfit for service by the examining board of physicians, his patriotism led him to the front. He died in the army before Petersburg, Dec. 28, 1864.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.

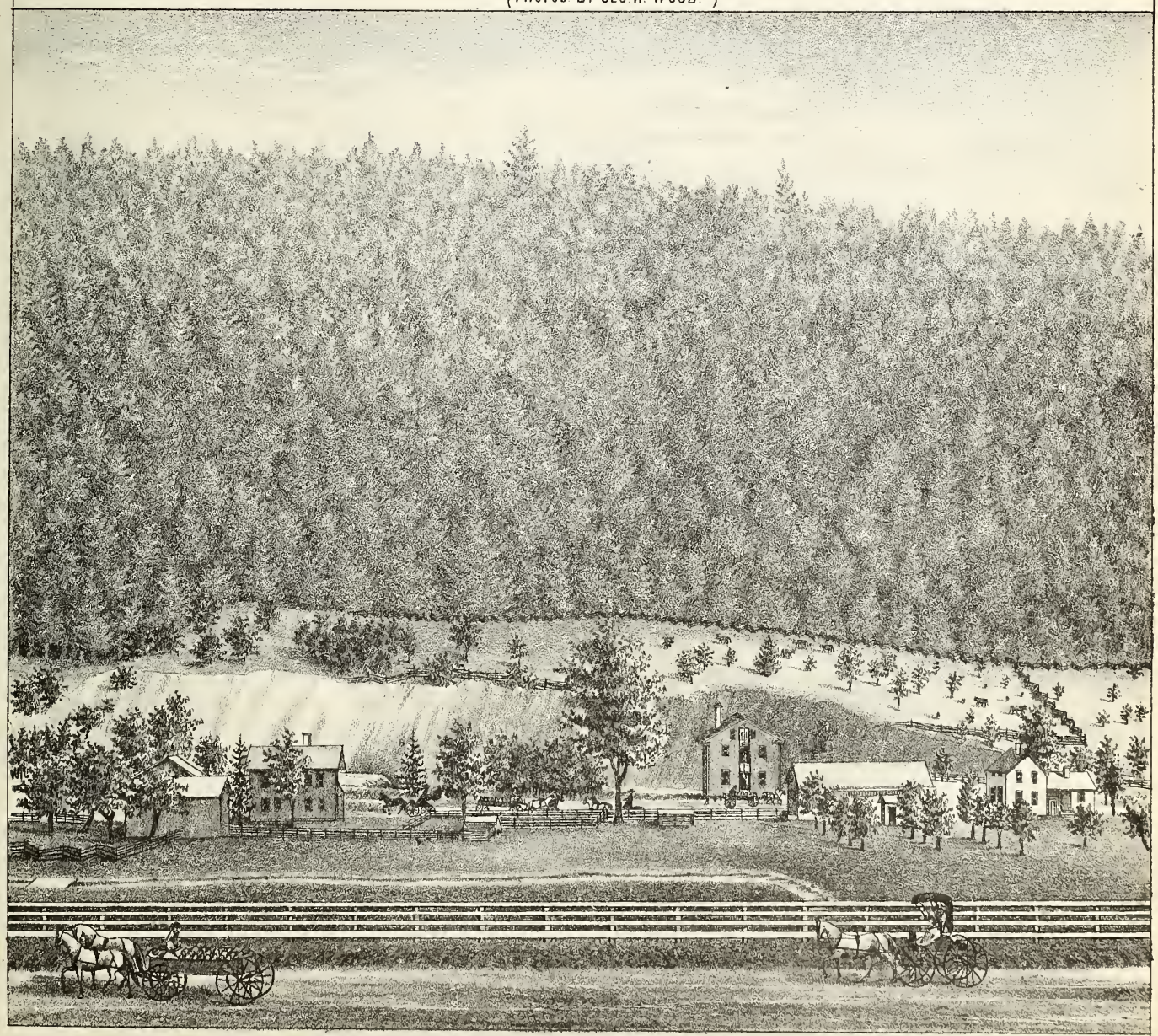


R S Barns



Harriet Barns

(PHOTOS BY GEO. H. WOOD.)



OLD HOMESTEAD OF DEACON S. BARNS, PROPERTY OF R.S. BARNS, ROME, PA.

in 1842, and settled on the farm he now lives on, nearly opposite the church. His house was burned down recently. These four families were the pioneers. After them, the Irishmen came by squads, among them Daniel Desmond, with his sons John and Timothy, Richard Hurley, John Mahoney, Patrick Butler, Daniel Chambers, George Chambers, Thomas Chambers, Daniel Cain, and James Crowley. There are now about a hundred families in the settlement.

Father O'Reilly came on horseback to the settlement in March, 1843, and was the first priest who celebrated mass in the township. There were fifteen or twenty persons present. The service was held in the house of Daniel Cain. After that he came quite regularly. The chapel was built in 1847, by Colonel Scott, for $750. In 1877 it was enlarged and refitted.

Father O'Reilly was bitterly opposed to liquor-drinking and the traffic in that beverage. One of the women of the settlers, while they were working on the canal, sold whisky to the men, and on one occasion, when she had just laid a fresh barrel on tap, the priest came along, and taking an axe knocked the head of the barrel in, and let the whisky run out on the ground.

Nearly all of the present settlers formerly worked on the public works, and when work ceased on the North Branch canal, they came one after another to the settlement. They helped one another in their clearings, and were very social in their habits. They were charged a large price for their lands, but by perseverance, industry, and frugality they have paid for them, and their neat homes, well-tilled farms, and numerous, well-kept herds, attest their success and prosperity.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

The first framed house was built by Vine Baldwin. The first saw mill was built in the year 1826, by Abial Fuller, on the farm now owned by his son, William J. Fuller. Calvin T. Covell built a saw-mill at McAfee's, which was burned down. He rebuilt it, and added a grist-mill. Vine Baldwin also had a saw- and grist-mill and distillery early in the settlement of the town. David Buck cut the first road through to Smithfield. Previous to that date there was a road made up the Bentley creek. The Berwick turnpike was laid up that creek in 1820 or '21, and was the first really good road in the town.

Mr. Webb was the first justice of the peace, and Sturgil Squires the first constable in the town.

CENTREVILLE

is a little post-office village on the Bentley creek, in school district No. 1, the post-office being known as Ridgeberry post-office. It contains a post-office, two stores, a Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage, a school-house, mechanic shops, and a few dwellings.

BENTLEY CREEK POST-OFFICE

is a similar village on the same creek, above Centreville, in school district No. 2, and contains, besides the post-office, two or more stores, a school-house, a Baptist church, a hotel, mechanic shops, and several dwellings. The Berwick turnpike is the principal street in the village.

MIDDLETOWN

is another little hamlet, still farther up the creek, and contains a store, grist- and saw-mill, and a carding-machine. It is situated in district No. 3.

ROME.

THE geographical situation of the township of Rome—so called because lying on the same parallel of latitude as the "Eternal City"—is between the townships of Litchfield and Windham on the north, Orwell on the east, Wysox on the south, and Sheshequin on the west. It has an area of about thirty square miles.

The township is well watered by the Wysox creek (its principal stream) and its numerous tributaries, chief among which are Bullard,* Johnson, Park's, Hick's, and Bar creeks.

The surface of the township is diversified by hill, tableland, and valley. Along the Wysox a broad and fertile vale extends on either side, ascending into high, rolling tablelands and hills. The valleys are adapted to the cereals, and the hills to grazing.

It was once covered with a heavy growth of timber of the various species common to the county, all of which nearly has now disappeared before the advance of settlement, well-cultivated and productive farms now occupying the place of the primeval forest.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the territory now included in the township of Rome was Nathaniel Peasly Moody,† who came thereto in the year 1795. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1760. When sixteen years of age he left the academy which he was then attending, and enlisted in the Continental army, and served therein during the Revolutionary struggle, and shortly after his discharge went to Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., where he married Miss Susan Griffin. Here he resided until March, 1795, when, with his oxen and sled, his wife, and their children, Enos, Moses, and Mezentius, he started for the then "far west." They crossed the Hudson on the ice at the city of Hudson, and arrived, after many weary days of travel, at Tioga

* So named from Josiah Bullard, who located on its banks.

† Communicated to the *Bradford Reporter* by John A. Moody.

Point, where they heard of a place a few miles below called Sheshequin, whither they went, and, weary and worn with their long journey, resolved to go no farther. Levi Thayer at that time claimed, under the Connecticut title, not only all of the lands now included in Rome, but a large tract of the surrounding country. His surveyor ran out the lands into tracts, and also a township which Thayer called "Watertown." Moody helped Thayer to cut a road from the valley of Sheshequin to the Wysox creek, which road intersects the creek near the centre of the present incorporation of the borough of Rome. Moody purchased a piece of land of Thayer about half a mile lower down, near the confluence of the Bullard creek with the Wysox.

In the autumn of 1796 he erected a log cabin, and in May, 1797, he came with his family to his forest home. Another son had been added to his family in the mean time, Simon Spalding Moody, who was ten months old when the log-cabin home in the wilds of Rome was first inhabited.

On this trip night came on before they reached their cabin, and though but half a mile distant, they were compelled to encamp at the junction of Bear and Wysox creeks. Mr. Moody with flint and steel soon kindled a fire in a dry pine-tree, in the light of which they slept on the ground, their lullaby being the howling of the wolves in the distance. In the morning Mrs. Moody was frightened at what she supposed were Indians, but who proved to be some settlers from below,—Henry Tallady, Peter Florence, Matthias Fencler (the hermit), and Mr. Hathaway. They had been hunting, and had a wolf hung by his heels on a pole, which they bore on their shoulders, past the encampment. It was small wonder that a Massachusetts woman should mistake such costumed men for natives of the forest. It was a glad surprise to her, however, to learn she had white neighbors so near,—four miles distant.

The next year (1798) Godfrey Vought, Henry Lent, and Frederick Eiklor came from Catskill, N. Y., with their families. Vought and Lent located near the present northern boundary of Rome borough, and Eiklor built a house about half-way between Vought and Moody, on the place now owned by Hon. John Passmore.

About 1800, Moody and Eiklor exchanged farms, and as Moody had the most cleared land, Eiklor paid him one hundred pounds of maple-sugar for the estimated difference in value of the farms. Although not a legal tender, yet maple-sugar was a circulating medium of that day. It was exchanged for corn-meal at Sheshequin or Wysox, whenever the pioneers desired a feast of "hog and hominy."

Soon after Mr. Moody settled on his farm he disposed of his oxen, and thenceforward contended with the heavy forest without a team. Two or three acres annually was the extent of the clearing made, the logs being rolled together by hand, and the wheat then sown and *hoed* in.

About the year 1800, it was decided that the land claimed under the Connecticut title belonged to Pennsylvania. A large number of the settlers had paid Thayer more or less for their lands, and on the decision being made that his title was worthless, so enraged were the victims that Thayer found it expedient to seek a less heated locality.*

In 1801, John Parks settled upon the place now owned by D. C. Wattles.

The first settlement on Towner hill was made by Elijah Towner, in the year 1806.

† He was born in Danbury, Conn. His father, Abraham Towner, died on Lake Champlain, in the time of the old French war, about 1755. Elijah married Mary Knapp, of Danbury, in 1776 or '77. He served in the Revolutionary army, was taken prisoner on Lake Champlain, under Arnold, was paroled, and returned home. He, however, served as a teamster during the war, and for his services received a pension from the government. He moved from Danbury to New Lebanon, on the Hudson, in Columbia Co., N. Y., where he lived for a number of years and reared a numerous family. His children were Ezra, Enoch, Abraham, John, Gershom, Elijah, Anna, Joseph, Olive, Elizabeth, and Benjamin.

In 1793, in company with Enoch, his second son, then thirteen years of age, he came to Sheshequin, and stopped at Gen. Spalding's, where he left Enoch, and returned for his family, and the year after—1794—brought them to the Susquehanna. He came over the Catskills, reaching the river at Wattles' ferry, where he built a boat, on which he loaded his family and household goods, and floated them down with the current. In the journey the boat was nearly capsized on a snag, and many of his goods lost, but the family arrived safely. Enoch had sowed thirteen acres of grain for Gen. Spalding, his share of which was sufficient to support the family the first year of their settlement. Mr. Towner then purchased 400 acres of Thayer, paying 400 Spanish milled dollars for the land, and located it in the centre of the Connecticut town of Thayer's, called "Watertown," which was a little east of Towner hill, on what was afterwards known as the Upham farm. His title proving worthless he abandoned it, and commenced clearing up a farm on the Oak hill, three miles from the river, where he cleared up 100 acres, put up a distillery and operated it for a number of years. The land coming into the hands of Le Ray, Mr. Towner traded his improvements for 300 acres, on what is now known as Towner hill, in 1806, and lived there until his death, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him six months, and was nearly the same age.

Ezra, the oldest son of Elijah Towner, married Jane Westbrook, a daughter of Leonard Westbrook, who, with George Murphy, were also early settlers. John Hicks also settled early in the hollow west of Towner's. Ezra died in 1804, in the month of February. The snow was three feet deep at the time, and no help could get to him. Doctor Grant tried to get through, but there being no roads he failed. The people of Sheshequin were two days in shoveling a road to his house. He was carried to the river to

* The Susquehanna company's townships were Watertown, which was five miles square, and granted to Daniel Brown, Sept. 5, 1794; and Graham, granted to Sheldon Graham, of Albany Co., N. Y., March 4, 1795. Lots were sold in Graham to Captain Samuel Wells, of Hartford, Conn., Theron Darling, Francis Mesusan, and Josiah Grant; in Watertown to Dan Russel, Thomas Overton, Ezekiel Spalding, Josiah Bullard, Elijah and Enoch Towner, of Tioga township (June 22, 1795), Hezekiah and Samuel Parker, brothers, of Tioga township (June 27, 1795), and Zenas Cook, of West Britain, Conn. (Sept. 21, 1796).

† Contributed by Philander Towner.

be buried. He left three children,—two sons and one daughter,—whose posterity are scattered throughout the west. The widow remarried, and went west, where she died.

Enoch Towner, the second son, was born in Danbury, Conn., Oct. 1, 1781, and married Elizabeth Moore in 1807, and moved out on the hill west of the meeting-house, where—in 1809—his oldest son, Philander, now a resident of Rome township, and who contributes this account of the Towner family, was born. He sold to J. M. Hicks, and removed to the river, where he lived four or five years, when he returned and bought the farm of Elijah Towner, Jr., and lived thereon until his death, May 19, 1874, at the age of ninety-three years. He reared a large family of children, six sons and seven daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and were married, with the exception of three or four; all settled around him. Two of the children are now dead,—Dr. Enoch and Evelina Robinson. The doctor was a very ambitious man, of good intellect, and killed himself by exposure and over-exhaustion. A son, Joseph Towner, married Theresa Gerould, one of that family long and favorably known in Bradford County. She was the daughter of Theodore Gerould. They now reside in Sheshequin.*

Abraham, the third son of Elijah Towner, married Lovina Hemenway, and commenced a farm on the south of the old homestead; lived there a number of years, and removed to the river, whence, in 1816, he moved to Ohio, settling a short distance above Cincinnati, at New Richmond. He reared a large family by his first and second wives,—some fourteen in all. He died in 1857, aged seventy-six years. The first wife's children are all dead but one daughter, who lives at Montrose; those of the second wife are in the west, if living. John, the fourth son of Elijah Towner, returned to New Lebanon for a wife, whom he brought back to the old homestead, settled near it, and remained for a few years. He then returned east for a period of sixteen years, during which time his wife met with a misfortune, being crippled for life. He finally returned to Towner hill, and cleared up a farm east of the homestead, where he and his wife died, she preceding him. They reared a family of four sons and two daughters. His third son died a number of years ago, leaving a widow and one son; and the other children live in the township, and are among its worthiest citizens.

Gershom, the fifth son, was of a roving disposition. He married Sarah Hemenway; was a blacksmith by trade; was in the army seven years, serving during the last war with Great Britain. He finally settled down at Centre valley, on Bullard creek, and carried on his trade for thirty-six years. He and his wife were both blind in their later years. She died July 3, 1874, and he was living October 1, 1874, the last of the old stock. He is now deceased. He had seven children. Elijah, Jr., the sixth son, was the largest of the family, a "splendid singer, jovial, and good-natured." He married Phebe Hicks, and settled on the east side of Towner hill, and finally moved to Vigo county, Indiana, where he died. He left a family of four sons and four daughters, who grew to maturity and were married. The youngest son is a Methodist preacher, and somewhat prominent in his calling.

Anna, the eldest daughter of Elijah Towner, lived unmarried to a good old age, past eighty years.

Joseph, the seventh son, "grew upon the homestead, and was a wild, mischievous boy until he was converted," when he began exhorting, and became very enthusiastic in the cause of religion. He married Amelia Pratt, and settled east of Towner hill, and cleared up a farm, but sold it and moved to Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., and preached on different circuits for a number of years. He then returned to the old homestead, and cared for and supported his now aged parents, who lived about fifteen years after his return. He occupied his time in farming and preaching, and being a great favorite, was called from far and near to solemnize marriages and perform funeral rites. He reared a family of four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Rev. I. P. Towner, is a Methodist preacher, and two sons were professors of vocal music, one of whom, J. G. Towner, traveled for a number of years, holding concerts and conventions in the western States, gaining a considerable celebrity. He died in 1869, and a son of his follows the same profession.



P. P. Bliss

The late P. P. Bliss, a picture of whom is here given, and a biographical sketch found in connection with the Presbyterian church of Rome, was for some time associated with him, they traveling together holding conventions and giving concerts.

L. W. Towner is also a good musician and instructor, and is employed in teaching music a portion of the time. The father, Rev. Joseph Towner, was a public-spirited man, and contributed to the advancement of all public and private enterprises within his power. He died in 1854, his widow surviving him several years. The old homestead was sold to

* See history of Sheshequin for portraits of Enoch Towner and Theodore Gerould.

Wm. McCabe, who in turn sold it to Washington Towner, son of Enoch Towner, who is the present owner (1874).

Olive, the second daughter of Elijah Towner, married Russell Pratt, of Susquehanna Co., Pa. She reared four sons and four daughters also. The four sons are all physicians. The two older live in Illinois; one, Dr. Leonard Pratt, was professor in the Homœopathic college of Chicago, and his son is now professor of anatomy and clinics in the same college. They reside in Wheaton, Du Page Co., Ill., one of the numerous suburban villages of the Garden city, where they enjoy an extended and remunerative practice. Dr. D. S. Pratt is also a skillful and successful homœopathic physician in Towanda, and his son is in practice with him. Russell Pratt died several years ago in Towanda, his wife surviving him some years.

Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Elijah Towner, married George Billings, and reared five sons and three daughters. She died in 1837. Benjamin, the youngest son and child, "was a mischievous boy." He married Deborah Rose. He was a preacher, and a fine singer, and prided himself on his talents, and "could sing for twenty-four hours without repeating a song." He reared a family of three sons and four daughters, the most of whom still reside in Tioga Co., Pa. He died in Mansfield, Tioga Co., in 1866, but his widow still survives.

The Towner family endured hard service in the wilderness in clearing up their farms, and though naturally vigorous, healthy, and ambitious, their severe labors undermined the robust constitutions of some of the children, whose descendants are now reaping the fruits of their parents' exposures and privations. Abraham's family were all carried off by consumption.

George Murphy commenced on Towner hill in 1803, and John Hicks in the hollow west of him, in 1804. Murphy's son, S. W. Murphy, now occupies a portion of his original possession.

In 1805, the settlement in Rome township gained another valuable acquisition in the family of William Elliott, in which were a number of boys.

James Elliott, a resident of Towanda, Nov. 14, 1874, aged then eighty-seven years, gives the following facts concerning his father's family. The family came from the north of Ireland to America,—at least six sons of the family did,—during the early colonial period. They were all athletic men. One of them, named James, settled at Albany, N. Y., being married at that time. Another, John, was a seafaring man, and the others were lost sight of. James was in the colonial military service, and his sword and cocked hat were long time-treasured relics in the family halls. William Elliott and his brother John, father and uncle of our informant, living near the Connecticut line, heard much of the Susquehanna country in its praise, more especially that part of it claimed by that State, and, therefore, John, and the oldest son of William (Joseph), packed their knapsacks and started on foot in the spring of 1803, to view the land for themselves, with a view to bring the families for settlement. They arrived in due time in Wysox, where John rented a farm of the widow Moger, now a part of the Piollet farm. This lady was the daughter of Moses Coolbaugh, and afterwards became the wife of Burr Ridgway. Upon this farm John raised some corn and sowed some rye, and in company the two cleared eight acres of new land and sowed it to wheat. This was also on rented land. The sowing produced good crops of both cereals.

They returned to their homes late in the fall, and preparations for the removal of the families to the new country at once were commenced. Three span of horses, and as many sleighs, were loaded with the household goods and supplies and the two families, numbering in all twenty persons, young and old, among them an aged grandmother. She endured the journey very well, but died the next summer of fever and ague, and was buried near the mouth of Wysox creek, but no stone tells where she sleeps. It was a cold winter, with snow and ice plentiful. They crossed the Hudson at Catskill, on the ice, as well as every other stream in their way, and drove on the ice from Lower Ulster—then old Sheshequin—to the cabin of William Means, at what is now Towanda borough. They arrived at Mr. Means' after dark, and being so numerous, he could not accommodate the entire party in his log house, but offered to keep the grandmother in that,—and the new house, then inclosed and the chimneys built, the balance of the party were welcome to. The offer was accepted, and soon roaring fires were built in the capacious fire-places, and the beds spread on the floor.

The families had just got fairly and comfortably housed when Mr. Means came in, and seeing the family of boys there assembled, at once struck a bargain with William Elliott for the rent of his farm on the east side of the river. This farm then contained more than 100 acres of good corn land, but which has since been nearly all washed away by the river, scarcely seven acres being left. At the expiration of his lease, Mr. Elliott moved up Bullard creek, a branch of the Wysox, where he obtained title to land from Le Ray in part, and partly by possession. Here he spent his last days in quietness, departing this life at the age of ninety-five years, and was buried on his own farm. John Elliott never owned any land, but reared a large family, was several years a widower, and died at his son-in-law's, Isaac Horton, at the age of eighty years. His only son is now living in Kansas, and several daughters are living in different States of the Union.

William Elliott's family of fourteen, children by two wives, have at this date—1874—dwindled to three sons and two daughters. His son Thomas engaged in merchandising about 1813, and continued in that line of business until near the close of his life. He died in 1866, leaving a competency for his widow and only son. Samuel is yet living on the old homestead, where his brothers, John Hiram and Daniel, lived and died. Larmen lived in Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa., where he died, leaving a widow and two sons, well known and highly respected in that region. He was a ready writer, and by profession a teacher. William Elliott had one son in the War of 1812, and one of his daughters lost two sons in the Rebellion.

Joseph Elliott, of Wyalusing, was a relative, doubtless, of William, though distantly connected. He was, with William, a pensioner of the Revolution. William was a member of the Methodist church, and his son James was the only Baptist in the family.

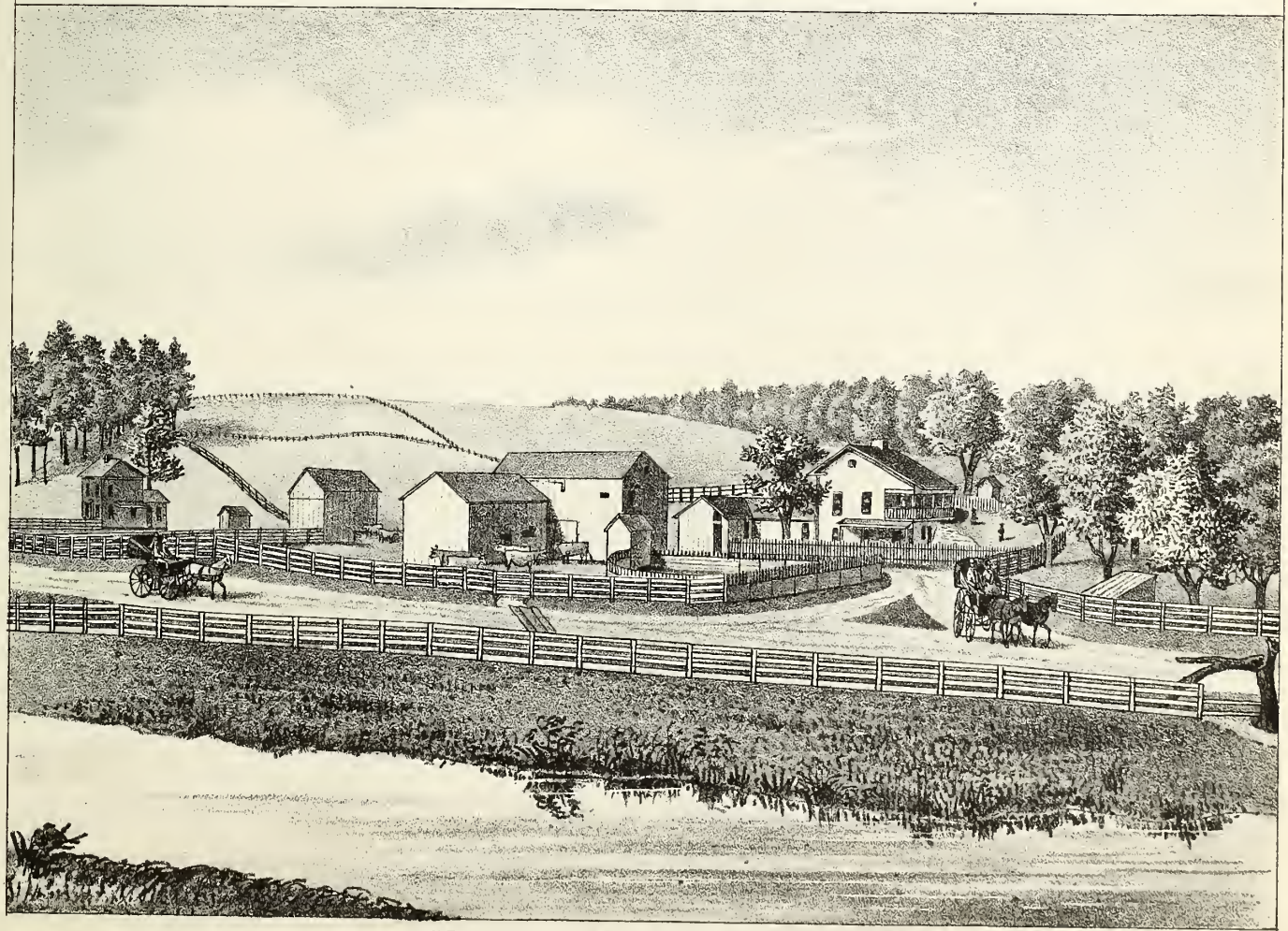




PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD.

S. W. Elliott

Sarah C. Elliott



RESIDENCE OF S.W. ELLIOTT, ROME, PA.

About 1806, Reuben Bump* and Russell Gibbs came into the northwestern part of the town, in what is now known as "Bumptown." Mr. Bump was a great hunter, and proverbially drew a long bow in relating his exploits, as it always seemed to the settlers, which relations received the appellation of "Bump stories," and as such were remembered long afterwards.

Achatius Vought began a clearing on Park's creek, about two miles north of Rome village, in 1807. Here he lived at the time of his death, which occurred about 1844. His wife, familiarly known as "Aunt Jenny," went to her rest, at the age of ninety-three years, about 1872 or 1873. Godfrey Vought died at eighty-eight years, and his wife Polly at ninety-three.

There is a singular coincidence in the longevity of some of the early settlers. The wives of the brothers Godfrey and Achatius Vought and Henry Lent, attained the same age ere they died, ninety-three years. William Elliott attained the greatest age of any in the township, dying at the age of ninety-five years.

Rev. C. E. Taylor came to Rome from Connecticut, in 1817. The family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter, Edwin W., Delamar, and Abby Jane. Mr. Taylor was a native of Groton, Connecticut, and his wife, whose family name was Janes, was a native of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Taylor was a cooper by trade. The family came in with a two-horse team, crossing the Hudson river at Newburg. He located on a piece of land on Taylor hill, and lived in a house of Simeon Rockwell's until he could find one for himself, which was a framed one, the boards being nailed on with wrought nails. On August 11, 1818, their third son, C. E. Taylor, was born and cradled in a hemlock box. In 1819, Mr. Taylor commenced work at his trade, and continued it until about 1821, when he returned to his farm, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died Sept. 11, 1860, his wife still surviving, aged ninety years. The original location has never passed out of the family, and three sons and the only daughter are living on their own farms adjoining it and each other. The youngest son and his aged mother still occupy the homestead. Mr. Taylor was in the service during the war of 1812. A son of Miner O. was in the Rebellion, and died in the service of the Union, in the 6th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers.

C. E. Taylor married Emeline K. Warner, of Pike. Dr. A. Frank Taylor, his son, is a graduate of the Cleveland, Ohio, medical college.

Martin Van Buren Moore, so named for his maternal grandfather, is of the Kinderhook Van Burens. When his mother was a girl of fourteen her father lived on the Hudson, and his house was burned by the British in the Revolution. He served in the Continental army until the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Moore's father's name was James, and his mother's Eunice Van Buren. Mr. Moore was an early settler on the hill.

* In the "History of Amenia, N. Y.," pp. 84 and 85, it is said, "Jedediah Bump and his brother James came from Granville, Mass. They were probably of Huguenot descent, the original name being *Bon-pas*, then *Bumpas*, and *Bumpus*, and finally *Bump*. Mr. Bump's sons were Roswell, Elijah, and Herman."

FIRSTLINGS.

The first wheat field occupied the land on which Judge Passmore's orchard now stands. The seed to sow this field was brought from Sheshequin. Nathaniel P. Moody was the sower, and brought one bushel, and his sons Enos and Moses each half a bushel. The first orchard was set out soon after by Mr. Moody. The apple-trees which stand in front of the residence of Dr. H. Rice were planted out by Mr. Moody for the benefit of the public.

The first framed house was built in 1804 by Godfrey Vought, who in a short time after built the first framed barn. They are both now standing and doing good service.

The first grist-mill was built by Burr Ridgway in 1808. Soon after it was finished he sold it to his brother, David Ridgway, who owned it until 1818, when he disposed of it to Sylvester Barnes. Previous to this the nearest mill was Hinman's, at Wysox, near the present residence of Matthias Lanning. The people had in those earlier days little use for a power mill, each family being provided with the device,—partly pioneer and partly Indian,—the mortar and spring-pole pestle. After they began to raise wheat they found their primitive device insufficient, and so transported their grain on their backs to Hinman's and had it ground, and returned their flour by the same mode of transit. In a few years after, Jacob Myer built a mill on the present site of Myer and Frost's mill.

The first mechanic shop was a blacksmith's, put up by Silas Gore, in 1812, in the southern part of the township, near where S. O. Allen now resides.

The first saw-mill was built by Godfrey Vought, Andrus Eiklor, and a Mr. Wells. It stood on the farm now owned by Henry Vought, near the confluence of the Bullard and Wysox creeks.

The first white child born in the township was Benjamin Moody (late of Asylum township), his birth occurring in the year 1798.

The first death that occurred in the township was that of Mrs. Frederick Eiklor in 1800. In 1801, Henry Lent went to Sheshequin, and on his return through the deep snow became exhausted and bewildered by the darkness and by the intensity of the cold, was frozen to death. He was found a few days afterwards near a tree, around which he had run in the vain attempt to prevent freezing, finally falling exhausted in the snow in a stupor which ended in death. This spot was near the dividing line of the farms of Prof. J. G. Towner and Washington Towner.

The first wedding in the township was that of James Lent and Chloe Parks in 1803, at the house of the bride's father, John Parks. Rev. E. Cole officiated in consummating the marriage. In 1804, another marriage was celebrated between Andrus Eiklor and Caty Vought, at the new framed house of Godfrey Vought, the father of the young bride. "Aunt Caty Eiklor" was a widowed bride more than thirty years, and for the last few years of her life was an inmate of the house in which she was married over seventy years before her death. She was more than fourscore years of age when she passed to her long and dreamless sleep.

The first school-teacher was Frederick Eiklor, who taught in the first log school-house built in the township, in 1803,

or thereabouts. It stood near the present residence of O. F. Young.

The first religious preaching was held at the house of John Parks, soon after Mr. Parks came to it, in 1801. The preacher was Elisha Cole, late of Monroe township. In 1812, James Elliott, Joel Barnes, of Orwell, and Mrs. Amos Mix, of Wysox, were baptized in the Baptist faith by a missionary from Boston, named Hartwell, which was probably the first baptism by immersion in the vicinity. The rite was performed at what is now Myersburg.

The territory now included in the borough of Rome was once divided between two school districts, known as the Upper and Lower districts. The Baptists held their meetings in the lower, and the Methodists theirs in the upper school-house. In 1827,* Deacon Stephen Cranmer (Baptist) organized a Sunday-school in the lower school-house, and was its superintendent for several successive years. This was the first Sunday-school organized in the township. On May 18, 1835, the Methodists organized a Sunday-school in the upper school-house, and continued it until they held their meetings in the Baptist church. In 1846, the Presbyterians organized a school in their house of worship.

The first church edifice erected in the town was that of the Baptists, some two or three years previous to the erection of the Presbyterian house, and the Methodists were permitted to worship in that church. They united with the Baptists in sustaining Sabbath-schools on the union plan. The Methodist house of worship was dedicated in February, 1850, and in May following a Sunday-school was organized, with E. A. Ridgway superintendent. Since that time it has been maintained (except in the winter months), with the exception of two years, when the Methodists and Baptists again united.

FOOD AND FASHION.

The bill of fare was more varied in pioneer times than were the fashions of the costumes. With the exception of breadstuffs, which in earlier days were scarce, the larder could be easily supplied from the forest and stream, and the severe toils of the frontier gave a piquancy to the sauce that left no room for dainty palates. Shad, eels, trout, and venison were plentiful, the former filling the river before the current was dammed for mechanical purposes. Shad and eels, too, were articles of barter, but venison was free to all comers whenever it was brought in. The costumes were more simple, and less easily obtained, and calico and delaine were out of the question. Buckskin pants and roundabout, covering a tow, *alias* linen, homespun shirt, was "the style" for the young men, who called upon their sweethearts in these, their "Sunday fixin's," and were graciously received by them clad in tow "frocks," and not infrequently were they further attired with neatly-fitting doe-skin jackets.

CIVIL HISTORY.

In 1830 the people began to feel that a new town would be a great convenience, and, consequently, in September of that year, a petition was sent to the court of quarter sessions of Bradford County to erect a township out of portions of Sheshequin, Wysox, and Orwell. On the hearing of the petition, the court appointed Ezra Long, James Gerould, and Samuel Strait, Jr., viewers, who reported favorably on the measure during the same term of the court. In a few weeks after a meeting was called of the citizens to select a name for the new township, at which several names were suggested, among them Watertown, Pleasant Valley, etc. At length, Larmon H. Elliott suggested that, in view of the fact that the town was in the same latitude as Rome, in Italy, the name of the new township should be called Rome, and a large majority of the citizens voted to accept the suggestion. In February, 1831, the court confirmed the report of the viewers and the action of the people, and ordered that a new township be accordingly set off, to be known as Rome. In the fall of 1831 the people tested the relative strength of the two great parties then dividing the people of the Union, politically, the Democratic and Whig parties, and polled a full vote, 80 ballots being cast, equally divided between the two presidential candidates.

The population of the township in 1850 was 1308; in 1860, it was 1450; and in 1870, it was 1563, of which 53 were foreign born.

The township is divided into eleven school districts, each of which has a school-house, wherein schools were taught during the last school year ending June 1, 1877, an average of over six months.

THE BOROUGH OF ROME

was incorporated in February, 1860. It is situated in the southeastern part of the township, and includes an area of about one mile and a half along the Wysox creek, by an average width of about one-third of a mile. The population in 1860 was 230, and was returned at the same figures in 1870. The borough contains a post-office, several stores, a foundry, several mechanic shops, three churches,—Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, and their parsonages,—a school-house, and a goodly number of cosy and elegant residences. There is a post-office also in Centre Valley, district No. 10, known as North Rome.

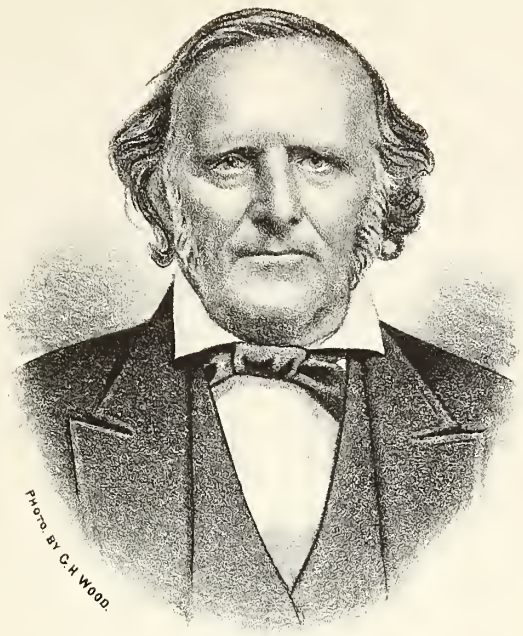
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEACON STEPHEN CRANMER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Morristown, N. J., August 25, 1791. He was the youngest of three children (Abraham and Dyer being the names of his two elder brothers) of Stephen and Nancy Cranmer. The Cranmer family in this country are supposed to be descendants of the martyr Cranmer who was burned alive for his religious belief in the reign of Queen Mary of England, and to have come to America about the time of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock, 1620.

His parents moved from New Jersey and settled in Monroe township, Bradford County, the same year he was born. Soon after their removal to this county, and when Stephen was only six months old (his elder brothers being four years and two years), his father and mother both died, leaving three orphan children. His father, when dying,

* Contributed by John A. Moody.



Peter Vought

PETER VOUGHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1799.

He was the fifth child of a family of twelve children of Achatias and Jane Vought, of Peekskill, and of German descent. His grandfather and grandmother on his father's side were of German birth, as was also his grandfather Oakley on his mother's side. His grandfather, Joseph Vought, saw the struggles of the Revolutionary War, heard the din of battle, and encouraged the patriots, while several of his sons bore service to their country.

When the subject of this memoir was only five years of age, his father with his family removed and settled in the wilderness in what is now the township of Rome, and only a short distance from where Peter now lives, on Park's creek. This was in the year 1805, and the family was one of the first to settle in the township. His father was poor and surrounded with a large family, and unable at first to make a purchase of land, but took up some, and in the course of a few years made a contract for the same with the owners, but was located on it for some twenty years before he was able to gain a title.

In this way the Vought family began struggling with poverty and all the incidents of pioneer life. Such was the parental training of this family that they not only became good representative business men, but men of integrity in morals and all that makes the man. His father died at the age of seventy-two years, May, 1845; his mother died at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, in August, 1865.

Peter's life until he was of age was spent at home clearing land, receiving only a very little education from books, and what he did receive was obtained only by dint of courage, such as going to school in winter without shoes, and with only rags sewed around his feet to keep them from the frost and snow. This was getting an education under difficulties; but his native talent and good common sense led the way and made up largely for his deficiency in book knowledge, so that his subsequent life gives a lesson to his children that one's education does not all come from books, nor pecuniary success wholly depend upon a correct knowledge of the use of the English language.

At the age of twenty-one years he set out for himself, and in a few years bought some thirty acres of timber-land which he cleared, erected a log house which in due time was supplanted by a commodious frame one, now the home of the subject of this sketch. Since his first purchase he has made additions thereto, and at one time owned some two hundred and twenty acres in one body, one hundred acres of which he mostly cleared with his own hands.

He is now enabled to look back over seventy-nine years of labor, and see around him trees of over a half century's growth of his own planting yielding fruit for his grandchildren.

He assisted in erecting the first school-house and church in his vicinity, and during his whole life has been a liberal supporter of such interests. Over forty years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rome, and is still a member of the same.

In politics he is a Democrat, but not radical in his views, looking rather to principles involved than to men.

In March, 1823, he married Miss Lydia Ditrich, of Schoharie Co., N. Y., to whom were born three children, Henry, John, and Almeda (now deceased). His wife died March 21, 1831, aged twenty-seven years.

For his second wife he married, Aug. 30, 1831, Miss Betsey Morris, daughter of Eli and Ruth Morris, of Catskill, N. Y., and who removed and settled in the township of Rome when Betsey was only thirteen years of age, she being born Jan. 25, 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Vought have been born three children, Lydia (died at the age of sixteen), William (died in infancy), and Morris, who married Miss Celestia E. Chaffee, of Rome township. They have five children, carry on a part of the old homestead, and care for his father and mother in their declining years. The wife of Peter Vought is connected with the same church as her husband, and with him looks down the balance of life's journey as only a little way. Mr. Vought is now in his seventy-eighth year of age, and, although crippled some seventeen years ago by the falling of a tree, is in good health, and bids fair for many years of usefulness as counsel and comfort to his children. He is the only member of his father's family alive at the writing of this sketch, but nearly all of his brothers and sisters lived to advanced ages.

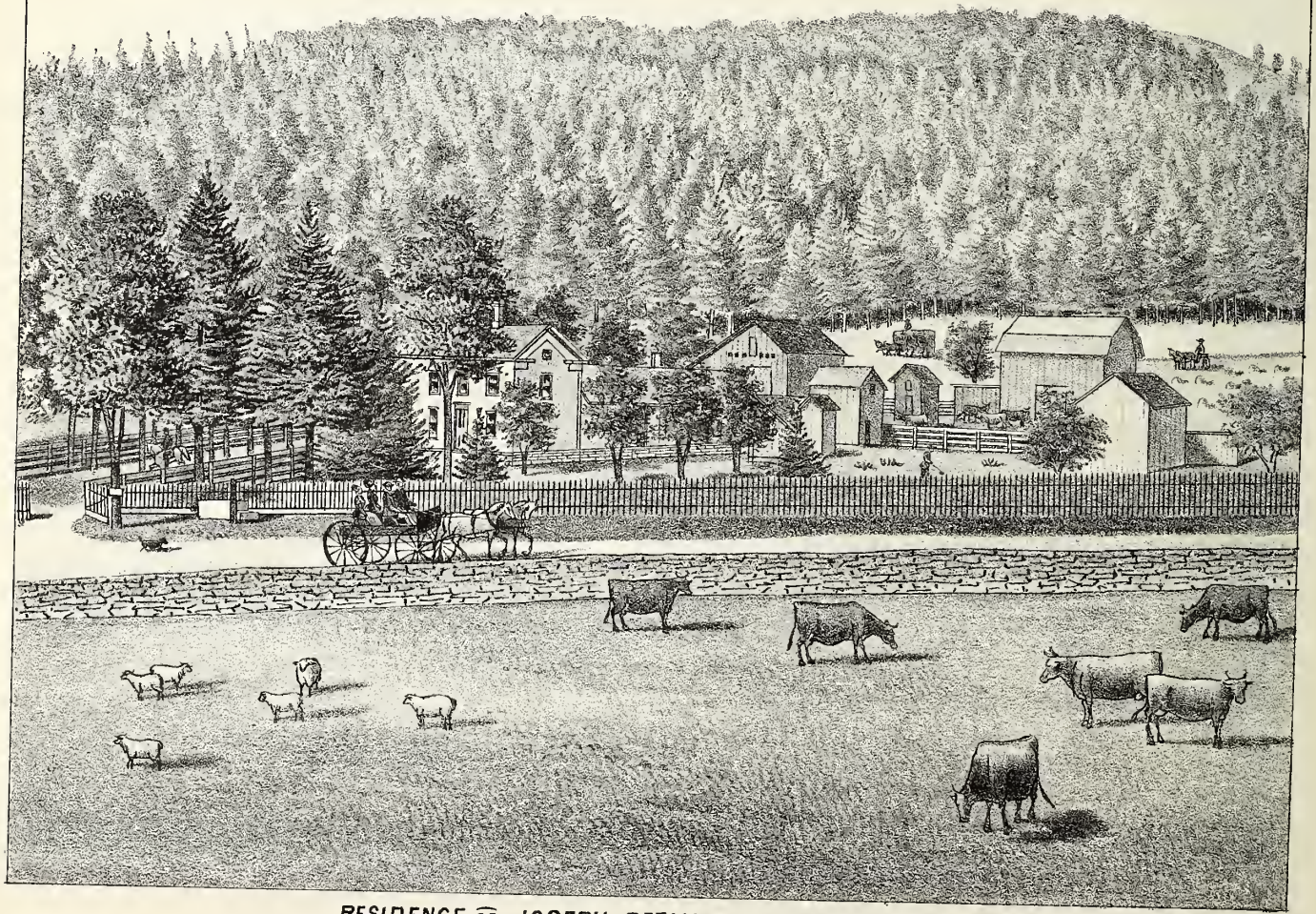




(PHOTOS BY G. H. WOOD.)

Joseph Seely

Julia Seely



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SEELY, ROME, BRADFORD CO., PA.

gave his children to their grandfather. After two years the grandmother died, and the children were separated, Stephen being placed in a family by the name of Heacock, who were poor but honorable. In this family he grew up, and while at first his adopted father was a member of the Presbyterian church with his wife, he afterwards became intemperate in his habits, and not only ruined himself, but his children. Stephen during these years saw the effects of the use of liquor, followed the instructions of his adopted mother, who was a Christian woman, and received such impressions of the necessity of good habits, that during his whole subsequent life temperance and religion were joined hand in hand upon the banner of his heart. He remembered seeing the baneful effects of the intoxicating cup in the year 1800.

At the age of eighteen years he began learning the carpenter and joiner trade with his adopted brother, Nathaniel Heacock, and until he was of age worked at this business and farming.

At the age of twenty-one he came to what is now the village of Rome, Bradford County, and purchased a wilderness tract of land, cutting the first tree to prepare for a new home on the very day he was twenty-one years of age. His first business was to erect a dwelling, which in a short time he did, and which for some time after was used as a schoolhouse.

In the year 1814, Sept. 27, he married Miss Polly Vought, daughter of Godfrey and Polly Vought, who were among the first settlers of Rome township, and came there when their daughter Polly was only four years of age, she being born July 13, 1793.

Fully established in their new home, they began as only pioneers can to carve out a fortune in the wilderness.

The forest gave place to fields of grain and grass, rude log cabins were supplanted by frame houses. The resolution, endurance, and zeal of the settlers soon established church and school, and days of beginning were looked upon as bygone.

After many years of church service in school-houses, Stephen Cranmer gave the land for the erection of a new church edifice, it being the first erected in Rome, and was erected and dedicated to the Baptist church in 1845. In this work he was foremost, and was really the leading spirit in its construction, and the founder of the Baptist church of his township and village.

The first house he built on his tract of land now forms a part of the old homestead, now owned and occupied by his daughters, and in which he lived from the time of his marriage until his death.

His early religious life led him to be prominently identified with church interests, espousing the Baptist faith, and he was appointed a deacon of the Baptist church at Rome at the time of its organization. He was a great Bible student, and proclaimed the truth with effect as a licentiate preacher, for several years prior to his death, in his village and township. By all who knew him he is remembered as a man of great integrity of purpose, a strong mind to do whatever he conceived to be right, a liberal supporter of any enterprise looking to the up-building of good society, and the establishment of the same upon a religious basis.

He was not active in political matters, opposed human bondage, and adopted the principles of the Whig party. He was plain, unassuming, and free from any ostentation or show. He died April 10, 1845.

Mrs. Cranmer survived her husband some twenty-two years, and died in March, 1868. She lived a faithful wife, a devoted mother, was baptized and united with the church on the same day as her husband, and so instructed her children as to impress upon their minds a mother's love. Her many virtues still remain as stars in the memory of her long and useful life.

To Deacon and Mrs. Cranmer were born six children,—Nancy Ellen, Amanda Elizabeth, Louisa Malvina, John Morris, Festus Carlos, and Martha Rufina. All are living but Amanda, who died June 7, 1848, leaving three children. Nancy Ellen married Wm. Maynard, of Rome, who died leaving a wife and six children; Amanda married Lemuel Maynard, who survived his wife only three years; Louisa first married David M. Wattles, of Rome, who died the 17th day of June, 1849. For her second husband she married, May 17, 1871, Deacon Bela K. Adams, of Springfield, Bradford Co., Pa. He was third son of Gaius Adams and Cynthia Kent, both natives of Massachusetts. Gaius Adams is supposed to be a descendant of John Quincy Adams, and of English descent. Deacon Bela K. Adams was born Aug. 20, 1813. They reside on the old homestead of Deacon Cranmer. John Morris Cranmer has been for the last twenty-eight years away from the land of his birth; was in the Mexican service and in the War of the Rebellion, and now resides in Montana. Festus Carlos married Miss Henrietta Spalding, Jan. 16, 1845, has four children, and resides in New Jersey; Martha Rufina married Mr. M. W. Warner, of Rome, Oct. 2, 1854. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, Aug. 16, 1862, and was killed May 6, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness.

JOSEPH SEELY.

The subject of this memoir was born in Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 1, 1804. He was the eighth of a family of nine children of Sylvanus Seely and Mary Hoyt, both natives of Connecticut. His father was a privateer in the navy of the United States during the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner after three months' service, and released after three months more, at the close of the war. He was a farmer by occupation, and died September, 1819, aged fifty-five years, in Delaware Co., N. Y. His mother's father was a colonel in the English army during the war between the English and French, which was terminated by the battle of Quebec, 1759; was a farmer, and died at upwards of eighty years of age. His mother died in Delaware county, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Joseph worked on the farm at home during his minority, having a very limited opportunity for obtaining an education, but his subsequent life clearly shows that one's education is not all derived from books.

At the age of twenty-three, in the year 1826, Oct. 24, he married Miss Julia, daughter of Isaac Jackson and Jane Purvis, of Tompkins, Delaware county. Her father was of Woodbury, Conn., and her mother a native of England. His wife was born March 7, 1808.

Two years after their marriage they removed to Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., where they remained for some nine years, and in the year 1838, May, he removed with his family and settled in the township of Rome, Bradford Co., Pa., purchasing one hundred acres of woodland, to which he has added since some sixty acres. Most of this land he has, with the assistance of his sons, cleared of its forest, and, in place of the rude log cabin, erected a commodious residence, and surrounded it with fruit-growing and ornamental trees, a view of which, with the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work, showing the result of nearly a half-century's labor and toil.

He has been active in politics during his day, first voting with the Whig party, and ardently supporting the platform of the Republican party after its formation. He has always taken a deep interest in school matters, and any other interests looking to the building up of good society and the education of the rising generation, not placing such a pecuniary value upon the time of his children as was customary in his early days. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church of Rome, having in early life taken a deep interest in religious work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seely have been born eleven children: George Newton, Silas Edson, William Henry, Warren Erasmus, Jane Adeline, Charles Edwin, Mary Rebecca, Joseph Sylvester, Julia Celestia, Elissa Iszilla, and Isaac Jackson. All are living except George Newton (supposed to be dead); Warren Erasmus, died April 12, 1850; Julia Celestia, June 27, 1853; Elissa Iszilla, Feb. 18, 1859.

SHESHEQUIN.

The name of this township is said to have been derived from the word *Tschetschequanninк*, which was an Indian term, signifying "the place of a rattle," according to Zeisberger.

Judge Bullock thus describes the natural features of the valley of Sheshequin, in the *Athens Gleaner*, in 1870.

"In early life I read a book entitled 'Rasselas and Dinarbis,' and the beautiful valley of Sheshequin has frequently brought to my mind 'the happy valley,' in which those imaginary happy persons were located by the writer. Extending along the Susquehanna river on the west, as supposed, about seven miles, and with mountains on the east, and varying in width of one to two miles, it has a fertility of soil scarcely exceeded in the United States. The average width of the township is about five miles; and the settlements, which for many years were confined to the valley, have extended throughout its boundaries, in which there is not at present an acre of 'unseated land,' and the farmers, with very few exceptions, are highly prosperous and free from debt."

EARLY SURVEYS.

The present town of Sheshequin includes a little more than half of the Susquehanna company's township of Ulster,—an account of the grant, survey, and allotment of which can be found in the account of Ulster, and need not here be repeated,—but was included in the purchase of 1768, and its broad plains were eagerly appropriated by the friends of the Proprietaries. Accordingly there were grants made by the Penns, covering all the township lying on the river. Beginning on the south, the warrants were laid in the names of Samuel Nichols, Charles Klugh, Robert Smith, at Horn creek, Isaac Stille, Nicholas Tatemy, Alexander Anderson, Peter Kuntz, Christopher Zorn, Jacob Wallis, Charles Harrison, and John Dicks. These lots averaged about three hundred acres each, and covered all the level land bordering on the river throughout the township. Some of the farms in Sheshequin to-day trace their title to these proprietary grants; others of them lapsed, and the land was sold for taxes, or the occupants held it on a possessory right.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was made May 30, 1783. The party of settlers which then established their firesides in the forest were led by Gen. Simon Spalding, who removed from Wyoming. This party of pioneers consisted of Gen. Spalding and his family, consisting of his wife, Ruth Shepherd, and the following children: John, Ruth, Rebecca, Mary, Anna, and George (Chester Pierce Spalding was born the next year, 1784); Joseph Kinney and his wife (Sarah Spalding, eldest daughter of Gen. Spalding), Benjamin Cole, Col. Fordham, Col. (then Sergeant) Thomas Baldwin, and Stephen Fuller.

Gen. Simon Spalding was a son of Simon Spalding, of Plainfield, Conn., and was born January 16, 1742, and died January 24, 1814.

Gen. Spalding emigrated from Connecticut to the Connecticut lands at Wyoming, about 1774, and settled in Standing Stone in 1775.

He was in command of a company of troops during the Revolution, and was in Gen. Sullivan's expedition in 1779, and as it passed through Sheshequin valley, he was so favorably impressed with its appearance and location that he then resolved to make it his future place of residence. He first purchased of the Susquehanna company the Connecticut title, and farms were allotted to himself, his sons, and his sons-in-law, in the upper part of the valley, extending from the river back to the mountain. When the settlers first came (as Gen. Spalding himself said) the Indian grass upon the flats was as high as his head as he sat on his horse. These pioneers set fire to the grass, when a conflagration such as no one present ever saw before transpired.



GEORGE C. GORE.

THE GORE HOMESTEAD, SETTLED BY JUDGE OBADIAH GORE IN 1783. SHESHEQUIN, BRADFORD CO., PA.

It ran from one extreme of the intervale to the other, a distance of about four miles.

When the settlers took possession of Sheshequin there were a few Indian families resident on "Queen Esther's" flats, and one family on the same side of the river, but none of any note among them. They proved friendly, and the next year mostly moved off to the west.

General Spalding was a captain in the Revolution, and was made a general of militia after the war closed. His son, John, known as Col. John Spalding, was a fifer in his father's company, though but fourteen years old when his father marched with Sullivan, in 1779, through Bradford, to the chastisement of the southern *Iroquois*. The general was a large man of an imposing and pleasing appearance. He sent an invitation to Judge Obadiah Gore and family to attend the wedding of his youngest daughter and Col. Joseph Kingsbury, late of Sheshequin, which reads as follows:

"February ye 1, 1797.

"DEAR SIR,—This evening I expect to have my last daughter married. Could you and Mrs. Gore and Mr. Avery and wife make it convenient to call down between sundown and dark? I shall esteem it a great favor.

"Your humble servant,

"SIMON SPALDING.

"Obadiah Gore and family."

He entered the army Sept. 11, 1776, and remained during the entire war for American independence. He was at the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and also had a command in "Mud fort" on the Delaware river, during the long-continued and severe cannonading of that point by the British in October, 1777.

The Spalding genealogy is as follows:

Gen. Simon Spalding married Ruth Shepherd April 15, 1761. Their children were as follows: Sarah, born Jan. 31, 1763, married Joseph Kinney; John, born Nov. 14, 1765, married Wealthy Gore, Oct. 1, 1783; Ruth, born July 2, 1771, married ——— Hutchins; Rebecca, born Dec. 16, 1773, married William Witter Spalding; Mary, born July 20, 1776, married Moses Park, of Stonington, Vt.; Anna, born April 21, 1779, married Col. Joseph Kingsbury, Feb. 1, 1797; George, born Sept. 5, 1782, died May 26, 1800; Chester Pierce, born June 18, 1784, married Sally Tyler, 1806.

Joseph Kinney was born in Plainfield,* Conn., about the year 1755. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His first engagement was at Dorchester heights, about March 2, 1776, which resulted disastrously to the British troops. He was wounded in the leg on Long Island, captured, and was a prisoner three months in the old Jersey prison-ship, and suffered its horrors, paralleled only by Salisbury and Andersonville in the war of the rebellion. He limped home on foot, and was at the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, where Burgoyne surrendered, when he returned to Plainfield, and remained until about 1778, when he settled at Wyoming, Pa. There he married Sarah,† the eldest daughter of Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Simon Spalding, and with that gentleman and others removed to Sheshequin, in 1783, which thereafter became his permanent home. He was a school-teacher in Wyoming, but changed his occupation to that of a farmer in his new home, a calling in which he prided himself, executing his work in an exceedingly tidy, and in some respects peculiar, manner. He was not only a great reader, but was also a close and logical reasoner, and analyzed thoroughly everything offered before he stored it away in his memory as knowledge. He was particularly apt in theological themes, and had many a gusty bout with the preachers of the day; but his biographer (G. Wayne Kinney), from whom the facts here given are principally taken, says that Mr. Kinney and Moses Park, when sent to oppose and confound Mr. Murray in his first seed-sowing of the doctrines of universal salvation, at Athens, "went woolgathering and came home shorn," after a three days' protracted effort. Mr. Kinney's house was the home of all the itinerants of the gospel in his day.

He was emphatically domestic in his tastes, and hence disliked and refused political positions generally. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Luzerne county, about 1790, then comprising the present counties of Luzerne, Lycoming, and Bradford. He was also one of the first commissioners of Bradford County, but resolutely declined all further preferment. His biographer says,—

"Being of a scrofulous diathesis, which was transmitted to generations after him, he was, no doubt, more or less irritable. But his wife, Sarah, always mild and forbearing, always generous and conciliatory, never was swerved from the unerring law of kindness which seldom fails to soothe the morbid passions of humanity. Upon the whole, with the limited education attainable in his day except by the wealthy few, he would be called a man of decided brain-power, strong in his convictions of right and duty, a close reasoner, irreproachable in his integrity, and highly respected by the large circle of his acquaintances."

He died in 1841, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney had thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to man and womanhood, viz.: Ruth, drowned in childhood; Simon, Ruth, George, Charles, Sarah, Lucy, Guy, Welthia, Perley, Mina, Phebe, and one who died in infancy.

Simon Kinney was the first white child born in the present town of Sheshequin. He assisted in the duties of clearing up a heavily-timbered farm, receiving in the mean time a careful moral and intellectual training, and at his majority married Phœbe Cash, and removed to a farm his father owned in Seipio, N. Y., and commenced the study of the law. Finding his means inadequate to properly complete his studies

* G. Wayne Kinney.

† Mr. Miner has the following:—"On Sunday the 18th of June, 1781, Joseph Kinney and Sarah Spalding were called off, that is, the banns were published, and on Thursday the 22d were married. It was an occasion of unusual festivity and joy. The bride was the eldest daughter of Capt. Simon Spalding, the gallant commander of the Connecticut Independent Company. Mr. Kinney (brother of Newcome Kinney, known in 1785 as the popular writing schoolmaster of Norwich, afterward member of assembly) was a learned and accomplished gentleman of a peculiarly philosophic turn of mind. He settled at Sheshequin and had a large family. . . . I well remember the spirit and ingenuity with which he used to controvert the theory that the sun was a ball of fire. He scouted the idea that it was perpetually wasting itself by combustion, or if it was fire, that its heat could be radiated to give effective warmth to the distant planets."

and procure a library, the farm was sold and the proceeds used for establishing him in business in Towanda. He was a man of unquestioned legal ability, being the compeer of Mallery, Conyngham, Denison, Strong, Williston, Overton, Watkins, and Baldwin, leaders at the bar of Bradford and northern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the legislature for the sessions of 1820–21 and 1821–22. His service is favorably remembered by active participators in the political affairs of the time. Judge Wilmot completed his legal studies in Mr. Kinney's office.

Mr. Kinney's family were somewhat remarkable and noted. He had six children,—Harriet, Henry Lawrence, Joseph Warren, Emily, Sarah, and Anna.

Harriet married Dr. Whitehead, and removed to Peru, Ill. She was a woman of rare intelligence, and acquired accomplishments of a high order for her day.

Col. H. L. Kinney achieved an enviable celebrity by his dash, courage, and enterprise, which made him at one time quite the lion of the country. He was the founder of Corpus Christi, Texas, and peopled the town by a donation of his lands to settlers; served in the Mexican war in Gen. Scott's army; supplied the commissariat with stores from the resources of the country; and was deemed a millionaire at the end of the war. He spent much of his fortune afterwards in Central American expeditions. During the rebellion, he served in Mexico as colonel of her army, and fought against the French and Maximilian, and was killed at Monterey, while leading a small troop in ferreting out guerrillas in that city. He became one of the finest horsemen of Texas, taking lessons of the Comanches, and so far surpassing them that they were, to his mastery, but as initiates. He won many victories over them in some of their sharpest fights. He married a daughter of Gen. Lamar, of the "Lone Star" fame.

Joseph Warren married in Illinois, and followed the fortunes of his brother in Texas, and acquired considerable landed property. He was accidentally shot, by the explosion of his pistol, in mounting his horse, and died from the wound soon after.

"Emily, Sarah, and Anna maintained the reputation meted out to the family generally by common consent."

Ruth married Warren Brown, a merchant at the time in Towanda. They afterwards moved to Illinois. A son, Joseph Mortimer Brown, was a prominent clothing merchant in St. Louis, and was the father of ten children, all sons.

George Kinney, the second son of Joseph Kinney, was a captain and lieutenant-colonel of the Pennsylvania militia, a justice of the peace by appointment of Governors Wolf and Ritner, and afterwards by election of the people, and a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives for the session of 1837–38. He was a frequent contributor to the country press, his *nom de plume* being "Old Man of the Mountains." He was an active participant in the stirring political events of the earlier days of the county. He married Mary Carner, a "person of admirable qualities, and who exhibited superior talents and judgment in providing for a large family with slender means at command." She was the mother of nine children,—Julia Hutchinson, George Wayne, Horace, Newcomb, W. Wallace, O. H. Perry, Mary, Somers, and Lucy.

Julia was subsequently known as a writer and poetess of considerable merit, her love for literature being developed at an early age. She was a passionate admirer of wild flowers, and drew her inspiration "more copiously from nature's first and only edition than from books compiled by human authors." Her contributions to the *Saturday Evening Post* and Atkinson's "Casket of Philadelphia," over the signature of "Juliet," attracted the attention of Mr. Greeley and others, and she afterwards contributed frequently to the "New Yorker" and the "Universalist" magazines. She married David L. Scott, of Towanda, in 1835, and died in 1842, of consumption. Her writings are noticed in the article in this work on "Books and Authors."

George Wayne left the farm at sixteen years, and went to Towanda, to learn the printing trade of James Catlin, then editor of the *Independent Republican*. The apprentice completed his transformation to a "jour" on the *Bradford Settler*, and printed the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*, at Troy, for O. P. Ballard, under the editorial management of Edward Payne, Dummer Lilly being a fellow-compositor in the same office. At his majority he spent a year in Connecticut, as a journeyman printer on a Unitarian paper published in Brooklyn, Conn., by Rev. Samuel J. May, and on the *Witness*, an opposition paper to the *Hartford Times*. At twenty-three years of age, with Dummer Lilley, he inaugurated the *Bradford Argus*, merging the *Troy Argus* (*Anti-Masonic Democrat*) of Dr. Utter in the new publication. Mr. Kinney continued but a year on the *Argus*, and, as he himself says, "With the exception of incidental dashes with the pen, for local papers, the poetry of his life has been spent upon a farm."

He was elected to the Pennsylvania house of representatives in the years 1866–67. He married, at the age of twenty-five years, Abbey M. Hutchins, of Killingly, Conn., and reared a family of four children, their only son, Newcomb, being killed under Sheridan, in one of that general's fierce campaigns.

Maj. Horace Kinney, the second son of George Kinney, was a large, well-proportioned man, physically (all the Kinney boys were about six feet in height), and an active business man. He married Anna P. Satterly in the outset of his business life, and began in mercantile pursuits, chiefly dealing in lumber. He was public-spirited, enterprising, cultivated, and generous, contributing his full share in all movements for the public good. He died suddenly in the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness. His children are Orrin Day, a promising member of the Bradford bar; George, Franklin, Julia, and Anna.

Newcomb (the third son of George) went to Rockford, Illinois, where he died quite early in life. W. Wallace also went to Rockford, Illinois, and studied medicine, but the "shakes" and the alarming (to a novitiate) febrile symptoms of the ague proved too much for him, and he returned to Bradford, where he married Elizabeth Chaffee, and settled in Rome. He reared a family of six children, and established himself in a successful practice of medicine after the homœopathic school. He died of consumption in the prime of life, leaving Julia H., Winfield S., Lucy, George, Dell, and Grace, a credit to the family and ornaments (useful ones) to society. Julia (now Mrs. Spalding) is a successful

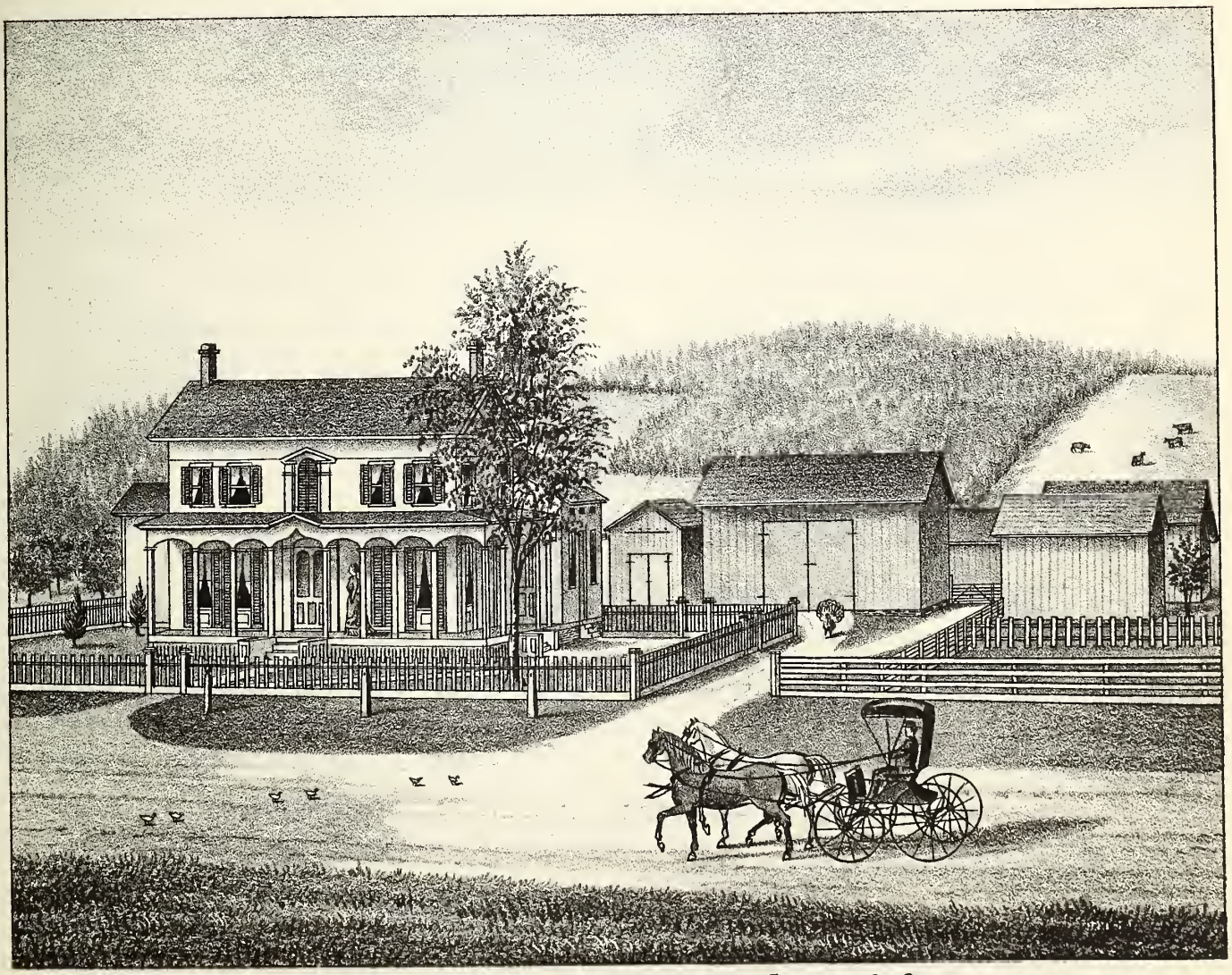


WILLIAM SNYDER, SR.
(DECEASED.)



HANNAH SNYDER.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, SHESHEQUIN TP, BRADFORD CO., PA

homœopathic practitioner, having a wide field of usefulness, and Winfield S. is the justice of the peace of the borough.

O. H. Perry Kinney studied law with Judge Wilmot, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and formed a law partnership with E. W. Baird, under favorable auspices. G. W. K. says, "But he had not found his true sphere. He was too conscientious for a lawyer, and too modest for a politician. He had merit which could not be wholly hidden from the public. He was elected to the legislature in 1859 and 1860, in which sessions the responsibility of preparing a bill for the adjustment of damages done landowners and others by the North Branch canal fell upon him. There were so many conflicting interests to satisfy, it was an extremely delicate duty to perform, and one from which he would gladly have shrunk. He met it, however, successfully, and the wisdom of the act has scarcely been questioned."

He purchased an interest in the *Waverly Advocate*, where his former record found him out, and he was sent to represent his district in New York in the legislature of that State for two successive terms, and was also a member of the last constitutional convention of that State. He is said to resemble mentally the old patriarch, Joseph Kinney, more than any of the name in the vicinity, being especially fond of philosophical, theological, and biological discussions, in which he treats those subjects in consonance with the advanced thought of the day. He is clear, concise, forcible, and honest in all his editorial emanations. He married Mary Eggett, and has a family of three children,—H. Greeley, John, and Wallace,—the oldest following closely in the footsteps of his father, and is already an excellent printer, and a young man of much excellent intellectual promise. John is an expert in telegraphy, and Wallace has his record all to write yet, being too young to have begun it.

Mary, daughter of George Kinney, married D. S. Bull and moved to Iowa, and reared a large family of children.

Somers, the youngest of the George Kinney boys, was exceedingly enterprising, and his misfortunes seemed to keep pace with his indomitable perseverance. He was devoted to the improvement of highways, but his health failed him before the consummation of his schemes in his old home, and he went south. At Corpus Christi, Texas, he conceived and undertook the construction of a ship-canal inland from Galveston to Corpus Christi, involving a heavy expenditure of means. The city was bonded in a heavy sum, and solitary and alone he purchased a dredging-boat at Mobile, which was shipwrecked on Padre island. An endless-chain dredge, procured in New York, was wrecked at Cape Hatteras, and lost. A boat built by a company at Corpus Christi proved successful, but, as the channel was rapidly approaching completion, the Rebellion broke out and broke down the back-bone of the company, and, like his dredges before him, he, too, was wrecked, with no prospect of salvage. He was a member of the Texas legislature in 1857, and obtained large land grants in aid of his proposed channel improvement. Having graduated as an operator in public works, he went into journalism, and, with his "red-hot" style, became very popular. G. W. K. says, "He evidently aimed to remain neutral during the war. As he was a prisoner on both sides, perhaps he was successful."

He married a Miss Howard, a lady of culture and a writer of ability, and by her had two children born to him, named Somers and Howard. He and his wife and first-born died in Houston, Texas.

Charles Kinney was a quiet, respectable citizen, thoughtful and prudent, a man of few words and far between. He married Amanda Carrier, and reared three sons,—Joseph, Hanford, and Amzi. The elder son became a Universalist preacher, located in one of the western States, and died at the age of forty-five years. He married a daughter of Joseph White. Hanford died from exposure in the army, and Amzi is on the homestead.

Sarah Kinney, daughter of Joseph Kinney, married Lockwood Smith, afterwards sheriff of the county and member of the legislature. She died at sixty years of age, without issue. She is said to have been a most amiable woman, and a lady of rare culture and intellect. Lucy married Thomas Marshall, and died without issue. "She was a tidy housewife, a companionable neighbor, and a pattern of industry."

Guy Kinney married Matilda Gore, who bore him eight children. He was open-handed and hospitable, independent in thought and utterance, and hated parsimony and greed most cordially. He died Oct. 25, 1872, aged seventy-three. His children were Ellen, Newton, Roxana, Ada, Avery, Simon, H. Clay, and Ida. Newton was noted as a lecturer on phrenology and spiritualism, in which he was no mean contestant. He married Juliette Thomas, reared several children, and died in Waverly. But one son—Simon—remains of the family, all having died of consumption in early life, a disease unknown in either of the original families of the Kinneys or Gores. A son of Ada, who married Gov. Blackman, and two of H. Clay's, are living.

Welthia Kinney married Guy Tozer, and bore him Helen, Ralph, Lucy, Guy M., George, Frank, and Charles. She was a bright intellect, sarcastic and spicy if need be, and kept well informed of all that was progressing in the world of letters, and even of politics. She was a frequent contributor of meritorious poetical articles to the local press. Mr. Tozer was once sheriff of the county, an active Democratic politician, and a shrewd business man. His boys copied his activity, and their mother's desire for general knowledge.

The boys were all well situated in business in the west, except Guy, who remains on the homestead. Helen was very happily united in life with a Mr. Walker, of Ottawa, Illinois.

Perley Kinney married Sarah Hutchins, of Killingly, Connecticut, who bore him three children,—Perley H., Miles F., and Ruth, of whom Perley alone remains. The father was killed accidentally in a threshing-machine, the wife died suddenly, and Ruth died of the old enemy, consumption. Perley was of a genial disposition, and a capital musician. The old people, his father and mother, resided in the old home under his protection in the evening of their days, and until their late autumnal sunset that opened to them the future. While Perley lived he inherited the old home. Perley H., his son, married Elizabeth Horton; he is a skillful farmer. Miles F., son of

Perley, was a talented young man, a successful practitioner in the legal profession, and took an active part in the stirring events which culminated in the late war, and his labors undoubtedly hastened his death, which resulted from a hemorrhage of the lungs. Ruth married G. W. Fish, and died at the age of about thirty years, leaving a son of much promise.

Mina married Stephen Smith, and migrated to Illinois at an early day. Her husband was elected sheriff of Bureau county many years ago. They had three children, —Ida, Osmyn, and Guy. Phebe never married, and devoted herself to the care of her father and mother. She died suddenly, at the old mansion, at about sixty years of age.

Thomas Baldwin was the father of Vine Baldwin, afterwards an early settler in Ridgeberry. The son was born in Sheshequin in 1783, and is reported to be the first white person born in the Susquehanna valley after the war.

This was the Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, whose name occurred so frequently in the history of the county during the Revolutionary war. He moved into the State of New York, and died near Elmira. He drew in Ulster lots numbered 2 and 5, which, by deed dated April 25, 1789, he sold to General Spalding. Spalding sold No. 5 to Joseph Kinney, June 18, 1791, and describes it as "land which I hold of Captain Thomas Baldwin, it being to him a settling right under the Connecticut claim."

In 1784, Obadiah and Samuel Gore and Arnold Franklin came into the settlement, from Wyoming.

The old homestead of Judge Obadiah Gore was what was known as the Isaac Stille lot, which joined the Nicholas Tatemy lot next above, which was also in the family, and is described on the maps as "a Draught of a Tract of Land called Indela mooking, situate on the East side of the North East Branch of the Susquehannah River, opposite an Indian Settlement called the Sheshequanung, and above and adjoining land claimed by Isaac Stille, formerly in Northampton County, now in Northumberland County, containing 182½ acres, and allowance of 6 per cent.

"Surveyed for Nicholas Tatemy,* 24th of September, 1773, in pursuance of a warrant dated 22d of January, 1770, by Charles Stewart, Deputy Surveyor. Returned to the Secretary's office the 30th of November, 1773. For John Lukens, Esqr.,

"ROBERT DILL."

Nicholas Tatemy's lot was sold by John Brotzman, of Easton, to Obadiah Gore, June 13, 1806. Isaac Stille conveyed to his son Joshua, he to John Rinker, he to his son, Samuel Rinker, a sea-captain, who, Jan. 22, 1803, transferred his interest to Avery Gore, a son of Judge Gore. Avery Gore also obtained by patent, in November, 1836, on a sale for taxes in 1818, the lots granted to Timothy Matlock and Robert Roberts under warrants dated April 28, 1775. On Dec. 31, 1811, he also purchased the tract granted to Daniel Moore, March 3, 1793, Moore conveying to Ebenezer Bowman and Alexander Scott, Feb. 27, 1794, they to Abraham Witmer, March 27, 1805, who deeded it to Gore.

Judge Obadiah Gore was the son of Obadiah Gore and Hannah Park. He was born in Norwich, Conn., April 7, 1744, and married Anna Avery (born Dec. 18, 1744), March 22, 1764. He removed, in 1768, together with his father (Obadiah) and their families, to Wilkes-Barre. In 1776 he entered the Continental army, in a regiment commanded by Col. Isaac Nichols, and served six years; was commissioned first lieutenant by John Hancock, Oct. 11, 1776, and by John Jay, March 16, 1779. He was commissioned judge at the organization of Luzerne county. He moved to Ulster in 1783, and to Sheshequin the next spring, 1784. He had a store in the latter place as early as 1796, and continued in it until 1803. This was probably the first store in the town. He contracted with William Presher to build a grist-mill on the river opposite the Valley House, on the Tatemy lot, June 6, 1807. This was known as the Presher mill, and was the first grist-mill in the township. Judge Gore also built the first framed house in the township, about the year 1787, Joseph Kinney building the second one, the next year. Judge Gore also had the first distillery in town. He was appointed a justice of the peace as early as April, 1782. The first marriage-entry on his docket is April 20, 1788, and is that of Mathias Hollenback and Miss Sarah Hibbard.

Judge Gore and his father were blacksmiths, and were the first persons to use anthracite coal in this country, and began so to use it in their forges about 1772. They came *via* Plainfield to Wyoming, and were among the prisoners taken by the Pennamites in 1768. They were also in the terrible troubles of Wyoming, known as the first and second Pennamite wars.

Judge Bullock says of Judge Gore, "He was a man of superior mind, and benevolent in the fullest sense of the term. His name was a household word among the settlers in the 'backwoods' for a long time, and they ever found in him a friend who would assist them from his ample stores as their necessities required. His memory is yet highly respected by the few who survive and who had participated in and were recipients of his favors."

The following extract, from the Pennsylvania Archives, 1783–86, p. 23, shows an important trust fulfilled by Judge Gore. It is a letter from Capt. Shrawder to President Dickinson, dated March 29, 1783:

"Mr. Gore of this place, who had been sent some time ago to the assembly of New York with a petition for a grant of land thirty miles square at Aqhquague, on this side of the lake near the head of the river Susquehanna, returned last night and brought the news that the petition of the Wyoming settlers had been granted, and that he was going up to *chuse* the place."

Judge Gore had three brothers and two brothers-in-law killed at Wyoming. His children were Avery, born Jan. 10, 1765, who succeeded to the homestead; Wealthy, born Aug. 10, 1767, married Col. John Spalding; Hannah, born Sept. 18, 1769, married John Durkee; Anna, born Feb. 8, 1772, married John Shepard; Sally, born Sept. 22, 1774, married Isaac Cash.

* Isaac Stille and Nicholas Tatemy were New Jersey (Brainerd's) Indians, who had served the Pennsylvania government as messengers and interpreters, and these lands were given them as compensation for services.

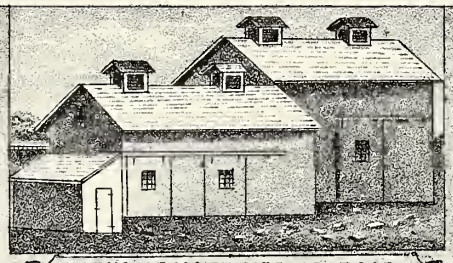


ENOCH TOWNER.



THEODORE GEROULD.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



BARNS, OPPOSITE SIDE OF ROAD.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH TOWNER, SHESHEQUIN TP. BRADFORD CO., PA.

Avery Gore was associated with his father, Judge Hollenback, and William Buck in heavy land speculations in the State of New York about Chemung and elsewhere. He was commissioned by Governor M'Kean 2d lieut. of the 2d troop of cavalry in Luzerne county, 2d brigade, 9th division of enrolled militia, Aug. 2, 1800; 1st lieut., Jan. 28, 1802; capt., May 26, 1806. He was also commissioned ensign of the 3d company of foot in the 2d battalion by the supreme executive council, May 1, 1789. He was postmaster at Sheshequin in 1804 and for several years afterwards.

He married Lucy Gore, his cousin, the second daughter of Silas Gore, who was killed at Wyoming. They had eleven children, as follows: Calista, born Nov. 30, 1794, married Samuel Kennedy Gore, died Jan. 6, 1849; Alfred, born Sept. 18, 1798, died when three and a half years old; Matilda, born Nov. 6, 1800, married Guy Kinney in 1822, and died Feb. 20, 1861; Wealthy Ann, born March 6, 1803, married Byron Kingsbury in 1822, and is still living; Harry, born March 20, 1805, married Elizabeth R. Ellis, and died Sept. 9, 1855; Edwin, born September, 1807; Obadiah, born Oct. 8, 1809, married Matilda Shaw, 1834, and is still living; Ralph, born Sept. 21, 1811, married Jane Eggett; Silas P., born Dec. 12, 1814, married Rebecca Spalding, Oct. 22, 1840, died Dec. 19, 1857; Charles, born Oct. 25, 1816, married Ann Eliza Ballenger, 1843, died Feb. 15, 1865, in Illinois; George, born Sept. 7, 1820, died July 27, 1869.

Samuel Gore was a brother of Judge Obadiah Gore. He was also a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the few who escaped the Wyoming massacre. He was also an actor in the Pennamite and Yankee troubles. The first winter after he settled in Sheshequin he was obliged to go, *via* Wyoming, to the Delaware river to winter his oxen, no means of doing so being nearer. His money to carry him a journey of one hundred and fifty miles was an English crown. The paths (there were no roads) were impassable, nearly, but on the fourth day he arrived at Wyoming, where he rested and prepared feed for his cattle for the rest of the journey, by twisting hay into large ropes and fastening them around their bodies and necks. He packed his wallet with Indian johnny-cake and slung it upon his arm, and entered the great "dismal swamp." The snow was two feet deep, and the weather severe. On the second day he had a creek to cross so deep that footmen could not pass without wading. Mounting one of his oxen, he attempted to ride across, but the anchor-ice hit his legs, his steed played him false, and left his rider to make his way out as best he could. He was now four miles from any house, his clothes were frozen, and he alone in the depths of the forest, and night approaching. He used to say he considered his chance for life more hopeless and desperate than when pursued by the yelling savages at Wyoming.

After his death, which occurred May 2, 1834, Mrs. Gore, his widow, received a pension. She expected a small amount only, and was very much surprised when $600 were counted down to her. With a sorrowful countenance and despondiug tone she said, "I don't know what I shall do with all this money. I don't want it."

Mr. Gore was for many years a justice of the peace of Sheshequin, and was said to be one of the best magistrates in the county. He always decided a case on its merits, regardless of quibbles or nice legal technicalities. He was very regular also in his domestic habits, retiring early, and rising the same. A story is told of him which illustrates both of these traits in his character. A trial had come before him in which the examination had continued until the usual bed-time of the 'squire. After the testimony closed, the lawyer (from Towanda) entered into a long argument of the case, as was his custom, and the court, as was *its* custom at that time of the evening, went to sleep. Towards the conclusion of the argument the attorney discovered the somnolence of the court, and with some abruptness aroused him, intimating, rather sharply, he wished the court would keep awake long enough to enter judgment. "I entered that before you began your plea," quietly yawned the court, pointing to the docket at the same time. The attorney subsided, while a hearty laugh went around the room at his expense.

Samuel Gore married, about 1785, Sarah Brokaw, who was born April 10, 1764, and who died Nov. 17, 1845. He brought his wife to Sheshequin in 1786. Their children were seven, as follows: Samuel Kennedy, born Dec. 4, 1786, died July 9, 1840; he married Calista, daughter of Avery Gore. Silas, born Sept. 21, 1788, married Catherine, sister of James Elliott; died April 29, 1856. Sally M., born July 26, 1791, still living; married Elijah Townsend in Rome, Feb. 22, 1813. Abraham B., born Aug. 6, 1794, died Sept. 5, 1840. Judith H., born June 17, 1796, married Elias Minier; died Sept. 20, 1864. Nellie V., born April 19, 1799, married West, and a second time, Merrill; died Aug. 24, 1857. George D., born Feb. 10, 1809, died Feb. 28, 1809.

Silas Gore, who was killed at Wyoming, left a widow and three daughters. They were in the fort at the time of the battle, and fled to Northumberland, and thence to Connecticut. They afterwards came to Sheshequin, where the widow married Capt. Benjamin Clark, of Ulster; her maiden name was Keziah Yarrington. Mr. Gore was commissioned by Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, as ensign of the 5th company, "a train-band" in the 24th Regiment of the colony, in his majesty George III.'s service. The commission was dated at New Haven, Oct. 17, "in the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, king of Great Britain, etc., Annoque Domini, 1775."

The Gore genealogy, from the settlement of the family in America, is as follows:

1. John Gore and Rhoda, his wife, settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635.

2. Samuel, son of (1) John and Rhoda Gore, born about 1652, married Aug. 28, 1672, to Elizabeth Weld.

3. Samuel, son of (2) Samuel and Elizabeth Gore, born Oct. 20, 1681, married Hannah ———. Samuel Gore moved to Norwich, Conn., between 1714 and 1720.

4. Obadiah, son of (3) Samuel and Hannah Gore, born July 26, 1714, married Hannah Parks, and died about 1779. Hannah was a sister of Capt. Thomas Parks, of Litchfield, Bradford County. Obadiah moved from near Boston to Plainfield, Conn., thence to Wyoming.

5. Obadiah, son of (4) Obadiah and Hannah Gore, born

April 7, 1744, married Hannah Avery (born Dec. 18, 1744), March 22, 1764. He died March 21, 1821, and she April 24, 1829.

6. Samuel Gore, son of (4) Obadiah and Hannah Gore, born May 24, 1761, married about 1785, Sarah Brokaw, born April 10, 1764. He died May 2, 1834, and she Nov. 17, 1845.

Arnold Franklin was a settler in 1784 in Claverack (Sheshequin), under Strong and Hogeboom, as testified by Isaac Foster, in the minutes of the commissioners under the act of 1799. He was proprietor of a half-right, as appears of record, and held his possession on the said half-right.*

The Franklins were a large and respectable family, distant relatives of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Of the Wyoming family there were seven brothers, all of whom had large families, from whom a numerous progeny has sprung. Seven of the family were killed at the Wyoming slaughter.; John, Jonathan, Roswell, and Jehiel were of these seven brothers, Jonathan being killed in the battle. Arnold Franklin was a son of Jonathan, and was also in that battle, but escaped. He owned the island opposite his farm, which was next above the Ichabod Blackman farm. Mrs. Blackman was Arnold Franklin's sister. The island contained then about sixty acres, and had been cleared by the Indians, and was very productive; they had used it for their corn-patches. In 1804–5, Mr. Franklin sold out his property to Richard Horton and removed to Palmyra. While there his wife (Abigail Foster, a sister of Abiel Foster) died. He married again, and came to Smithfield, and lived with his son William, a Presbyterian preacher, who preached at Smithfield for a number of years. The father and son both died in that place, the former, February 20, 1839, at the age of seventy-four years. Arnold was captured at Wyoming, but after three months' captivity, escaped from the Indians on the Genesee, and made his way back to his uncle Roswell Franklin, who lived at Kingston, by whom he was adopted into his family. Roswell Franklin had a son Roswell, Jr., about Arnold's age. The two boys—they were about twenty years old—were made prisoners by the Indians soon after, as they were at work in the field near the house, and taken to Canada, where they remained three years, when they were released or escaped. With great difficulty they made their way home, to the joy and surprise of their friends, who had supposed them dead, not having heard anything respecting them since they went to the field to work, three years before.

About the year 1780 a small clearing was made in the woods south of the river, opposite the present city of Binghamton, and about 1782–83 these two young men went there from the Wyoming valley to continue the improvements, taking with them six oxen and a horse, to be kept upon or from the productions of the small patch already cleared. They began a small fallow on the north side of the river, cutting the first tree that was felled within the limits of the present city of Binghamton. They gathered some fodder,—enough, as they supposed, to keep their stock through the winter ensuing, but were mistaken. They shoveled off the snow from the ground on the south side and found grass, but their oxen in crossing the river upon the ice, which was covered with snow, broke through and were lost. Their horse died also, and their stock of provisions became entirely exhausted. They, therefore, were compelled to make an attempt to return to Kingston.

They made a small canoe, in which they embarked, taking with them *the hide of the horse*, on which to subsist during their journey. Their progress was slow, tedious, and dangerous. They frequently had to get out of the canoe to dislodge it from impediments, and sometimes were compelled to haul it a considerable distance by land to avoid obstructions in the river. At night they camped on the bank, and when *pressed* by hunger, cut slices off the raw hide, shaved off the hair, roasted it, and chewed it for their eating. At one of these halts for rations a mouse, disturbed by the fire, was caught and added to the repast.

The first house which came in their line of observation was that of Mr. Fox, near the mouth of Towanda creek, where they made a brief stay, and then, with renewed strength and courage, continued their voyage seventy miles farther to their homes in Wyoming, having endured fatigues and toils happily passed away from this country forever.

Moses Park came to Sheshequin about 1785–86. His father was a sea-captain, and was lost at sea when the son was of tender years. While at Sheshequin he taught school, which probably was the first school taught in the town. He married Polly Spalding, and removed to what was called New Connecticut, in Ohio (Western Reserve), where he remained six years. His nearest white neighbor at the time of his arrival there was eight miles distant. He returned to Sheshequin, and lived on the farm now owned by Obadiah Gore. He remained here five or six years, and then went to Athens, living about a mile below the village, on the east side of the river, where he kept a ferry for a number of years.

He commenced to preach when he was very young, and before leaving Sheshequin for Ohio; and he continued to preach, after his return, at Sheshequin and Athens the remainder of his life. He was at first a Baptist, but changed his views (after a certain famous discussion had with Mr. Murray, in which he, Mr. Park, was seconded by Joseph Kinney), and embraced the doctrine of universal salvation, to which he ever after held. He was born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 8, 1766, and his wife, July 19, 1776. They were married March 14, 1792.

Their children were Cynthia; Clarissa, married Nathaniel Flower, June 27, 1816; Harriet; Amanda, married Jabez Fish, and is still living (was born Nov. 24, 1799); Chester S., Moses, Jr., George, Silas Warren, Simon S., Mary, and Sterry.

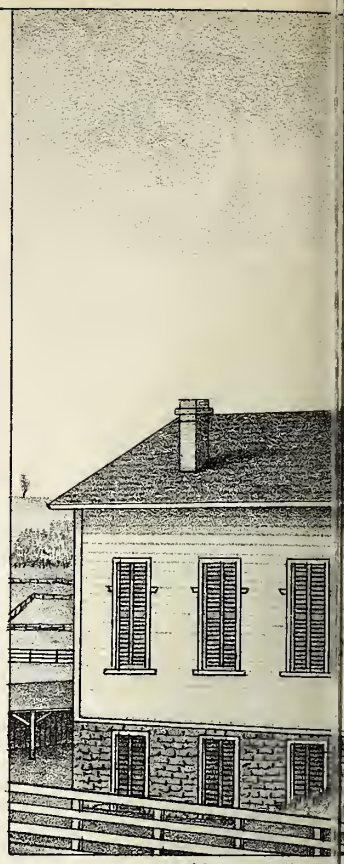
In 1786, Capt. Jeremiah Shaw, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Sheshequin, together with his son Ebenezer, then a lad of fourteen or fifteen years. Capt. Shaw was born Feb. 2, 1730. He was a son of Jeremiah Shaw, who was born in 1700, whose father, Israel Shaw, was born in 1663. Ebenezer Shaw was born in Little Compton, Bristol county,

* "Arnold Franklin was a proprietor of a half-right, as appears on record. He was an early settler in Claverack after the Revolutionary war, and I recollect often mentioned as holding his farm and possession on his said half-right. JOHN FRANKLIN."

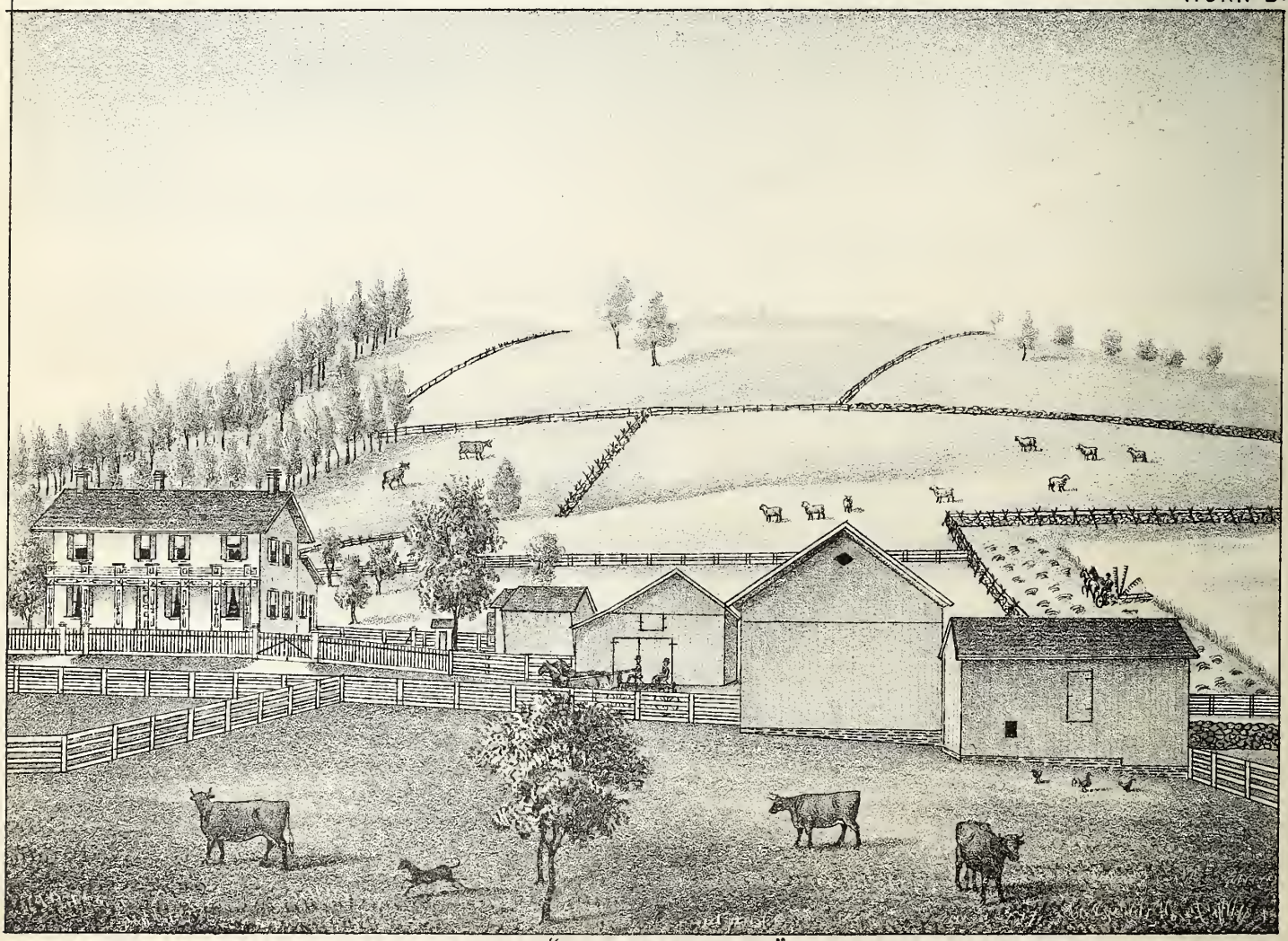
Certified Claverack covered lower Sheshequin to Hornbrook.



CHARLES CHAFFE.

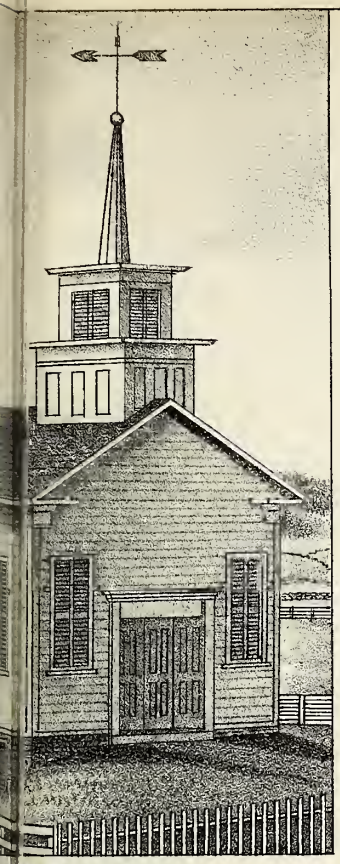


HORN-BRO M.E.C



"HORNBROOK FARM."

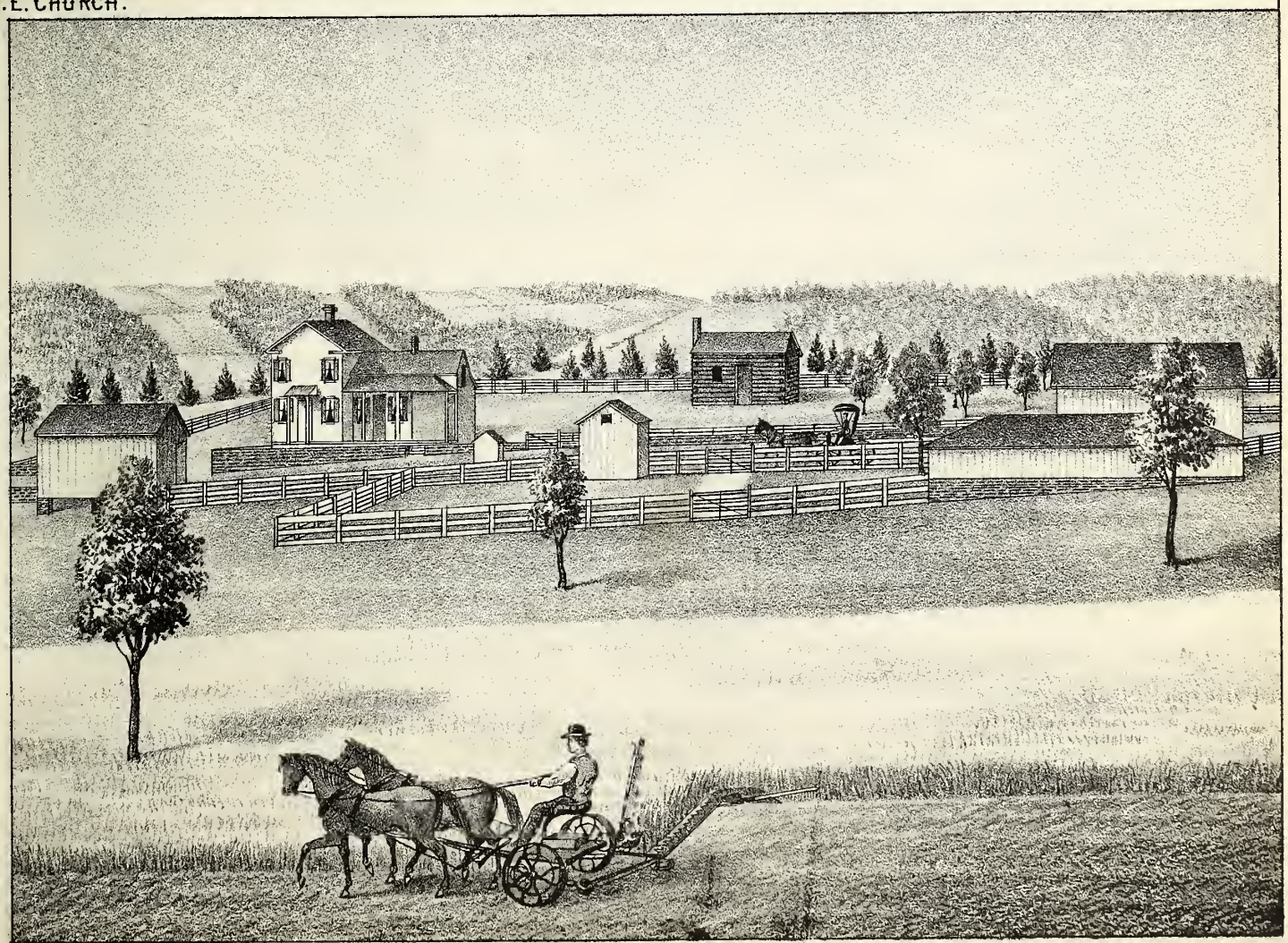
PROPERTY OF CHARLES CH E, SHE



M. E. CHURCH.



MRS. CHARLES CHAFFE.



...E, SHESHEQUIN, BRADFORD CO., PA.

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD."

R. I., Sept. 5, 1771. In 1772, Capt. Shaw moved with his family to Nine Partners, in Dutchess county, N. Y., where they resided about four years, and in 1776 moved to Nobletown, in the same county, where they remained nine or ten years, and in 1786 removed to Wilkes-Barre, whence, after a short stop of three or four weeks, they came to Sheshequin, arriving there April 21, which has been the home of the father, son, and grandson, Uriah, since that time while they have habited in the flesh. Capt. Shaw died May 29, 1815, and his wife, Abigail (Campbell), March 19, 1811, aged about sixty-four years. Ebenezer Shaw died December 17, 1871, aged one hundred years three months and twelve days. He married Cynthia Holcomb, Feb. 26, 1801, who died in Sheshequin, April 10, 1868, aged eighty-five years. She came into Ulster with her father and mother March 11, 1793, at the age of eleven years.

Ebenezer, at his majority (1792), went into the lake region, where he remained eight years; returning in 1800, he bought a portion of his father's farm, and the balance of it in 1811. The children of Jeremiah Shaw were Jedediah, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Lorin, Hannah, Phebe, and Elizabeth.

Peter Snyder came from La Fayette, Sussex county, N. J., to Sheshequin in 1788–89, by the way of the "beech woods," reaching the Susquehanna not far from the Great Bend. His children were Peter and Jacob, by his first wife, and William, John, Pitney, Betsy, Katy, and Nancy, by the second. His second wife also had two children by her first marriage, who came to Sheshequin with the family of Mr. Snyder, Thomas and Mary. John remained on the old homestead until about 1855. It was in the upper part of the valley, and is now owned by C. H. Shepard. Mr. Snyder began and operated rather extensively for the times a tannery, saddlery, harness, and shoemaking business combined for some years. His son William, at the age of fourteen years, went into the business as an apprentice in the tannery, and continued in it, buying his father's interest subsequently, and operating the business alone. He also built the house where his son William now resides, and kept it as a hotel for a number of years. Peter Snyder died Jan. 14, 1822, aged seventy-seven years.

The records show a deed from Simon Spalding to William Spalding for "lot 11, in Ulster, on the east side of the river, in a place called New Sheshequin," excepting one acre for a burying-ground. Also, a deed from William H. Spalding and Simon Spalding to William Snyder for lot 11, which is the lot on which William Spalding resides, adjoining Jabez Fish on the north, Harry Spalding on the south, Susquehanna river on the west, and to extend east two miles.

Daniel Brink came to Sheshequin from Stroudsburg about 1790–1. He owned a place next above the Tuttle farm. His father, Benjamin Brink, was a Revolutionary soldier, and owned the place where David Horton now resides. The Brinks went west about 1855.

Abel Newell was a very early comer to Sheshequin, but the exact date of his settlement cannot now be fixed. He was from Springfield, Mass. He married a daughter of Ethan Wilcox. She had a brother killed at the battle of Wyoming. Abel Newell owned the farm now occupied by his son, Stephen Newell, next above the Arnold Franklin farm. David Horton married a daughter of Mr. Newell. Mr. Newell died at about the age of seventy-four years. His family, except Stephen, are all dead, or removed from the county.

George Murfee was born in Esquire Depew's barn, on the Delaware, near Stroudsburg, Sept. 30, 1778. James Bidlack was born at the same place. The fathers of each of these boys were killed at Wyoming, and their mothers fled with the fugitives to the Delaware. Murfee's mother was a sister of Judge Gore, and when George was seven years old he went to live with the judge, and remained there until he was twenty-one. He carried the mail from Tioga Point. Stephen Morgan lived on the place now occupied by Obadiah Gore, son of Avery Gore, and Daniel Curtis was on the place before Morgan, and built a small log house on it. Matthew Rogers was among the early settlers also. Henry Hiney, a German, came, *via* Canada, to Sheshequin in 1789, and made a beginning on the same farm.

COLONEL JOSEPH KINGSBURY

was one of the prominent men of Bradford County. He was born in Enfield, Conn., on May 19, 1774, "just as the cradle of liberty began to rock," as he used to express it. His father, Lemuel Kingsbury, was a farmer of that town, and Joseph was bred to the same occupation, but received, nevertheless, a good education for the times, and familiarized himself with the rules of surveying. He was in the family of his paternal graudfather, for whom he was named, much of the time, who was a rigid Presbyterian, and who offered to send him to Yale college if he would prepare himself for the ministry; but the offer, tempting as it was, had too heavy conditions attached for the young man, who looked, as all people more or less did, upon a minister as little less than a demi-god, and felt that he was not of that material of which gods were made, and the offer was declined. At nineteen years of age he left the friends of his youth, and with a horse, a small sum of money, and a compass, he turned his face towards the Susquehanna, to find a home and employment. He arrived at Sheshequin in the spring of 1793,* on the very day he was nineteen years old, and resolved to make it his home, and which became so for the remainder of his life. He engaged at once with Gen. Simon Spalding as a surveyor, and began a career that culminated in his appointment as agent for the vast landed estates of Vincent Le Ray de Chaumont, known as the Le Ray lands, Count De Chastelleux, McEwen and Davidson, the Bank of North America, and other tracts granted by the government to liquidate the payment of money loaned to carry on the War of the Revolution. Upon the death of Gen. Spalding, whose daughter, Anna, he had previously married, Col. Kingsbury became the owner of that portion of the old homestead upon which the original mansion stood, where he and his amiable wife reared a family of ten children to manhood and womanhood, and lived to see them all married and well established in life.

His biographer says of him, "Col. Kingsbury was a man of marked characteristics. Possessed of more than

* Another authority says 1794.

ordinary ability by nature, he had brought to the store-house of his information large additions by thought and reflection, gained from extensive reading and observation. In the field of political discussion he was an adversary of acknowledged force. He was bold, terse, and argumentative as a writer; modest, timid, and reserved as a speaker. In disputes among the early settlers he exercised an extensive influence, and, by individual appeal as agent, he was instrumental in getting the interest abated from their land contracts, by the foreign owners, three several times prior to settlement. He became connected at an early day with the Masonic fraternity, and held a leading position in the order. Without giving special attention to politics, he was taken up as a candidate for congress, contrary to his wishes, and received, in a district strongly opposed to him politically, a vote nearly sufficient for an election. From an early period to his death he was a member and generous contributor to the religious denomination of Universalists. Exercising charity to all, and inculcating principles of morality and integrity in all around him, he strove to lay the foundation of good principles in the community, and among those who with him had opened up the forests to the sunlight and let in its genial rays upon the hearts and homes of the pioneer settlers."

He also owned and cultivated one of the choicest and most beautiful farms in the valley of Sheshequin, and his home was the seat of a most generous and refined hospitality.

He was for many years the colonel of the militia of his district, and postmaster of the town till near the close of his life. He died at his residence, in Sheshequin, June 22, 1849, in his seventy-fifth year, leaving behind him a devoted wife, who died September 18, 1864, in her eighty-sixth year, in the house where she was born.

Col. Kingsbury's family consisted of five sons and five daughters, viz.:

Mary, the eldest, married Allen Smith, and settled in Steuben Co., N. Y., where she gave birth to three children, —a son and two daughters. She now resides in Towanda, with her daughter, Mrs. Chester Spalding, and has reached the age of eighty years.

Almira, the second daughter, married Charles Comstock, and settled at Athens, in this county, having had one daughter and four sons born, all of whom reside away from the county of their nativity; the mother making her home principally with her daughter, in the State of New York, having attained the age of seventy-seven years.

Byron, the third, and oldest son, married Wealthy Ann, daughter of Avery Gore, and moved, in 1824, to the farm now in the borough of Towanda, upon which his widow and remaining family still reside. "His ready wit and genial humor made his society much sought after, while his knowledge of human nature rendered his quaint portraiture of men and incidents, coming under his observation, enlivening topics of social intercourse." He died in 1859, at the age of fifty-six, leaving a widow with two sons and two daughters, out of a family of nine children.

Burton, the fourth child, and second son, married Rowena, the daughter of Judge Scott, and settled in Towanda as a merchant, where he remained till his death, in 1868. They had three sons and one daughter, who, with the exception of one son who volunteered in the Rebellion, and died in Kentucky, are living, but not residents of the county. Mrs. Burton Kingsbury is still residing in Towanda.

Eliza, the fifth child, married Ira H. Stephens, who subsequently became sheriff of Bradford County, and a prominent citizen of his day. They had five sons and one daughter, of whom but three sons are living. She died in Towanda in 1867, aged sixty-two years.

Henry, the sixth child, married Matilda Clisby, and settled on a farm in Sheshequin, from which he removed in 1854. Himself and wife are now living in Towanda, never having had any children.

Joseph, the seventh child, married Matilda, daughter of Col. Hiram Mix, became a merchant in Towanda, and continued in that business for a number of years, subsequently receiving the appointment of deputy collector of internal revenue, which he held for fifteen years. He and his wife reside in Towanda, having reared seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—of whom all survive but one son.

Marion, the eighth child, married George Sanderson, a lawyer for many years of Towanda. He was also State senator, and is at present a banker in Scranton, Pa. They had five children,—three daughters and two sons,—four of whom are living, but none are residents of the county.

Helen, the ninth child, married M. C. Mercur, lived for a short time in Towanda, and died in 1840, leaving a son, who resides in the west.

Lemuel S., the tenth child, married Sarah Osborne, and resides upon the homestead farm in Sheshequin, in the house refitted from the old mansion occupied by Col. Kingsbury, and originally by Gen. Spalding. They have three children, all daughters. The eldest married Orrin D. Kinney, grandson of Joseph Kinney, one of the first pioneers of Sheshequin. They live in Towanda. The other daughters, one married, live with their parents on the homestead.

W. Wallace Kingsbury, son of Byron, and grandson of Col. Jos. Kingsbury, is the present secretary of the Historical Society of Bradford County. He has been a resident of nine States and one Territory, twice a member of the legislature, once a member of a constitutional convention, and a delegate to congress from the Territory of Minnesota. He has also been a contributor to the political literature of his county, and until recently was somewhat active in politics. He is now living in Towanda, in the house where he was born, on the farm given by Avery Gore to his mother a few years subsequent to her marriage with his father, Byron Kingsbury.

A. H. Kingsbury, also a son of Byron, is married, and has four children, and has always resided upon and worked the farm of his mother.

On a gravel knoll on this farm, near the banks of the Susquehanna, numerous Indian arrow-heads and pieces of pottery were gathered in earlier days than now, the former being used by the settlers for gun-flints.

Ichabod Blackman, son of Elisha Blackman, of Wyoming valley, came from Lebanon, Conn. He was in the Indian battle, but, escaping, the family returned to Connecticut. Ichabod came to Sheshequin in the spring of 1794, built a log house just by the road to the ferry, and

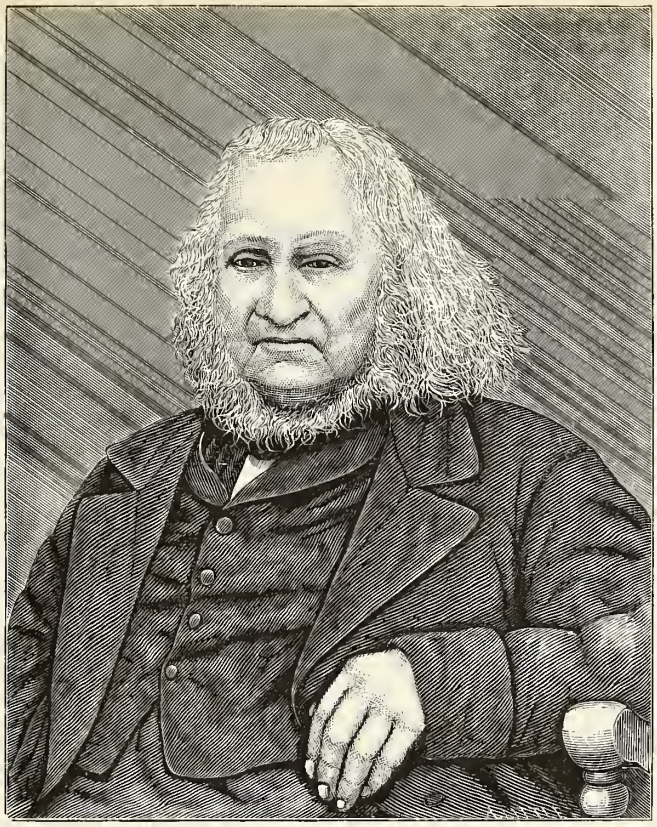


Photo. by J. Moray, Rome, Pa.

EBENEZER SHAW.

The subject of this sketch, Ebenezer Shaw, was born Sept. 5, 1771, a subject of the tyrant king, George III. As a child he listened to the talk of his father and the neighbors, down in Rhode Island, about the illegal and unjust taxations imposed, and the degree of resistance that was justifiable and expedient. The tea bait he saw spurned; he heard the fearful booming of the coming Revolution from the fields of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill; and his boyish hurrahs may have mingled with the rejoicings over the Declaration of Independence. He heard, during seven years, the ebbs and the flows of the battles of the war for independence, and, most welcome of all, the news of peace.

Israel Shaw, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born at Little Compton, in the province of Rhode Island, in the year 1660, twenty-four years after its settlement by Roger Williams. Jeremiah Shaw, his grandfather, was born in the same place, in the year 1700. Jeremiah, Jr., his father, was born at Little Compton, in the year 1730, and our subject, as previously stated. In 1772 the family of Jeremiah, Jr., removed to the east bank of the Hudson, and in 1786 came to Sheshequin, making the journey *via* Stroudsburg, the valley of the Lehigh, crossing the mountains to Wyoming valley, and thence up the Susquehanna to Sheshequin, arriving there April 1. His father's family consisted of ten children, five boys and five girls, our subject outliving them all, and at the centennial celebration, held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Obadiah Gore, in Sheshequin, every branch of this numerous family were represented, except that of Phebe Bartlett. There were five generations present, the last being a daughter of Mrs. De Kelley, who was formerly Anna Powell, the daughter of B. F. Powell, formerly editor of the *Bradford Argus;* her mother was a daughter of Sidney Bailey, who married a daughter of Ebenezer Shaw. Mr. Shaw was married to Cynthia Holcomb in 1801; the fruits of this union were nine children, five of whom are living. He came from a long-lived ancestry; his father died in 1815, at the age of eighty-five; and his grandfather and great-grandfather lived to very advanced ages. He inherited a physical organization the most powerful and enduring. His life labors were ever in the open air, and those of his early days were such as to develop a strong and vigorous constitution. His habits were the most regular, and his food plain and simple. He never used tobacco in any form, and for the last forty years of his life wholly abstained from the use of stimulating drinks. He was genial, jolly, and happy, fond of fun, frolics, and jokes, allowed no cares to worry and weigh him down, and had no reflections of wrong-doing to annoy and disturb his hours of rest. Such were the conditions which prolonged his life to fivescore years. It was his pride and boast that he voted for General Washington at his second election in 1792, and at every presidential election up to the date of his death. In 1801 he joined Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., at Athens (Tioga Point), and at the date of his death was probably the oldest Mason in the Union. He held various offices in his lodge from time to time; first as Tyler; then eight years as Senior Deacon; Junior Warden, three years; and Treasurer, fifteen years. And the records show that during those twenty-nine years there was rarely a meeting that he was not present. Brother Shaw also received in the chapter then working in Athens the degrees of Capitular Masonry. Jan. 21, 1813, he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason. May 27, 1847, at the reinstitution of the lodge, he was present as an acting officer of the Grand Lodge, with Col. Kingsbury and others of the old members. His name appears as an attendant until the younger officers were fully instructed, when his presence became less and less frequent; and well it should, for he was then upwards of seventy-five years of age. Mr. Shaw, in the declining years of his life, was tenderly cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Obadiah Gore, near his former residence. He died Dec. 17, 1871, over one hundred years of age. A large concourse of Masons followed him to his last resting-place.



JESSE BROWN.



MRS. JESSE BROWN.

JESSE BROWN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wyalusing, April 25, 1797, and is the second son of Daniel and Mary Brown, who were among the pioneer settlers of said township. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Maria, daughter of Jabez Fish, of Sheshequin. The fruits of this union were two daughters, Ethlin A. and Mary Elizabeth, the former born June 28, 1823, the latter July 27, 1828. Ethlin A. married Elijah A. Parsons, of Towanda (proprietor of the *Argus*, the oldest paper in the county, and at present controlled by himself and son), and died May 14, 1877. Mary Elizabeth married Levi Wells, of Susquehanna county, and died some seventeen years since. Mrs. Brown, wife of Jesse, died July 16, 1847, aged forty-nine years three months and thirteen days. For his second wife Mr. Brown married Sophia, daughter of Guy and Betsey Wells, of Wyalusing, Feb. 27, 1849. Mrs. B. is a member of the Presbyterian church, with which she has been connected fifty-eight years, and has ever been a faithful attendant until stricken down with paralysis some time during the spring months of 1877. Mr. Brown is a member of no church, though his sentiments are with the Methodists. He has been successful in life as a farmer, having accumulated a large property, and at present is in possession of some three hundred acres of fine and fertile lands in the valley of Sheshequin. We present in this connection the portraits of himself and wife as a memento to their relatives and friends of Bradford County.

afterwards built a hewed log house on the upper end of the farm now owned by Franklin Blackman. He came up on a boat with Judge Hollenback, and brought the first cart used in the township. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Franklin; she was born in 1770, and was eight years old at the time of the battle. After the battle she stopped in Goshen, N. Y., living with a family named Carpenter, where she was married. Ichabod Blackman was a shoemaker, and frequently made a pair of shoes at night after the severe labors of the day in the forest were over. His excessive toil told seriously on his constitution, making him subject to epilepsy. In the month of April, 1798, he was drowned while crossing the river one very dark night, falling out of the canoe, as was supposed, in one of the attacks of his disease. He was about thirty-five years old at his death. Mrs. Blackman married, as her second husband, Timothy Winship, a Hartford merchant, who bought the Connecticut title to nine thousand acres of land in Herrick for twenty-five cents per acre; but Le Ray holding the Pennsylvania title, Winship lost his venture. Mrs. Winship died in 1809, when her husband moved into the Mohawk valley, where he died in 1812. He never recovered from his loss.

Ichabod Blackman had three sons, Franklin, Elisha, and David S. The former lives on the old homestead, Elisha at Pittston, and David is a Presbyterian minister. Franklin Blackman, known as Col. Blackman, gained his title in the militia service, being lieutenant-colonel in 1832. He was justice of the peace under the new constitution (1838) for ten years, and was succeeded by his son George W. for the next ten years. He was born Sept. 1, 1787.

William Furguson came to Sheshequin about the same time that Ichabod Blackman did. He married Patience, a daughter also of Jonathan Franklin. He lived for a short time near the Fanning place in Wysox, and then bought and settled on the place now owned by widow Smith. He brought it up from the wilderness to a fine farm, and died there. Hezekiah Smith bought the property about 1845, and Mrs. Furguson and her two sons moved to southern Illinois.

Ebenezer Franklin, a son also of Jonathan, lived for two or three years with his brother Arnold and with Ichabod Blackman, and then went to Indiana, where he died.

Joseph Franklin, another son of Jonathan, came to Sheshequin and taught school for a year or two, but being consumptive, he took a sea-voyage by advice of his physicians, and died unmarried, on shipboard.

Hugh Rippeth, an Irishman, came to Sheshequin about the time the Blackmans and Franklins came. He lived where Mr. Patterson now lives, near the lower end of Breakneck. His wife was Huldah Franklin, a daughter of John and a niece of Jonathan Franklin, and cousin of Arnold. He lived and died on the Patterson farm, his death occurring about 1805. He had two sons and two daughters. William, the oldest son, died on Shore's hill; one of the daughters married Salmon Beardsley.

Elijah Horton came to Sheshequin about 1794, and lived where Edward Brigham afterwards lived. His sons, William, Joshua, Elijah, Jr., Stephen, and Gilbert, came with him. His son Richard came from Stroudsburg about 1796, and bought Arnold Franklin's place. Elijah Horton, Sr., gave a family party in 1815, at which eighty grandchildren were present. This has been a large, respectable, and well-known family; many of their descendants are now living in the lower part of Sheshequin, and many of the old members have attained great age. Richard Horton bought 100 acres of No. 11, of Arnold Franklin, by deed dated December 12, 1799; Gilbert and Elijah Horton, of Hugh Bippeth, March 11, 1801.

Josiah Tuttle first settled in Ulster, and came over into Sheshequin about 1798, and lived on a place he bought of Josiah Newell, a relative of Abel. Newell moved to the head-waters of Towanda creek, where he died. Tuttle died on his purchase.

In establishing his claim to lot No. 11 of Claverack, Abiel Newel brought before the commissioners, under the compensation law of 1799, John Strope, who testified that Captain Solomon Strong told him that William Webber was a settler under him, and that Webber came in the fall of 1786. It was shown that John Newell bought of Webber the year after (1787); that John was the father of Josiah Newell and Abiel. John Newell sold a part of his lot to Joseph Salisbury, who retained it for a while, and in 1802 sold part to Josiah Tuttle, and in 1804 the balance to Jonathan Stark, and moved into Ontario county, N. Y. Living also in the same neighborhood was an early settler by the name of Eliphalet Gustin, whose lot was adjoining the Newell lot. John, Josiah, and Abel Newell are given in the Claverack list as settlers prior to 1786.

Jesse Smith came from Connecticut about 1802.

Captain Jabez Fish came from Wilkes-Barre to Sheshequin in 1809, and moved to the farm next above the church, where his son Jabez now lives. Zebulon Butler and Harry Spalding had a small framed house on the property near the house now occupied by Wm. Snyder, in which they kept a store. Butler sold the farm to Capt. Forbes, and the latter sold to Fish. Butler married Jemima, the oldest daughter of Capt. Fish by his first wife, who was an Avery and a sister to Judge Gore's wife. Butler lived at Sheshequin with his family. Mr. Fish came from Groton, Conn.

Capt. Jabez Fish will be recognized as a familiar name to every reader of Wyoming history. Living near him was an old companion in arms and in sufferings, and who came with Gen. Spalding in 1783,—Capt. Stephen Fuller. These two men were pioneers in Wyoming. In a letter written by Judge Stevens, he says that his father, in the month of April, 1773, "moved his family into a house erected on the Wilkes-Barre town-plot, now borough. Previous thereto, only two houses had been erected thereon. In one of them resided Stephen Fuller, and in the other Benjamin Clark [afterwards also a neighbor at Ulster]. Near the lower, or southwest, corner of the plot were two more houses; in one lived Jabez Sill with his family [who died in Asylum township], and in the other two brothers, Jabez and Elisha Fish, single men. The above was at that time the whole population of what is now the borough [city] of Wilkes-Barre." It was remarkable that all these families afterwards became residents of Bradford County. Stephen Fuller lived on lot No. 16 of Wilkes-Barre, and sold it to Thomas McCluer, the deed bearing date June 2,

1783. He became quite a speculator in lands under the Connecticut title. Besides receiving a large grant as compensation for his losses from the Pennamites, he was owner of another township, and part owner of several others. In one of his deeds he deseribes as a mason by trade. Of his family we have learned no particulars. Under date of Feb. 24, 1790, he sells to Reuben Fuller lot No. 8 of Ulster, lying between the lots occupied by Simon and John Spalding.

Elijah Towner and his sons, Enoch and John, settled first where Cyrus Wheeler now lives. They eame from Danbury, Conn.

Daniel Moore eame from Ireland, and was a soldier of 1812–14. Christopher Avery was a brother of Judge Gore's wife, and a Revolutionary soldier; for his services in which he received a pension. He probably eame directly from Conneeticut; lived with Judge Gore until his death. He never married.

Among the early settlers may be named also the following: The Kennedys (or Canadas), Peter Bernard, James Bidlack, whose son Daniel now lives in Ghent; Timothy and Samuel Bartlett, Henry Boyce, the Brokaw family, Lodowick Carner, a very ingenious man, and miller of Gen. Spalding; Silas Carner, a brother of the former, whose sons are Horace and Jay, of Athens; Henry Cleveland, a blacksmith; John Dietrich, and Christian Forbes, two Hessians (Edward Vought is a grandson of the former); Zadoc Gillett, who was a successful physieian, and lived in the lower part of the town, had an extensive practice, and whose widow lives in Terrytown: Jerome B. Gilbert, of Horn Brook, is his son; Freeman Gillett, a superior cabinet-maker and painter, was a noted Freemason also; William Presher, a millwright, and for a time interested in Judge Gore's mill; Edward Griffin, who made "bull" plows in Centre Valley; Samuel Hoyt, a carpenter; Isaac S. Low, a blacksmith (1820); Samuel, Thomas, and Josiah B. Marshall, brothers, of whom Josiah went to the Sandwich islands, thence to California, finally dying in Corpus Christi; Matthew Rogers, an Irishman and a soldier of 1812 (John S. Rogers was his son); David E. Weed, noted for his deer-skin dress, worn as long as he could get the material to make the same.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS

is thus described by Judge Bullock: "There was one trait in the inhabitants worthy of remark and of imitation, which was their avoidanee of lawsuits. In attendance at our eourts for nearly half a century, I was seldom, if ever, present at a trial of a suit between parties from that loeality. I attribute the circumstance very much to the general influence of some of the aged members of that eommunity, and have also thought its happy effects could be seen in the continued prosperity of the inhabitants. Instead of wasting their time and means at court, and in supporting constables, lawyers, sheriffs, and prothonotaries, their energies were devoted to improving their farms, and in making themselves and their families eomfortable at home, in which they were eminently suceessful."

INCIDENT AND REMINISCENCE.

Gen. Spalding had a peculiar taet in pleasing the redskins, and rarely failed to provide good cheer for the inner man, and relaxation and sport for all on their frequent visits at his home, on their way to and from their homes in New York. At one time he combined the two objects by furnishing two slim-bodied, long-legged shoats for the supper and breakfast of the Indians, provided two of their number should catch the aforesaid shoats by fair means of running. The proposition was accepted and the runners selected, who proceeded to strip to their leggings and breechclouts, and with their knives were ready for the run. The shoats were turned loose on the flats, and the chase began, and it is quite safe to say that such ecstasy as both red man and pale-face were in at the novel spectaele is seldom witnessed. The hogs were at first too swift for their pursurers, but once in a while the Indians would catch their game by the tail, but in attempting to secure it would be thrown down, sometimes tumbling heels over head, and dragged over the ground till they could hold on no longer, the air the while being filled with the roars of laughter of the speetators, and the squealing and grunting of the frightened swine. This sport lasted for three-quarters of an hour, when the Indians proved the conquerors. A fire was built, the hogs laid on without dressing, roasted, and eaten with much satisfaction.

The treaty of 1790 with the Six Nations was one of much interest. About three hundred warriors, in full gala dress, passed down the Susquehanna and encamped on the Sheshequin flats. Their whoops and war-dances, though terrifying, still became interesting in the extreme. Gen. Spalding contributed to their frolic and *cuisine* at the same time by giving them six good running hogs for capturing and cooking. This race was a long and exciting one. They cooked these shoats in a kettle with corn and beans, *sans* dressing, and called it "*ump-a-squanch.*"

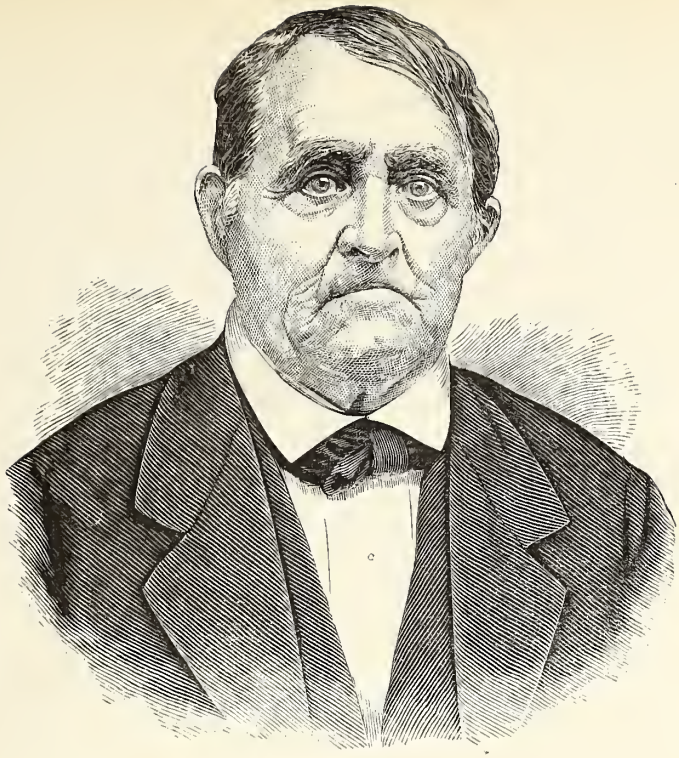
On their return from Philadelphia they stopped at the same place and challenged the whites for a foot-race. The challenge was aceepted, and William Witter Spalding selected as the champion of the settlers, and won the race. This gave umbrage to the Indians, and then Spalding challenged them to run a mile, but it was refused, and peace was maintained with much difficulty, the Indians drawing their knives for fighting.

THE PUMPKIN FLOOD

occurred in the fall of 1786, on the Susquehanna, and was so called from the fact that it swept away all the pumpkins on the flats in this and other townships, lodging them in the lower valleys of the river. Another great inundation oecurred in the valley of Sheshequin in July, 1809, doing, at that season of the year, great damage to growing crops.

THE TREATY OF GHENT.

Ghent, as the eastern portion of the township of Sheshequin is called, received its cognomen from the following ineident: A man named Earl Mastin, and his wife, early settlers there, were rather rare specimens of humanity. In one of their drunken sprees they got into a fight, which, resulting rather as a drawn game, the belligerents agreed to a dissolution of partnership. After some days of sober reflection, Mastin came to the conclusion to make overtures for the resumption of amicable relations, but fearing the



COL. FRANKLIN BLACKMAN.

The subject of this sketch, Colonel Franklin Blackman, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1787. He is the oldest son of Ichabod Blackman, who was born in Windham, Conn., in the year 1762. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Franklin, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in the year 1760. They were united in marriage at Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1786, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co. When Franklin was three years old they moved to Sheshequin (then Luzerne county), and settled on the farm now occupied by our subject. It was then a wilderness, the only spot cleared being an island of the river, which was considered a valuable piece of property at that time, and in the immediate vicinity of the now choice lands of Mr. Blackman, lying on the eastern bank of the beautiful Susquehanna. Six years from the date of their settlement, Ichabod, father of Col. Blackman, was drowned at the mouth of Sugar creek, nearly opposite their farm.

At the age of twenty-two, Col. Blackman was married to Sibyl Beardsley, daughter of David and Louisa Beardsley. The result of this union was ten children, viz.: Malinda, Elizabeth, George W., who died Jan. 18, 1819: Celinda, Hiram L., Wealthy, David J., Joseph F., Mary, and George W., all of whom lived to be men and women except George W., who died when but five years old. Seven of them are still living (Jan. 1, 1878). Malinda died in Sheshequin, June 7, 1850, and Hiram L. in California, Dec. 19, 1850. At the age of seventeen, Col. Blackman conceived the idea of establishing a ferry across the river, and, constructing a rude craft, began operations. This must have been a severe task in those days, especially at high water and with a strong current; but it is said of the colonel that he was very skillful, and with the aid only of a long pole conducted his passengers over with safety. This proved to be a very successful undertaking, and to-day, instead of using the pole or paddle, there is a strong wire cable extending from one bank to the other, and, with a rapid current as the propelling power, one cannot but enjoy crossing the river at Blackman's ferry.

In politics he was originally a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party united with it, and has since stood firm to its principles. During Whig days he was the nominee for sheriff of the county, and, although the county at that time had a Democratic majority of over 600, he brought it down to less than 300, and subsequently, when nominated for county commissioner, the majority against him was less than 100. He served fifteen consecutive years as justice of the peace, and was succeeded by his son, George W., in 1860. Prior to his nomination for sheriff, he held four commissions in the military service from the governor, first, as cornet (color bearer) of cavalry; second, as first lieutenant; third, as captain of the foot; and fourth, as colonel of militia. He has ever been a peaceful citizen, was never brought before a justice, and never appeared on a court calendar as plaintiff or defendant. Mr. Blackman came from a long-lived ancestry, and inherited a strong physical organization and vigorous constitution, which were the better developed by his life upon the farm and ferry, and now, at the age of fourscore and ten, we can imagine that we hear him say,—

> "Now give me rest; my years demand
> A holiday, companions dear;
> My days are drawing to an end,
> And I would for that end prepare."

Col. Blackman's brother, Elisha, of Pittston, is in his eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Col. Blackman died Dec. 12, 1864, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

reception of his terms, if presented by himself, would be prejudiced, he concluded to employ an ambassador, and therefore applied to Silas Gore, who undertook to negotiate a peace with the woman in the question. Mr. Gore brought the parties to his own house as neutral ground, and, after considerable diplomacy, articles of peace and amity were agreed upon, and the reunited pair went home rejoicing. Just previous to that time articles of peace had been signed at Ghent, in Belgium, between Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Zadoc Gillett gave this place the name of Ghent, which designation is likely to be retained a long time, in commemoration of the reconciliation of that pioneer pair.

A melancholy accident occurred in Sheshequin, July 8, 1801, which resulted in the death of a young man named Lockwood Curry. A son of Joseph Smith secreted himself before dark, one evening, to watch a deer-lick. Some time after, Lockwood Curry, a son of Wm. Curry, aged about nineteen years, took his way to the lick for the same purpose, covered with a coverlid of a reddish color. As he approached in the dusky light, young Smith, supposing it to be a deer, discharged his rifle full in the face of the approaching object. Smith ran to the spot where the object had fallen to the ground, and, to his horror and anguish, found his friend and companion, bleeding and speechless. He was too terrified to render assistance, but ran to his home and alarmed the parents and neighbors of the young man, who rallied and brought the unfortunate in. He lived until about three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, remaining speechless to the last.

On Friday, Feb. 17, 1804, David Smith, a tailor in Sheshequin, committed suicide, after a prolonged debauch, by plunging into the Susquehanna through an open place in the ice. He first hung his hat, coat, and vest on a pole projecting from the bank over the stream.

POPULATION.

In 1850, Sheshequin had a population of 1453, of whom 2 were colored. In 1860 there were 1599 persons in the township, all white. In 1870 there were 1596, of whom 75 were foreign born and 7 were colored.

There are at present three stores in the township, all at the centre; three churches,—Universalist, in the upper part of the village, Methodist Episcopal, in Horn Brook,* and another of the same denomination in Ghent,—and an Odd-Fellows' lodge in the village (Valley lodge), a hotel,—Valley House,—and a planing- and grist-mill, owned by Messrs. Ayres. The village straggles along a single street for nearly a mile.

THE RESTING-PLACES

of many of the old pioneers are as follows:

In the Gore burying-ground: Judge Obadiah Gore, Hannah, his wife; Capt. Avery Gore, Lucy, his wife; Hannah Park,† mother of Judge Gore; Hannah Gore, born 1721, died Aug. 14, 1804; Samuel K. Gore, died July 9, 1840, aged 53 years, Calista Gore, his wife; Jane Gooding, died Dec. 27, 1867, aged 73 years.

In the old Sheshequin burial-ground: Gen. Simon Spalding, Ruth, his wife; Col. John Spalding, Wealthy, his wife; Joseph Kinney, and Sarah, his wife; Perley, Sarah, Phebe, and George Kinney, children of Joseph Kinney; Mary Carner, wife of George Kinney; Col. Joseph Kingsbury, and Anna, his wife; Capt. Jabez Fish and wife, Ebenezer Shaw and wife, Capt. Jeremiah Shaw, and Jedediah Shaw; Maj. William Witter Spalding, died Oct. 16, 1845, aged seventy-seven years; Col. Robert Spalding, son of Maj. W. W. Spalding; Rev. Moses Park and wife, Samuel Gore and wife, Peter Snyder and wife, and son William, Benjamin Brink and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, died Aug. 22, 1834, aged one hundred and five years.

In the Lower Sheshequin burial-ground: John M. Smith and wife, aged seventy-five and eighty years respectively; Elijah Horton, born 1740, and Jemima, his wife; Richard, Richard C., William, and Isaac Horton, and Sally and Laura, wives of Isaac; Elijah Horton, born 1768, and his two wives; Jesse Smith, and Jane, his wife, both aged seventy-seven years; Mercy Smith, aged seventy-eight years; James Shores and wife, David S. Blackman, Francis Joseph Presse, born in Tours, France, 1770, died 1833; John C. Forbes, aged ninety-three years, and Deborah, his wife, aged seventy-five years; Sibyl, wife of Col. F. Blackman, aged seventy-six years; Saloma, wife of George Kilmer, aged eighty-five years; Christina, wife of Jeremiah Kilmer, aged seventy-three years.

In the Ghent burial-ground: John C. Van Sise, died Oct. 30, 1849, aged ninety-three years. "Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown, attested his valor and fidelity."

* Horn Brook takes its name from a tree found growing on its banks, in which the horns of a deer were imbedded, the tree in its growth having encompassed it.

† Three sons and two sons-in-law were slain at Wyoming.

SMITHFIELD.

THE township of Smithfield is supposed to have been so called from David Smith, who claimed the township under the Connecticut title, but who never lived in the town. It is situated, geographically, between the townships of Ridgeberry and Athens on the north, Ulster on the east, Burlington and West Burlington on the south, and Springfield on the west. The township includes an area of about 40 square miles. It is the second in importance of the towns of Bradford County, in several particulars.

Its surface is a high table-land, broken somewhat by the several streams which find their sources in the hills, and flow southward into the Sugar creek in Burlington. The principal stream is the Tom-Jack creek, which takes its rise in the northwest part of the town, Brown creek and its branches in the eastern portion of the township, Buck creek in the northeast, and a branch of the Tom-Jack in the southwest.

The soil is fertile, and was once covered with a dense growth of hemlock, pine, and hard wood, but which has entirely disappeared, well-tilled fields now occupying the place of it. It is essentially an agricultural town, dairying and stock-raising being the principal business of the inhabitants.

Smithfield was surveyed and allotted by Zachariah Olmsted, who drew lots 13, 14, 24, 25, and 36, and intended to make himself a home there; the drawing took place Sept. 23, 1795. Other proprietors were David Smith, Samuel Balls, Col. J. Jenkins, Caleb Tyler, Joseph Witter, a Mr. Coleman, Oliver Crary, Chester Bingham, and others.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The township of Smithfield was set off from Ulster, of which township it had previously been a part, in 1809. It extended from its present eastern line west to the west line of the county, being nineteen miles in length by eight miles in width. In 1814 the township was divided into three equal parts, forming the townships of Smithfield, Springfield, and Columbia. About the same territory had formerly been surveyed under the Connecticut title into the townships of Smithfield, Murraysfield, and Cabot.

In 1850, Smithfield had a population of 1938; in 1860, 2051; in 1870, 1790; and, at the present time, contains about 2000 inhabitants. In 1870, there were 106 foreign born residents in the township, and 10 colored.

It is divided into seventeen school districts, each of which contains a school-house, in which a school was taught during the last school year an average of over six months. There are five churches in the township,—two Methodist Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Christian,—and one academy, wherein the higher branches of education are taught. There are several saw- and flouring-mills in the town, operated by steam and water. Three post-offices accommodate the people with postal facilities: Smithfield Summit, in the northwestern corner of the town, in district No. 7; North Smithfield, in district No. 6; and East Smithfield, at the village in the centre. The village of East Smithfield contains three or more stores, an agricultural implement manufactory, a hotel, mechanic shops, and a number of good dwellings. At the junction of the roads on the Tom-Jack, in district No. 2, there are located the Tom-Jack flouring-mill and a shingle-mill.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler,* in the territory included in the present township of Smithfield, was a man named Grover, who made a small clearing and built a "shanty," near the site of the present residence of Daniel Carpenter, in 1792, which, however, he soon abandoned.

The first *permanent* settler was Reuben Mitchell,† from Rhode Island, who, with his family, came to Smithfield in 1794, and who, for about four years, were the only inhabitants of the township. One of his children died during this time, and he was compelled to go to Ulster for assistance to bury it. His farm was just east of the village. He came in under the ever-present Connecticut title, and with all others suffered loss thereby. He bought it of David Smith, from whom the town is supposed to have taken its name. He subsequently had a protracted lawsuit with Smith for the recovery of the purchase-money, which was finally decided in his favor in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The case has since stood as a leading case upon the leading questions involved, and is given at length in the fourth volume of Dallas' "Reports." Mr. Mitchell went west in 1840 or thereabouts, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. He had eight children, some of whose descendants are yet residents of the township.

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* Dr. Bullock's "Early Settlement of Northern Pennsylvania," in *Athens Gleaner*, 1870.

† David Smith sells to Reuben Mitchell, of Glouster, Providence, R. I., five lots in Smithfield, Mitchell to have the choice of lots owned by Smith. Deed dated March 11, 1796.

Isaiah Grover, of Smithfield, to Reuben Mitchell, of the same place, No. 32 of Smithfield; deed dated Dec. 2, 1796. This is all that is known of Grover, or of his settlement in Smithfield.

Cæsar Barnes took No. 29 and part of No. 8 on a half-right. Isaiah Grover sells to David Couch No. 32, April 17, 1797. Samuel Satterlee took up numbers 10, 12, 13, 15, on a whole right. Beebe D. Avery, of Rutland, Vt., sells to Michael Bird, of the same place, May 1, 1801, No. 15 Smithfield.

"HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1754.

"Received of Duty Gerauld five milled dollars, to entitle him to a whole share in the Susquehanna purchase, I say received by me by the advice and permission of the committee appointed for that purpose.

(Signed),

"SAMUEL GRAY,

"*Clerk of the Susquehanna Company.*"

The Bingham estate was settled by Connecticut people, against whom Bingham brought no suits of ejectment. Dr. Rose was his agent for a number of years. When the settlers were apprised of the flaw in their titles they engaged an agent to defend their rights, who unexpectedly informed them that their title was worthless. "It was always supposed that some more powerful arguments than the suavity of Dr. Rose were used to win this man over to the Pennsylvania side of the controversy."

About 1798, several men commenced improvements, among whom the names of Foster, Baldwin, Waterman, Wheeler, and a colored man called "Cæsar," are recollected. They soon abandoned their improvements or sold them, and left for other parts. In 1799, Couch, Needham, and others began clearings in the southeast part of the township, none of whom became permanent residents, removing after several years' struggle for a livelihood.

In 1799, also, came James Satterlee, from Otsego Co., N. Y., and located at or near the village of East Smithfield. He and his family and effects were in the first wagon that passed from Athens to Springfield, and were two days in making the journey, having to camp out one night, the distance being about ten miles. Two of their children, a boy and girl, were in the woods some months after their arrival in the town, picking berries, accompanied by a pet shoat, of about 150 pounds weight, which was also engaged in the same pleasant business of berry-picking. Hearing an outcry from the pig, the children looked around and saw their pet in the arms of a bear, who was leisurely walking off on his hind legs with the squealing shoat. Bruin secured his prize and dined off of fresh pork, the remainder of the feast being found the next day about two miles from the place of capture. Mr. Satterlee was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a pensioner.

Mr. Satterlee was once arrested on suspicion of shooting one of the surveyors of the Pennsylvania title, but, proving an *alibi*, was discharged by the jury without leaving the box, but his defense cost him all of his property. The arrangement had been secretly made by the settlers, who chose their best marksman to watch the house where the surveyors were staying over the Sabbath, and shoot at the first man who came out, firing just as closely as possible without hitting him; but the aim was a trifle too accurate, and the surveyor was wounded. Mr. Satterlee was originally from Stonington, Conn. His family consisted of his wife, and one son, and two daughters. William, the son, died in 1811, unmarried. One of the daughters married Abram Pierce, and the other Judge Bullock. The girl who lost her pet pig was afterwards Mrs. Bullock. A bear once slid down a tree close by which Mrs. B. was just then passing, with the probable intention of giving the young lady a hug, but which attentions were not reciprocated, as she lost no time in getting to a safe distance from her too ardent admirer.

Col. Samuel Satterlee came from Connecticut to Smithfield in the same year also, 1799, and settled three miles northwest of the centre, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Crittenden. He had no children. He was at Fort Erie when it was besieged by the British in the War of 1812. He was a member of the legislature, from Lycoming county, in 1810 and 1811, which county then included that portion of Bradford County.

Oliver Hays came to Smithfield in 1799, and located on the farm now occupied by Lyman Mattison. He removed to the west with his family in 1820.

Michael Bird was by profession a barber, in Boston, then an honored and lucrative business. He had often dressed the heads of John Adams and other prominent men of that day. His business failing on account of the changing of the fashions, he went to Rutland, Vt., where he bought a Connecticut claim, and came to Smithfield in 1801, and located his farm about one and a half miles from the centre, which is still occupied by some of his descendants. His experience was most trying, being wholly unacquainted with farming, and unused to pioneer life. His family used to make wooden brooms, which he sold at the river, bringing on his back the meal he earned by his work during the week, and a pound of butter bought with a broom; and thus were the family supplies procured from week to week. A change has happily come over the scene, and the family which bought a pound of butter with a splint broom now sell the popular article by the ton. He learned the business of farming, in which he became as skillful in the art of handling the axe and plow as he had been in the use of the razor and shears. He hewed out of the forest a fine farm, cleared up by himself and sons, on which he peacefully died.

In 1800, Timothy Stratton, Dr. Dart,* and some others came and settled, but after a few years of discouragement abandoned this possession, and removed elsewhere out of the country.

In 1800, Jabez Gerould came from Connecticut. His was one of the old families, and his descendants are numerous and respectable. Mr. Gerould came to the Susquehanna near its head-waters, from which point he, with his family, floated down the river upon a slab-raft to Queen Esther's flats, so called, where they resided a short time, and in 1800 came to Smithfield and prepared a log house for the reception of his family, to which they came in 1801. About one year afterwards, Mr. Gerould was taken suddenly ill, and died before medical aid could reach him. He left eight children, one only of whom was a daughter, the oldest being but sixteen years of age. They remained with their mother until 1806, when the daughter was married and went to her own home. The mother for a time supported the family largely by her own efforts by spinning flax, and receiving pay therefor in meal. They occupied the log house until the fall of 1812, when they removed to a new framed house, which is yet standing near the present residence of Gorham Tracy. Mrs. Gerould lived to a good old age, and all of her children were living and in attendance at her funeral.

At a reunion of the Gerould family, held in Smithfield Sept. 15, 1874, members of the family gathered to celebrate the seventy-third anniversary of the advent of their ancestors into Smithfield, from the States of Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, some

* No. 28 taken up by Samuel Dart, his suffering right withdrawn from the town of Muncy.

two hundred relatives being present. Col. W. E. Barton officiated as chairman, Rev. J. H. Nason as chaplain, and Dr. H. Gerould, of Cleveland, Ohio, as orator. The doctor gave a brief outline of the Gerould family, from which we extract the following facts: First generation, Dr. James *Jerauld*, a Huguenot, emigrated from France about 1680, married Martha Dutee, of Boston, and settled in Medfield, Mass., where he practiced medicine for many years, retaining largely the habits and customs of a French gentleman. He died Oct. 25, 1760, and his wife March 25, 1763. Their children were James, Martha, Gamaliel, Stephen, Dutee, Mary, Joanna, and Susannah. James was a physician in Medfield; Gamaliel was a farmer, and settled in Wrentham, Mass., his grandson, H. T. Gerould, now owning the farm, which has ever remained in the family. Gamaliel had three wives: the first, Rebecca Lawson, bearing him Gamaliel, Rebecca, Kate, Rebecca second, and Jabez, the immediate ancestor of the family. Jabez gave the present orthography of the family name, Gerould. Jabez was born in 1749, and died June 12, 1802. He married Demaris Bennett, in Newton, Conn., who died March 20, 1829. To them were born ten children. The first died young; the second, Jerusha, born March 16, 1783; James, born May 5, 1784, died Oct. 30, 1859; Susannah, born Jan. 1, 1786; Ephraim Bennett, born June, 1788, died April 22, 1845; George, born Nov. 25, 1789, died May 6, 1853; Ziba, born Jan. 11, 1792, died Feb. 7, 1871; Jabez Lawrence, born Dec. 13, 1795, died June 6, 1852; Abel Judson, born April 8, 1799; Theodore, born May 11, 1801, died Feb. 18, 1874.

The fourth generation: James married Lois Wood, to whom were born James Allen, Emeline, Emma Ann, Marcus B., Florilla C., Anna D., Anna, Christiana, Samuel Wood, James Orville, Malvina, and Lois Eveline. Susanna Gerould married Dutee Rice, Feb. 12, 1804, her children being Jerusha A., Maria S., Hiram, Mehitable B., Jabez Gerould, John J., James P., Caleb B., Betsy A., and Orrin B.

Ephraim B. married Betsy Foster, their only child being Theodore; second wife, Christiana Putnam; children, Martin, Maria, and Otis.

George married Bathsheba Beels, Dec. 13, 1813; children, Owen, James L., Harriet, Sarah, John, and Ephraim B.

Ziba married Eliza Bird, Nov. 16, 1817; children, Sophia, Louisa, Betsy, Louis B., Phebe, Henry, Clayton, and Jane Eliza.

Jabez Lawrence Gerould married Margaret Beebe, in Genoa, N. Y., May 25, 1820; children, Amelia B., Jabez Abijah, A. Beebe, Henry, Clarissa P., Ruth A., John Edward, and Cordelia.

Abel Judson Gerould married Nancy Foster, Jan. 30, 1822; children, Betsy, Charles M., Abial F., Mary, Clinton, Clotilda, and Mayland.

Theodore* married A. F. Ferguson, Oct. 2, 1827; children, Maria, Theresa (wife of Joseph Towner, of Sheshequin), James, and Sarah.

The names above given number 58, in the fifth generation. At this reunion the widows of Ziba and Jabez Lawrence Jerould were present, aged respectively 77 and 75 years. The descendants of the children of Jabez Gerould, the Smithfield pioneer, living at that date (Sept. 15, 1874) numbered 335; 92 others were dead, giving a grand total of 390 descendants of the seven boys and one girl who played in the cabin in the wilds of Smithfield in 1801. Seventeen of those descendants served in the war of the Rebellion, and five were killed of whom those present had knowledge, and others served in the same cause whose names were not reported. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, of Fort Fisher fame, and the hero of many later gallant exploits, married a member of the Gerould family, she being born on the self-same day with her husband. D. D. Gerould and his wife also were born on the same day.

Phineas Pierce† came from Poultney, Vt., about 1800, and settled about two miles northwest of the centre, on the property now owned by Edgar Wood. He enlisted in July, 1814, in the United States service, in a volunteer regiment under Col. Dobbins, and went to the Niagara frontier, and was killed in a skirmish with the enemy in September of that year. Joshua Eames, who enlisted with Mr. Pierce, was also an early settler of the township. He died in the service, in October of that year, of disease. Col. Samuel Satterlee enlisted at the same time. Mrs. Eunice Satterlee, widow of the colonel, died in Smithfield, in February, 1869, at the age of ninety-two years. She was born in Connecticut in February, 1777, and her father, John Pierce, soon after her birth, removed to Wyoming valley, where he was killed at the battle and massacre in July, 1778. Her mother escaped with little Eunice, then aged about eighteen months, to the mountains, and partly led and partly carried her across the wilderness for sixty miles to the settlements on the Delaware river, from whence they returned to Connecticut. She married another man named John Pierce, and by him had one son, John L. Pierce, who was living in 1874, at the age of ninety years, in Smithfield.

Constant Williams came from Williamstown, Mass., in 1804, and moved west about 1818. James Doty now occupies the Williams location, about two miles northeast of the centre.

In 1800, Solomon Morse,‡ from Poultney, Vt., and Samuel Kellogg, from the same place, came and settled in the township. J. L. Jones now occupies the farm Mr. Morse located on, and Sevellon Wilcox occupies Kellogg's original location. Morse died in 1816, leaving two sons and two daughters; the sons settled near Troy, and the daughters married and went west. Kellogg was a clothier by trade, and the inventor of a machine for shearing cloth, which revolutionized the manufacture of woolen goods, but brought no pecuniary benefit to the inventor. He was an

* See portrait in history of Sheshequin.

† Phineas Pierce applies for No. 40 of Smithfield, of which he bought the possession of N. Satterlee.

Numbers 38 and 39 were assigned to Phineas Pierce, not being covered by Daniel Satterlee.

‡ Lots numbers 11, 14, and 35 in Smithfield taken up by Solomon Morse, on the original right of Solomon Morse, deceased, and claimed by his heirs, and the right of James Frisbie claimed by P. Morse.

No. 25 taken up by Samuel Kellogg on the original right of Eleazer Crary, of Wilkes-Barre, June 28, 1800.—*Sus. Co. Records.*

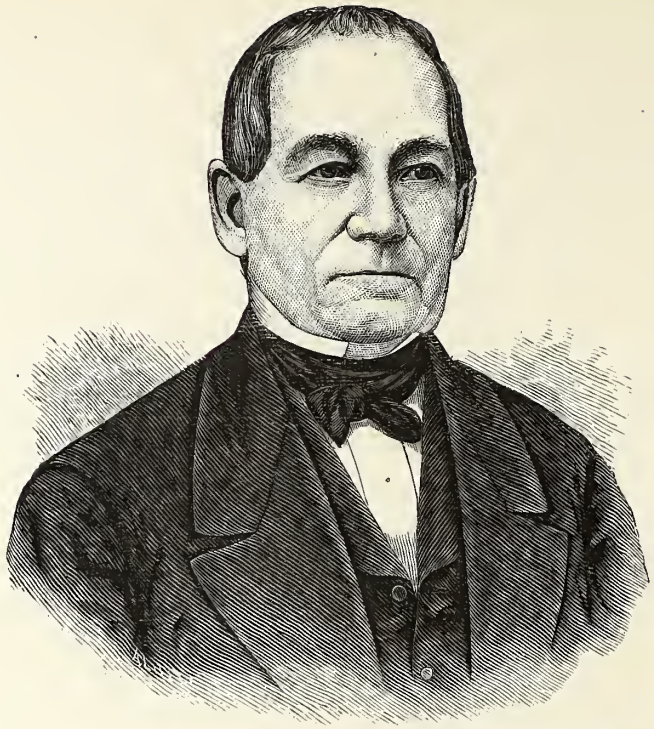


Photo. by B. L. Wright, Canton.

J. E. Bullock

The subject of this sketch was born in Halifax, Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 25, 1805. He was a son of Darius and Chloe Bullock. His father was one of the most prominent men in Halifax. He held the office of town clerk thirty-six years; of selectman, forty years; of justice of the peace, thirty-eight years; he was a member of the Vermont legislature fifteen years; was in the military department ten to fifteen years, and probate judge two years. It is believed that no other man in Vermont has sustained civil office in so many different departments so long a period. He died Oct. 28, 1833, aged seventy-two years. Jesse E. Bullock came on horseback with a valise to Smithfield, Bradford Co., Pa., when he was nineteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he returned to Vermont, and was married to Sophrona Grant. He then came back to Smithfield, and went into the mercantile business, which he followed very successfully for a period of forty years, principally at Le Raysville, but also at Smithfield, Athens, and Canton. His wife died March 30, 1839. He married for his second wife Margaret B. Wright, daughter of Rufus and Betsey Wright, of Smithfield, by whom he had two children, viz., Edward and George, of whom George only is living. For his third wife he married Betsey Gerould, a daughter of Ziba and Eliza Gerould, who emigrated from Newtown, Conn., in 1800. Her father died at eighty-one years of age. Her mother is still living, aged eighty-one. They had one son, Charles E., who is living with his mother. Mr. Bullock was justice of the peace twenty-three years. He was a member of the old Whig party, but joined the Republican party at its organization. He was a member of the Baptist church, being one of its most prominent and liberal supporters.

Mr. Bullock, as a merchant and citizen, was universally esteemed for his uprightness in all his business transactions. By means of excellent management he accumulated a large fortune. As a justice of the peace few men surpassed him in clear and correct decision. He always counseled settlement, if possible, before having recourse to law. The long period which he was in office is a practical test of the equity of his judicial career. He was a man of very strong attachments. When he became acquainted with a person, he proved one of the truest and firmest of friends. He died Sept. 27, 1875, of a combination of diseases incident to old age.



DR. DARIUS BULLOCK.



Photo. by C. F. Cook, Wilkes-Barre.

REV. C. C. CORSS.

ingenious, well-educated man, an excellent mathematician, and skillful in the use of tools. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Kellogg, with his family, floated down the Susquehanna on a raft, from the outlet of Otsego lake, making an exceedingly perilous passage. The whole party were submerged several times in making the transit of the rapids.

Nehemiah Tracy came to Smithfield in 1805. He belonged to an important and prominent family in Connecticut. Uriah Tracy, United States senator from that State, was a relative, and at the impeachment of Judge Chase was carried into the senate chamber to vote, he being at the time dangerously sick. Mr. Tracy came in under the Connecticut title, and finding it invalid in Pennsylvania, engaged Michael R. Tharp, a land-agent and speculator, to secure the Pennsylvania title for his lands, agreeing to pay him fifty cents per acre for so doing. Tharp misrepresented the case to Tracy, took out the patent in his own name, and Tracy gave a bond for $3000 to Tharp in payment for the land, and gave deeds to the other settlers. Before the bond became due Tracy died, and Judge Bullock was appointed administrator of the estate. In examining the papers of Tracy the administrator found a letter from Tharp, giving an account of the transaction, that led to the suspicion of something wrong in the matter. Mr. Phelps, who had heard the conversation between the parties, remembered the whole transaction, whereupon the judgment was opened, and, on the re-hearing, Tharp was nonsuited. By this suit Tharp lost everything, was deprived of his agencies, and the very firewood at his door was sold to pay the costs, and he left the country. A son of Mr. Tracy, Roble, now lives on the old farm, about two miles east of the centre. Mr. Tracy was a cavalry-man in the Revolution. He died in 1815.

John Bassett came here in 1806. After his death the family went to Illinois, where his widow was living in 1870, at the age of eighty-eight years.

In 1807, Noah Ford and Elias Needham came in from Cooperstown, N. Y., and left the town about the same time, 1818. Cyril Fairman occupies the Ford, and Charles Marvin the Needham location, at the present time. In 1808, Alvin Stocking and Alpheus Holcomb came into the township. The former died on his farm (now occupied by Frederick Williams), in 1817, and the latter removed about that time from the town.

In 1809, Samuel Wood came from Windham Co., Vt., and settled about a mile west of the centre, on the farm now occupied by Amasa Jones, who married a granddaughter of Mr. Wood's. He had a large family of ten sons and eleven daughters; nine of the sons came with their father to Smithfield. This family cleared a large tract of land, and became good cultivators of the soil. His descendants are numerous, and scattered over the country east and west. He was a volunteer for a short time in the Revolution. An incident of Mr. Wood's service is thus related:

In 1780, he was stationed with a small detachment at North Castle, near the city of New York, and while there a prisoner was brought in by three soldiers, who had taken him under suspicious circumstances. He was sent to West Point under a guard of four of the detachment, Wood being one. The prisoner was put on a horse, and a girth passed under the belly of the animal, and fastened to both of the prisoner's ankles. One of the guard led the horse, one went by each side, and one brought up the rear, all with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, with orders to shoot him, if necessary, if he attempted to escape. On reaching West Point, the guard learned their prisoner was none other than Major Andre, the British spy.

In 1809, Asahel and John Scott* also came in from Windham Co., Vt. Asahel settled about one mile northeast of the centre, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Walter Scott. He died in 1850, leaving numerous descendants. John Scott died in 1871, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife also died about that time, aged 84 years, having passed sixty-seven years of wedded life together. His son Levi now occupies the homestead.

From 1809 to 1811, Major Jared Phelps, Sloan Kingsley, Isaac Ames, John Phelps, David Titus, Abner W. Ormsbee, Deacon Zephaniah Ames, and Isaiah Kingsley, from Becket, Massachusetts, came in and settled in the same neighborhood, from which fact that neighborhood was called Becket. Titus settled on the farm now owned by Israel Phillips, about three miles west of the centre. Ormsbee settled on the farm now owned by his son Levi, about two and a half miles southwest from the centre, and died in 1842. Deacon Ames settled on the farm now owned by William Waldron, and left the township in 1818. Isaiah Kingsley settled about four miles southwest of the centre, on the farm now occupied by Merritt Wood. He died about 1850, leaving five or six children, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living,—Adnah and Mrs. Bingham, in the village of Smithfield. Major Phelps' farm includes the present village of Smithfield. He served through the Revolutionary war, and held the position of fife-major, from which he acquired his title. His daughter Polly died, the same year of his settlement. The neighbors cleared off a little spot in the dense woods where they prepared her grave, which became afterwards a portion of the cemetery near the Congregational church in Smithfield, she being the first buried therein. He was an energetic and substantial citizen, and left a large and respectable family.

About 1813, Austin and Chauncey Kellogg came to reside in the township, and their brother Luman came in 1816. All of these left with their families many years ago. David Forrest, a Revolutionary soldier, from Windham Co., Vt., came into the township in 1814. This year, also, Stephen Wilcox, Rufus Halsey, and Abner Thomas came with others, and commenced settlements in the northwest part of the township. In 1812, Deacon Asa Hackett and family came; in 1813, Asa Farnsworth and his family; in 1814, William Farnsworth, Stephen Califf, Seth Gates, Daniel Forrest, and Tartius Rose all came with their families; in 1815, Deacon Benjamin Hale, David Durfey, Joseph Ames, and Cyril Fairman came; in 1816, Abraham Jones; in 1817, Asa Allen; in 1818, Joel Allen; and in 1819, Deacon Cromwell Child, Edward A. Child, and Ezra

* Elsewhere Judge Bullock gave the date of John Scott's coming in 1803.

and Daniel Allen came, all of them with families. George Tompkinson came in 1820. He was a sailor during the war of 1812 in the United States service, and served the greater portion of the time on the frigate "President," under Commodore Rogers, and entertained his neighbors with his graphic accounts of his "moving accidents by flood" and "hairbreadth 'scapes."

Conrad Hartman, a Hessian, and a very worthy man, came to reside in the township some time previous to 1816. He was forced into the service of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, on the latter's contract with George III., and brought to America to assist the British king in subduing his rebellious subjects, the colonists. He was under Col. Rahl, and was taken prisoner at Trenton, where the colonel was killed, in December, 1776. When his comrades returned to Germany he concealed himself in a chimney, and remained there until the shipping left the harbor. He married in this country, and had two children, a son and daughter. His son was killed on the Niagara frontier, where they resided, by a foray of a small body of British troops, in April, 1813. Soon after this the father came to reside with his daughter in this township, where he remained until his death in March, 1828. The daughter, Mrs. Almira Cranmer, was, in 1870, the oldest resident living in the place in point of occupancy, having been there seventy years.

Nehemiah Beach and family came into the township in 1818, and lived with his wife to past eighty-five years.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

Reuben Mitchell erected the first framed building in the township, a dwelling-house, and Nehemiah Tracy built the second one in 1805.

The first saw-mill was erected by Phineas Pierce in or before 1806, and Mr. Tracy built the second one. The first grist-mill was erected in 1808, by Solomon Morse. This stood about one-fourth of a mile west of the centre. The first, and for many years the only, school-house in the town was built in 1807. It was a log building, and answered for school purposes for the whole settlement. It was located about half a mile east of the centre. Ephraim Gerould taught the first school in it. Schools were maintained for a few weeks or months each year for several years, the teachers being paid for their services in labor by those who hired them. The first framed school-house was built at the centre in 1818. The first store was opened in 1833, where a permanent stock was kept up for sale by Lyman Durfey, and about the same time Selden Tracy opened the second one.

The first death that occurred in the township was that of one of the children of Reuben Mitchell, who died before 1797. The first white child born in the township was also a member of the same family, also previous to that date.

The first church edifice was erected in 1811 by the Congregational society. It was a small one, but was used by that society until 1861, when their present elegant structure was erected. Rev. John Bascom was their first pastor, who came here in May, 1813, and was ordained in January, 1814. Samuel Kellogg, Deacon Solomon Morse, and Nathan Fellows, with some of their children, were duly organized as a Congregational church before leaving their homes in Rutland, Vt., and all came to Smithfield in 1801, thus transferring the church from the Green mountains and transplanting it in the shadows of the Alleghanies. The church so organized has continued to the present time, though all of its original members have passed to their rest.

In 1810 a Baptist church was organized, and Rev. Jonathan Stone was its first pastor, who came here in the spring of 1814, and was ordained in June, 1815; the meeting for the ordination was held in the barn of Samuel Wood.

In 1819 this society built a large meeting-house, being 36 by 50 feet, with 22-feet posts, all of heavy timbers, and well garnished with studs and braces. At the raising of this church the "Smithfield boys" had the body of the building up, and the plates on, in fifty-six minutes from the time they began work.

The further history of these churches will be found in the general history of the church in the history of the county.

A literary society was organized in the township in 1821, the members being David Farnsworth, Ansel Scott, Harry Bird, Buckley Tracy, and Darius Bullock,—all young single men, except the latter. It was continued for some years to the advantage and benefit to its members and others. It is a creditable fact to the township that it has furnished more than a dozen members of the bar and several highly useful clergymen and physicians.

INCIDENT AND REMINISCENCE.

In the year 1820, about the 20th of January, a sad and frightful accident occurred, by which the wife and child of Austin Kellogg lost their lives, being burned to death, or suffocated. Mrs. Kellogg had been "hatchelling" flax,—some forty pounds being about completed,—from which the lint or cotton had filled the room with particles more or less fine. It was supposed a coal of fire fell from the fireplace into this lint or loose tow, when it immediately blazed into flame, filling the room. A sister ran out of the house for help, and escaped; a little girl, Louisa Kellogg (afterwards Mrs. Van Dusen), also stepped out of doors, and also escaped harm. Mrs. Kellogg, as it was supposed, took an infant child from the cradle, and went into a bedroom, as the only avenue of escape, when the flames followed her as she opened the door, by which she was overwhelmed or suffocated, as otherwise she might have escaped through the window.

On the 20th of July, 1847, a singular occurrence transpired, which is related as follows: The day was an extremely pleasant one even for that time of the year, the heavens were apparently cloudless, with the exception of a few fleecy cumuli, which skirted Pisgah or rested on the Towanda mountains, and the inhabitants, busily engaged in their various avocations, had failed to notice a small black cloud, which, without intercepting the rays of the sun, had assumed a vertical position over the village. A vivid flash of lightning, followed instantaneously by a heavy report of thunder, suddenly and unexpectedly arrested the attention of all, and in a few moments it was announced that a lady in the village, Mrs. Sterry Durfey, was killed by light-

ning. All who could at once rushed to the house, where they found the lady apparently lifeless, and any attempt at resuscitation seemed wholly useless. However, an attempt was made, by a plentiful affusion of cold water, and, to the great satisfaction of everybody, was crowned with complete success.

The fluid struck the summit of the roof and followed down a rafter to the plate, both of which were badly shivered. From the plate it went through the chamber floor and plastering, making but a small puncture, and struck a clock, to which it was probably attracted by the iron weights. From the clock the fluid went, without any apparent conductor, to Mrs. Durfey, and was supposed to have been attracted by her spectacles and gold beads, both of which, it was said, were partially melted. The beads were quite black and smoky, and her neck was severely burned and blistered. From Mrs. Durfey's head it descended to one foot, leaving a very perceptible and painful trace as it passed, and, destroying one of her slippers, disappeared or expended its force in the cellar.

A serious calamity befell Isaac Ames soon after the arrival of the Becket colony, in 1810. A bear was making nightly depredations in his cornfield and that of his neighbor. Having ascertained the lair of the animal, they watched for him with their rifles, each taking a different side of the swamp wherein he lay. After some waiting, Mr. Ames, in changing his position, came within the observation of his fellow-watcher, who mistook him for Bruin, and at once lodged a bullet in the fleshy part of his thigh. Ames lingered in pain for some months, and finally returned to Massachusetts, where the ball was extracted and he recovered.

Another instance of watching a deer lick is given, wherein Christopher Eldridge and Samuel Satterlee played the parts, assisted by a third, whose presence was more formidable than pleasing. They selected a dark night, and Eldridge posted himself in the top of a small, bushy hemlock, while Satterlee lay down by a log, and the latter was soon sleeping soundly. The man up the tree heard a slight noise below, and looking down discovered by the dim starlight the glaring eyes of some animal which appeared to have its feet on the log. He at once aimed his piece between the two eyes and fired, and descending found that he had lodged a bullet in the brain of a panther of the largest size. Satterlee was wide awake the rest of the evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. CHARLES CHAPIN CORSS

descended from a long line of Puritan ancestors. His great-great-grandfather was in Deerfield, Mass., where he died in 1696, and his great-grandfather died in Greenfield, in 1783. Here his grandfather was born. His father, Asher Corss, was also born in the last-named town, and married Luey Grennell. Here also Charles Chapin was born, May 22, 1803.

C. C. Corss was fitted for college in Hadley academy, Mass., and entered Amherst college in 1826, from which he was graduated with honor in 1830. After teaching one year he spent three years in Princeton theological seminary, leaving it in the fall of 1834. He was licensed to preach the gospel February, 1834, by the Hampshire association, Mass.

In December, 1834, he went to Kingston, Pa., where he remained a little more than two years, supplying the Kingston church one-half of the time. The other half was spent in missionary labor at different points in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. At that time there were only four Presbyterian houses of worship in the valley; one of these, at Forty fort, seldom used, was built for a union house. The other three, excepting Wilkes-Barre, were mere school-house-looking buildings. At this time Hanover, Wilkes-Barre, and Kingston were the only Presbyterian churches in the valley. In the Lackawanna valley there was not a house for religious worship belonging to any denomination, At that time Pittston was not even a village, and Scranton had no existence.

August, 1836, he was ordained *sine titulo* by the presbytery of Susquehanna, at a meeting held in Smithfield; and Sept. 1, 1836, he married Miss Ann Hoyt, daughter of Ziba and Nancy (*née* Hurlbut) Hoyt, of Kingston, Pa., where a son of Mr. Corss, Dr. Frederick Corss, A.M., now resides, and enjoys an extensive practice as a physician and surgeon.

In 1837, Mr. Corss moved to Athens, Pa., and became the supply of the church there. That had been a "plan of union" church. A portion of its members were organized by presbytery into a Presbyterian church, and Mr. Corss was installed their pastor Feb. 27, 1838. This relation continued until June 16, 1847, when it was dissolved. While at Athens, however, his time was divided between Athens and Smithfield. He went immediately from Athens to Smithfield, and supplied that church the whole time until Jan. 24, 1869. After this he preached at Barclay one year, and from that time until the present (1878) he has supplied the Reformed Presbyterian church in Ulster every alternate Sabbath.

In 1851 his wife died, and in 1866 he married Miss Lucelia Phelps, of Smithfield. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst college. Mr. Corss, though he has nearly reached his fourscore years, still enjoys good health and unimpaired mental vigor, and has always had the respect of his brethren in the ministry on account of his superior scholarship, his clear and logical views of truth, and his irreproachable personal character.

Charles, the oldest son, is a graduate of Lafayette college, studied, and is settled at Lock Haven, Pa.

SOUTH CREEK.

THIS township is in the northern tier of towns, and in the northwestern part of the county. South creek, Buck creek, and Roaring run are the principal streams.

Philo Fassett came to South Creek in 1834. He came from Vermont to Troy, Pa., in 1808, thence to this town, where he died at the age of eighty-one.

Among other early settlers in the town were Asa Gillett, John Morrison, Gideon Andrus, Isaac Baker, and Samuel Pettingill. These all came in prior to 1833, except Mr. Gillett, who settled several years later. Isaac Baker had a grist-mill on South creek.*

In the neighborhood of Gillett's, there was an early settler by the name of Ezekiel Baker, one of the very first in that section. He claimed no relationship to Isaac Baker, who was located farther down the creek. Hosea, son of Ezekiel Baker, took an active part in the pioneer development of that section of country.

Jesse Moore was also an early comer. It is claimed that he and Mr. Baker were the first to break ground in the township. The hills were at that date covered with a dense and unbroken forest; along the streams was heavy pine timber.

George Dunham, though a later comer, deserves mention. He came from Windham, in this county. He cleared up a large amount of land, was an active man and reliable citizen. N. Y. Glines came a few years later. He was a justice of the peace, an active and good citizen, and raised a family of sons and daughters, who lived and died here.

N. P. Fassett, son of the Philo Fassett previously mentioned, says, "We had no trouble about the Connecticut title; that had been disposed of before we came. The lands belonged to the Bingham estate. The Govetts' lands reached to the ridge dividing Bently from South Creek. The settlers first went and made possession, and then sold from one to another their possessory right or title. There was an 1100-acre tract, on which some of the settlers had been located for thirty years or more, and were making arrangements to purchase the Bingham title; but a Dr. Seeley 'stole a march' on them, bought the Bingham title, and demanded of the settlers what they deemed an exorbitant price, which they refused to pay. Seeley served writs of ejectment upon them, whereupon the settlers combined to resist his title. Suit was commenced against my father (Philo Fassett), and the cause was tried in the Bradford County court. Elisha Moore, who was former owner of the possession, was a witness in the case.† The settlers beat Seeley on the ground of possession. This Mr. Moore was a brother of Jesse. Another brother, Asa, lived just north of us, over the State line. My father bought his possession of Mrs. Andrus, a widow woman.

"Beginning at Asa Moore's south line (which was just over the New York State line), there were woods for two miles, without a break, until you came to Gideon Andrus' place; from there to our place was a half-mile, which was cleared; then came another half-mile of woods to Thompson's, with nearly a mile of woods to the next neighbor. Beginning at the State line, the active settlers were Glines, Fassett, Thompson, and Gillett. These men made the town. Jesse Moore might be added also; he was a deacon, a quiet, conservative man. My father was a Whig; so also were Mr. Gillett and Mr. Glines. Mr. Thompson was a Democrat, and the leader of the party in the town."‡

The stage-route from Williamsport to Elmira passed down South Creek, and Gillett's was about the "half-way place" between Elmira and Troy. There were nine public-houses between the two last-named points, three of which were in South Creek, and kept respectively by Ezekiel Baker, Hervey Jones, and Mr. Gillett.

Hervey Jones settled at Gillett's about 1830–31, and kept a tavern where John Gillett now lives; he came from Hartford, Conn., died in South Creek, but was buried at Elmira. Rev. Simeon Jones, his father, was one of the pioneer preachers of this section. Jesse Moore came from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1804, and settled the place now occupied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jesse (Jones) Moore. He had to cut a road to get through from Southport, N. Y., when he first came into the country. Jesse Moore died in 1844; his wife died July 31, 1855, aged nearly eighty years. Jesse Moore, Jr., died March 6, 1872, over seventy years old. His wife was a daughter of David Reeves, of Orange Co., N. Y. Elisha, brother of Jesse Moore, lived on the Fassett place. His daughter, Hannah, married Elder Isaac Lake, and is now living near Le Roy. Asa Moore married Mercy Bentley, whose father was a resident contemporary with the Moores.

We record some of Mrs. Jesse Moore's "recollections," as having a bearing upon the early settlement of South Creek: "When my father-in-law came, there was a man by the name of Benjamin Seeley, who had a little clearing about a mile above. They did not have a spear of grass, and had to cut down trees, on which they let their cattle browse. Seeley's descendants live in Wells township. Solomon Bovier was also an early settler. He lived on the Dr. Smith place, and was a relative of Seeley, whose land joined his own. Beyond them was a family named Potter,

* A grandson of his is now in the clerk's office of Chemung Co., N. Y.

† At this time he was living in Millport, N. Y.

‡ Narrative of N. P. Fassett, Esq.



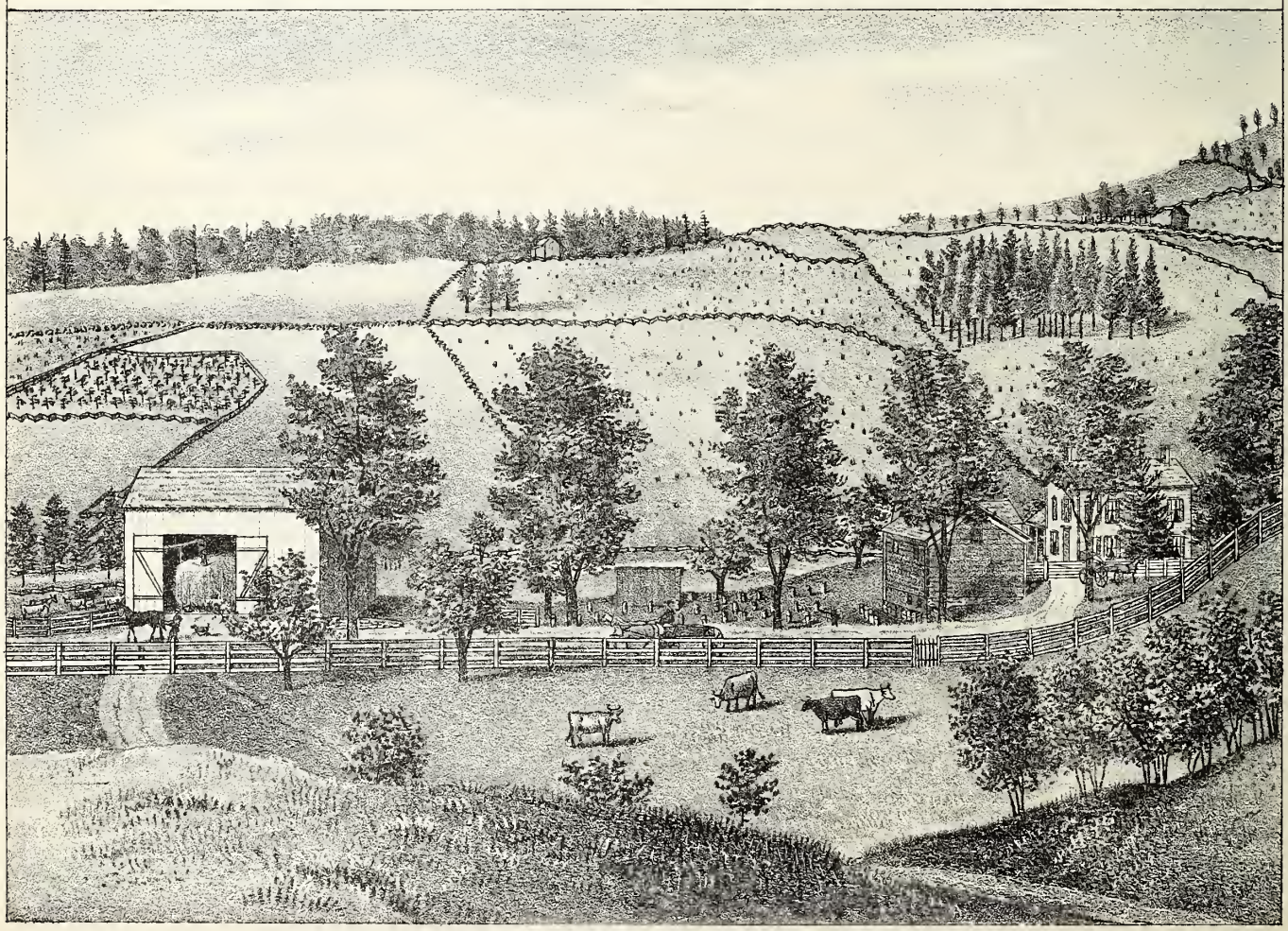
JOHN SALISBURY.



CAPT. JOHN SALISBURY.



MRS. JOHN SALISBURY.



RESIDENCE OF CAPT. JOHN SALISBURY, SPRINGFIELD, PA.

who eame early, and took up their farm before any elearing had been made at that point, now known as Snedeekerville. These were all the settlers at that time to the end of the township; from my husband's to the Cross-roads, there was only the Seeley house and elearing for some time.

"Aaron Stiles, father of Stephen, was living on the first little elearing below us, where John Gillett now lives. Gillett owns a part of the plaee. They were here when we eame. The old people died here. Stephen Stiles delighted in lawsuits, and next to having one himself, he desired to have one for some one else. The family have all left the township."

Ebin Dunning eame from Fleming, N. Y., about the year 1837. He bought a mill-seat of Jesse Moore, and has been doing an extensive lumber business. A station on the railroad is named in honor of him.

Ephraim, brother of Gideon Andrus, still lives on the hill east of Gillett's.

The Berry settlement, in the south part of the town, was so ealled from the large family of that name that settled there. In 1834 there was quite a eluster of houses there. Only a little eorner of this settlement was, however, ineluded in South Creek township, and none of the Berrys resided in that porton.

VILLAGES.

Gillett's Station, at the centre, is pleasantly situated in the valley of the South ereek, and eontains a Baptist ehurch, three stores, a post-offiee, hotel, some shops, and about eighteen dwellings. It has grown up almost entirely within the past few years.

State Line, or Fassett's, is a railroad station, and embraees a saw-mill and a few dwellings.

SPRINGFIELD.

The township now known as Springfield was originally ealled Murraysfield, after an early settler of that name, "who oeeupied a prominent position among the few who were then inhabitants of the wilderness. He was a member of the Universalist denomination, and among the first whose deaths saddened the hearts of the people of the new settlement.* There was quite a strife in deeiding the name of the new township, but a majority of the inhabitants having been residents of Springfield in Massaehusetts, east their votes aceordingly, and decided the matter.

"The original boundaries of the township were the same as at present, exeept the southwest eorner. Commeneing at the southeastern eorner, the line followed in a westerly direetion and passed through the small grist-mill, then owned by Major Ezra Long, upon the site of whieh the mill now owned by H. F. Long now stands; from theuee it followed the line of the road to the site of the present village of Troy, and its eorner was found west of the Presbyterian ehureh; thenee north, ineluding that part of the present township of Troy lying along the road leading to Columbia eross-roads. But the inhabitants living east of the hills which now divide the two townships disliked coming over the hills to transaet township business, and the eoneentration of roads at the point now oeeupied by the village of Troy seeming to indieate it as a future eentral point, the wise heads of Troy made an effort to obtain a share from Columbia and another from Springfield, so as to bring their township business to that point. They were sueeessful, after a hard fight. This leaves the southern line of Springfield shaped like a wedge."

* The Universalists of this and adjaeent townships have recently ereeted a marble monument over his grave.

THE FIRST SETTLER

in Springfield was Capt. John Harkness, who moved in Mareh 1, 1804, and settled on the farm now oecupied by O. P. Harkness, Esq., and brothers. Ezekiel and Austin Leonard eame a few months later,—June, 1804.

THE LEONARDS.

In June, 1803, Ezekiel and Austin Leonard, two eitizens of West Springfield, Mass., eame to explore this eountry with the view of loeating here. They had been visited by Michael Tharp, a land-agent, in the interests of some of the holders of Connectieut title, by whom they were indueed to eome and "view" the eountry. On their arrival, and when near where Troy now stands, they met a Mr. Beeeher, a hunter and surveyor, who direeted them to the valley of Leonard's ereek. They made arrangements to purehase 1600 aeres of land.† They then set out to bring in their families. Stopping at Esquire Nathaniel Allen's, at East Troy, they left with him the sum of seventy dollars, for whieh he agreed to put up for them two log houses, and complete them by the first of the following November. At the time agreed upon the two families reaehed Mr. Allen's, having eome by way of Ulster, up Sugar ereek to East Troy, and found that the contraet had not been fulfilled. Mr. Allen, however, had a vaeant log house, which the families oeeupied while the men went up to their plantation and built a cabin beside a big log; they abode there all winter, going to their families on Saturdays and returning to their work on Monday mornings. Here, during the winter of 1803–4, they made a ehopping, built

† Lafayette Leonard says 1000 aeres.

two log houses, and made arrangements for the removal of their families in the spring.

In April, 1804, William and Abel Eaton, young men, also from Springfield, Mass., and acquaintances of the Leonards, followed in their tracks; on arriving at the Leonards' location, at Leona, they took hold and worked with them until June 3 of the same year, when the Leonards moved their families thence. William Eaton married Asenath, daughter of Wright Loomis, of Queen Esther flats. Abel Eaton lived on the Elder Bennett farm. Bennett was a Baptist minister; he came from Springfield, Mass., settled at Leona in 1806, and lived there until he was an old man. The Eaton farm is where Mr. Westbrook now lives.

Although the Leonards made the first selection, John Harkness was the first actual settler. "These two families had no knowledge of each other until the spring of 1805, and the circumstances which gave them an introduction were as follows: the cattle belonging to Mr. Harkness wandered away, being under the necessity of picking their living in the woods. They were followed by their tracks, and were found about the "opening" made by the Leonards. Their cabins were about four miles apart. From their small beginnings the township gradually filled up with enterprising settlers from the Yankee land."*

OTHER PIONEERS.

William Harkness came in the fall of 1804, and took up the land now owned by S. D. Harkness. Ichabod Smith came the same year, and Josephus Wing in 1805. In 1806 there was quite an accession to the settlement: James Mattocks, Luke Pitts, Joshua Spear, Stephen Bliss, Oliver Gates, Henry Stever, Amaziah Thayer, and Joseph and Gurdon Grover. The two last named located land around what is now Springfield Centre.

James Harkness, with a large family, settled in the east part of the township in 1806. Joseph Grace settled near what is now Leona the following year; and Nehemiah Wilson and Abel Fuller, with their families, settled north of the centre the same year.

In 1808, Isaac Cooley and Gains Adams took up land, now owned by Rodney Cooley and Joel Adams. About the same time Samuel Kingsbury and Thomas Pemberton came in, the latter settling a little east of the centre. Samuel Campbell also took up land, now occupied by E. F. Parkhurst, Alfred Brace, and the Bentley estate. All these were residents in the beginning of the year 1810. The population of the township at that date was about 160.

William Brace, then a young man, settled in 1804 or 1805, on the farm where he is now located, being the oldest living settler in the township.†

Between 1810 and 1820 there were large accessions to the population. Prominent among the new-comers were Major John Parkhurst, David Brown and his sons, Charles Phillips, the Parmeters, Lemuel White, Wm. Evans, Elam Bennett, the Graces, Quartus Ely, Amos and John Sargent, Elisha Fanning, Alex. Kennedy, Charles Burgess, Joseph and Wakeman Brooks, and William Faulkner.

The first birth was that of Hiram Harkness, April 20, 1805; and the first death that of an old lady named Morcy, in 1809. The first wedding was that of Abel Leonard, son of Austin, and Abigail, daughter of Ezekiel Leonard; Saltmarsh, of Athens, performing the ceremony.

The first school-teacher, Wm. Nevins, taught in the winter of 1808–9, in a weaver's shop, built by Oliver Gates. The first framed building was a dwelling erected by John Harkness, in 1805.

The first saw-mill was put up by Austin Leonard, in 1808.

The first grist-mill was built by Luke Pitts, commenced in 1813, where Dr. William Cory's mill now stands.

The first school-house was built of hewn logs, in Leonard's Hollow, now Leona, in 1813. There was a frame school building erected on Grover hill about the same time. Another, also of logs, located on what was then known as Harkness hill, was opened about the same date. These served the township for many years.

The first distillery, about 1810 or 1811, was built by Samuel Campbell. The first militia captain was James Mattocks, whose commission was signed by Gov. Thomas M'Kean, and dated Aug. 3, 1807.

The first justice of the peace was James Mattocks, his commission bearing date February 9, 1810, and signed by Simon Snyder, governor; jurisdiction of justice for Ulster, Tioga, and Athens,—then connected with Lycoming county.

The first religious organization was that of the Methodist denomination, a class being organized about 1813. The Baptists followed in 1819. The first named have two meeting-houses,—one at Leona and the other at Pleasant Valley,—with a very considerable membership. The Baptists are the controlling religious influence in the central portion of the town, and number between eighty and ninety members, with a good edifice at the centre. The Universalists have a church edifice at the centre, and the Wesleyan Methodists a small church in the north part of the township.

There is a little mound of earth in this township, called by the same name as that from the top of which Moses anciently viewed the promised land. Mount Pisgah is supposed to be the highest ground in the county, and some claim in the State.

Some incidents connected with the raising of Gurdon Grover's barn, in 1808, now occupied by Dennison Gates, are worthy of mention. It required two days to raise it with all the men that could be obtained in Springfield, beside some others from Troy and Smithfield. During the framing and raising more than one barrel of whisky was used; and, while raising, a young man who had imbibed rather freely walked off the end of the purline plate, falling twenty feet, lodged in a hollow stump, from which he was taken without receiving serious injury.

We desire to place on the historic page some facts pertaining to the early settlers of this section, derived from MS. in the hands of Elder C. Newell, of West Franklin, and from other sources:

* "Recollections," in *Northern Tier Gazette*, July 23, 1868, by Rev. Calvin Newell.

† Correspondent in *Northern Tier Gazette*, April 14, 1870.



HOSEA KENNEDY.

RESIDENCE OF HOSEA KENNEDY, SPRINGFIELD, PA.

Austin Leonard, born March 15, 1753, at Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, Nov. 10, 1803.

Asaph Leonard, born December 17, 1780, at Springfield, Mass.

Ezekiel Leonard, born July 30, 1757, at Springfield, Mass.

Capt. John Harkness, born June 15, 1760, at Pelham, Mass.; settled in Springfield, March 1, 1804.

William Harkness, born April 17, 1862, at Pelham, Mass.; settled in Springfield, March 1, 1804.

Ichabod Smith, born July 19, 1782, at Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, March 1, 1804.

Capt. James Mattocks, born July 27, 1770, at Litchfield, Conn.; settled in Springfield, February 5, 1806.

Luke Pitts, born November 21, 1776, at Westfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, February 5, 1806.

Joshua Spear, born June 13, 1764, at Suffield, Conn.; settled in Springfield, July 23, 1806.

Oliver Gates, born September 18, 1758, at Preston, Conn.; settled in Springfield, March 1, 1806.

Henry Stever, born December 25, 1779, at Concord, N. H.; settled in Springfield, July 21, 1806.

Isaac Cooly, born November 4, 1784, at Springfield, Mass.; came to Springfield, March 15, 1808.

Gains Adams, born January 18, 1781, at West Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, October 22, 1808.

Elihu Spear, born November 8, 1783, at Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, April 29, 1808.

William Eaton, born October, 1787, at Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, 1804.

Abel Eaton, born February 28, 1787, at Springfield, Mass.

Joseph Grace, born November 26, 1782, at Springfield, Mass.; settled in Springfield, March 25, 1807.

Charles Satterlee, born October 22, 1801.

Ebenezer Harkness, born November 11, 1784, at Pelham, Mass.

Joseph Grover, born October 16, 1748, at Norwich, Conn.; settled in Springfield, April 11, 1806.

William Brace, born January 25, 1785, at Cambridge, N. Y.

Thomas Pemberton, born April 5, 1750, at London, England.

James Harkness, born June 15, 1759, at Pelham, Mass.; settled in Springfield, June 22, 1806.

Nehemiah Wilson, born May 30, 1760, at Newtown, Mass.

Abel Fuller, born July 7, 1773, at Rehoboth, Mass.

The Parkhurst family was quite a prominent one. Maj. John Parkhurst had seven sons and two daughters. Four of the sons were physicians, one of whom (Daniel) died in Springfield about 1825. Eben lives on the old homestead. William Evans, son-in-law of Maj. Parkhurst, settled on an adjoining farm, where he lived till past the meridian of life, when he removed to Cowanesque. Maj. Parkhurst and William Brace each owned distilleries. Eben Parkhurst married a daughter of Aden Brown.

Joseph Brooks, father of Wakeman, was a tanner, and worked at that and harness-making on a small scale. A son-in-law, Elisha Landon, now owns the property.

Maj. Isaac Cooley was born at Springfield, Mass., Nov. 4, 1784; came to Bradford County in 1808; died in 1867, aged eighty-four years; he was a militia major, and represented the district two terms in the legislature as late as 1830. He was for many years a deacon in the Baptist church. He was one of the most prominent men in the township, and acquired quite a property.

VILLAGES.

Springfield is about the size of Leona. It contains a hotel, two stores, a blacksmith-shop, shoe-shop, cooper-shop, and two churches,—Baptist and Universalist.

Leona contains one grist-mill, two wagon-shops, one store, one church (Methodist Episcopal), and one school-house. The place was named in honor of the Leonards, who were its original settlers. It was long known by the name of Leonard's Hollow, but more recently the abbreviated and more euphonious name has taken its place. It is beautifully situated in the valley of the Leonard branch of Sugar creek.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HOSEA KENNEDY

was born in Windham Co., Vt., June 25, 1805. He was the ninth child in the family of nineteen children of Alexander and Catherine, consisting of ten boys and nine girls, of whom six are now living. His father, a native of Vermont, moved to the town of Sheshequin, Bradford County, in 1820, and resided there till the spring of 1822, when he removed to the town of Springfield, where he engaged in farming. Hosea worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age. His earlier youth was spent in the common schools of Windham and Bradford counties.

On Sept. 8, 1825, he was married to Miss Martha Wolf, of Columbia township. By this union six children were born to them, namely, Maria, born June 9, 1827 (married William Harris, of Tioga county); James W., born June 30, 1829; Milo, born May 4, 1831; Philo, born June 5, 1833; and Abigail, born March 22, 1835 (married John Luckey, of Tioga). His estimable wife died March 12, 1837, and on Aug. 8, 1837, he was again united in marriage with Miss L. Wilson, of the town of Columbia. The result of this marriage was eight children, as follows: Nancy J., born June 7, 1838 (married M. Craig); Martha, born June 23, 1840 (married J. C. Robinson, of Ridgeberry); Orr W., born in February, 1842, and died in October, 1842; Orr, born Oct. 15, 1843; Alexander, born Feb. 9, 1845; Emma, born Aug. 30, 1846 (married Lorenzo Wolf); Mary, born April 15, 1848 (married V. Baldwin); and William W., born Sept. 28, 1849. After twenty-one years of married life his second wife also died, on Nov. 7, 1858.

His third wife was Maria Knowlton, of Tioga county, whom he married in March, 1859. There were no children by this union. She departed this life March 31, 1862.

He married his present wife, Ruth Ann Brown, of Ridgeberry, on Oct. 30, 1862.

Mr. Kennedy commenced life with two cows and a yoke of oxen. In 1825 he purchased 70 acres of wild timbered land, which he cleared up with his own hands. At various times he has purchased adjoining tracts amounting to 359 acres, making with the original a total of 429 acres in the homestead farm. A view of his residence, accompanied by the portraits of himself and excellent wife, elsewhere grace the pages of this work. In addition to the home farm he also owns farms in other parts of this county and in Tioga county amounting to 342 acres, all good improved land.

In politics Mr. Kennedy was originally a Whig, but has been a stanch Republican since the formation of that party. All his life has been spent in the quiet occupation

of a farmer, with no other ambition than to be a good citizen and an industrious, honorable man. He is now in his seventy-third year, in the full enjoyment of the health, wealth, and happiness to which long years of industry so justly entitle him.

JOHN SALISBURY

was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1809. He was the seventh child, in a family of fifteen children, of John Salisbury, a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent, six of whom are now living. His ancestors, in lineal descent, were: Humphrey S., born in England in 1685; came to this country in 1703; settled in Massachusetts, and died in 1708. William, born in 1707; William, born in 1731; and John, the father of the subject of our sketch, born in Braintree, Mass., in 1769. In 1796, John, Sr., moved to the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, which he cleared up, cultivated, and resided upon until his death, which occurred March 14, 1857, aged eighty-eight years.

John, Jr., spent his youth on his father's farm, and in the common schools of Phelps, until he was sixteen years of age. He then attended the academy at Geneva, N. Y., two terms, and prepared himself for teaching. He commenced teaching when he was seventeen, and taught in the common schools four winters, and during the summers worked on his father's farm. In the spring of 1832 he moved to the town of Springfield, Bradford Co., where, assisted in part by his father, he purchased a tract of two hundred and thirty acres of wild timbered land, and commenced in the woods to clear himself a farm.

On May 31 of the same year (1832) he married Miss Hannah Grace, of Springfield township. She was born in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1812, and came to Bradford County when she was four years of age. The result of this marriage was: Mary L., born March 10, 1833 (married Moses Gustin, of Troy, Pa.); John J., born Sept. 13, 1834; Olive G., born July 2, 1840 (married James H. Sawyer, of Springfield); Elon G., born Dec. 9, 1842; William V., born June 19, 1849; Samuel W., born Nov. 5, 1854. Before his marriage he cleared a spot and built upon it a log house. Here they commenced to enjoy the comforts as well as some of the privations of pioneer life. All but about twenty-five acres of the original forest is cleared up and improved. A view of his residence and surroundings may be seen elsewhere in this work, under the portraits of himself and wife and father.

Of town office, he has been auditor for six years, the first inspector of schools for the same time, and school director for three years. In politics he is a Democrat. Early in life both he and his estimable wife joined the Baptist church, and have ever since lived a consistent Christian life.* He is now in his sixty-ninth year, and still in the active duties of life, honored and respected by all who know him.

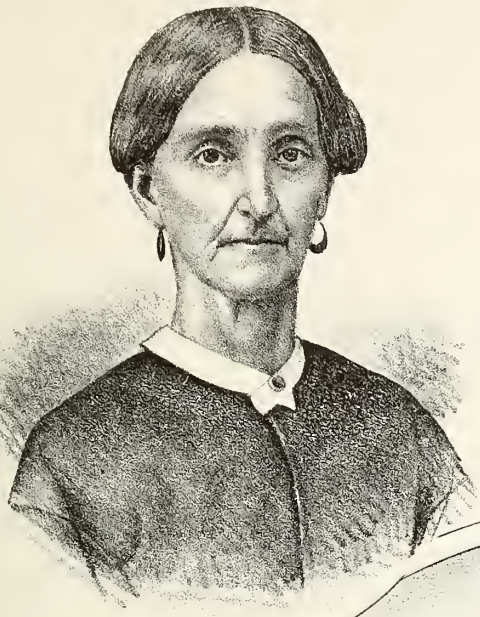
RUSSELL B. YOUNG

was born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 13, 1807, the third in the family of five boys and three girls of William and Betsey (Bailey) Young, four of whom are now living. The elder Young, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1781, and died in 1838, aged fifty-seven years. The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer, and his education was limited to the common schools of Middletown.

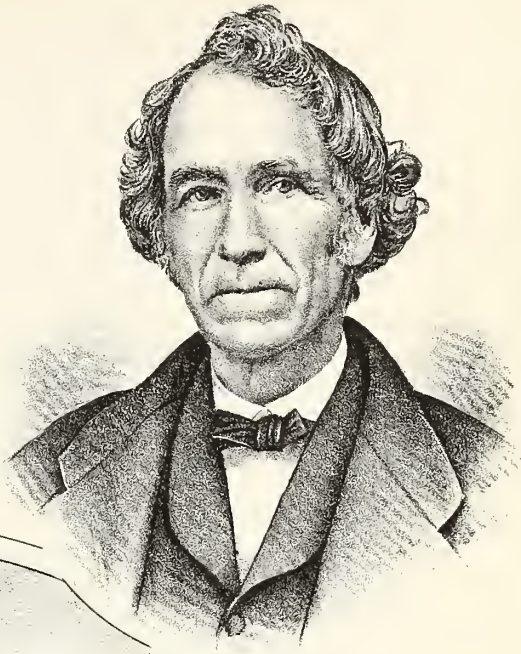
On Dec. 8, 1831, he married Miss Jemima Bailey, of Haddam, Conn. Of this marriage were born eleven children: Elisha J. was born March 30, 1833; Charlotte S., Oct. 15, 1834 (married Horace Brigham, of Smithfield); Louisa M., Aug. 29, 1836 (married J. L. Spencer, of Middletown, Conn.); Wm. R., Aug. 6, 1838; John W., July 14, 1840; Asel B., Feb. 18, 1843; Elsie, March 5, 1845, died March 11, 1845; Ezra B., Oct. 24, 1846; Ralph B., March 8, 1849; Augusta E., Dec. 28, 1851; and D. M. Young, Nov. 27, 1855. After attaining his majority, he worked for his father on the farm five years for five hundred dollars; and in 1837 he, his wife, and three children came and settled in the town of Springfield, buying one hundred acres of wild timber-land, which he cleared up, and at different times he has purchased adjoining tracts, in all amounting to five hundred acres, with fine residence and out-buildings, a view of which, together with the portraits of himself and wife, may be seen elsewhere in this work. Mr. Young has always affiliated with the Democratic party. In religious sentiment he is a Congregationalist, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

He is a thorough farmer and a good citizen, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

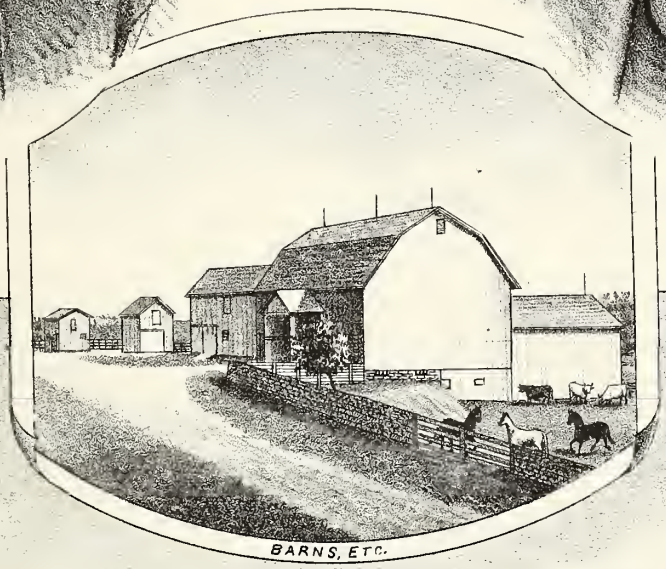
*John Salisbury, in 1837, received from Governor Porter a commission as lieutenant, and was afterwards promoted to captain.



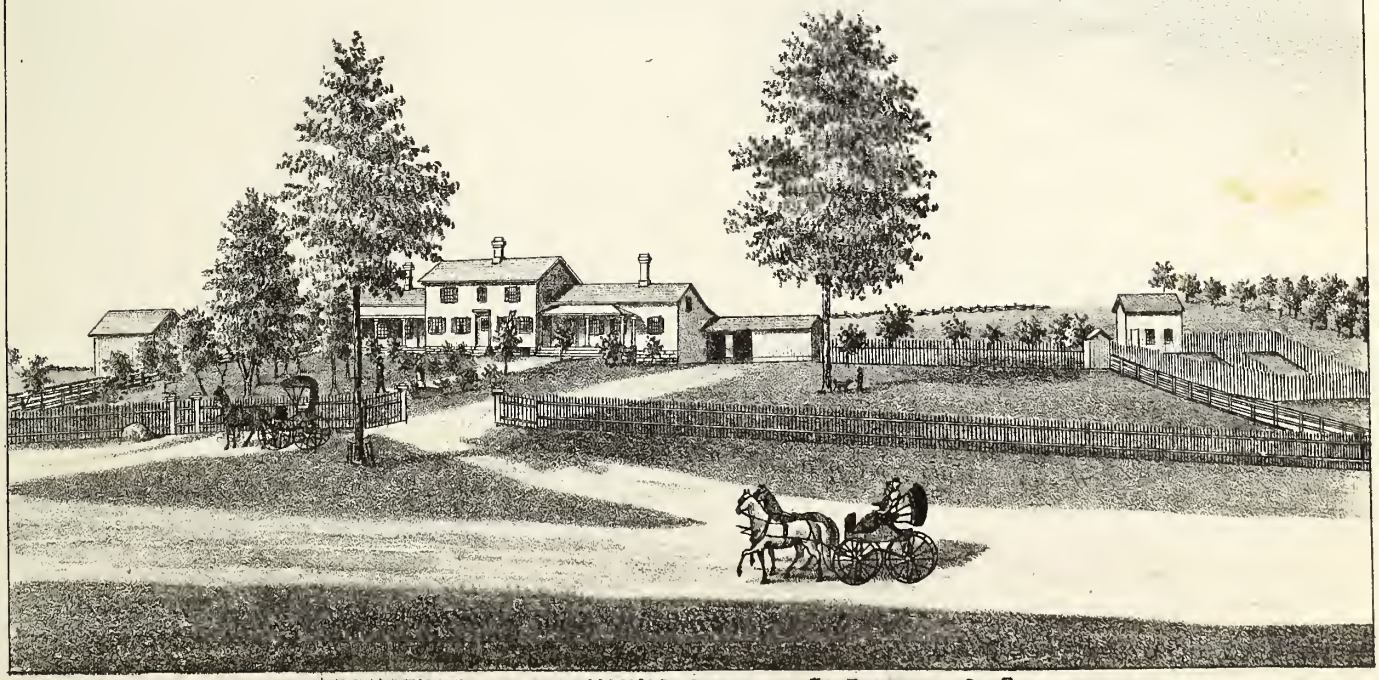
MRS. RUSSELL B. YOUNG.



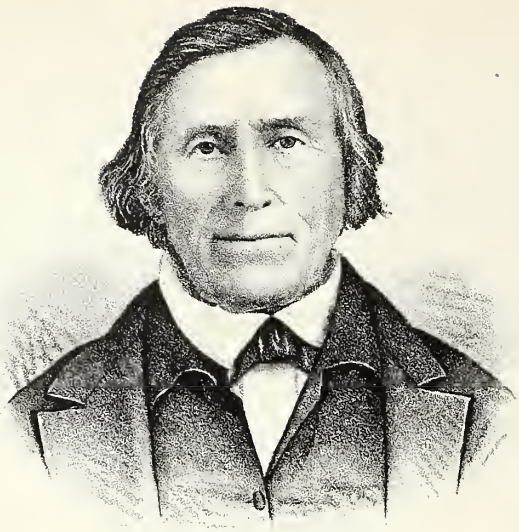
RUSSELL B. YOUNG.



BARNS, ETC.



RESIDENCE OF R. B. YOUNG, SPRINGFIELD TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.

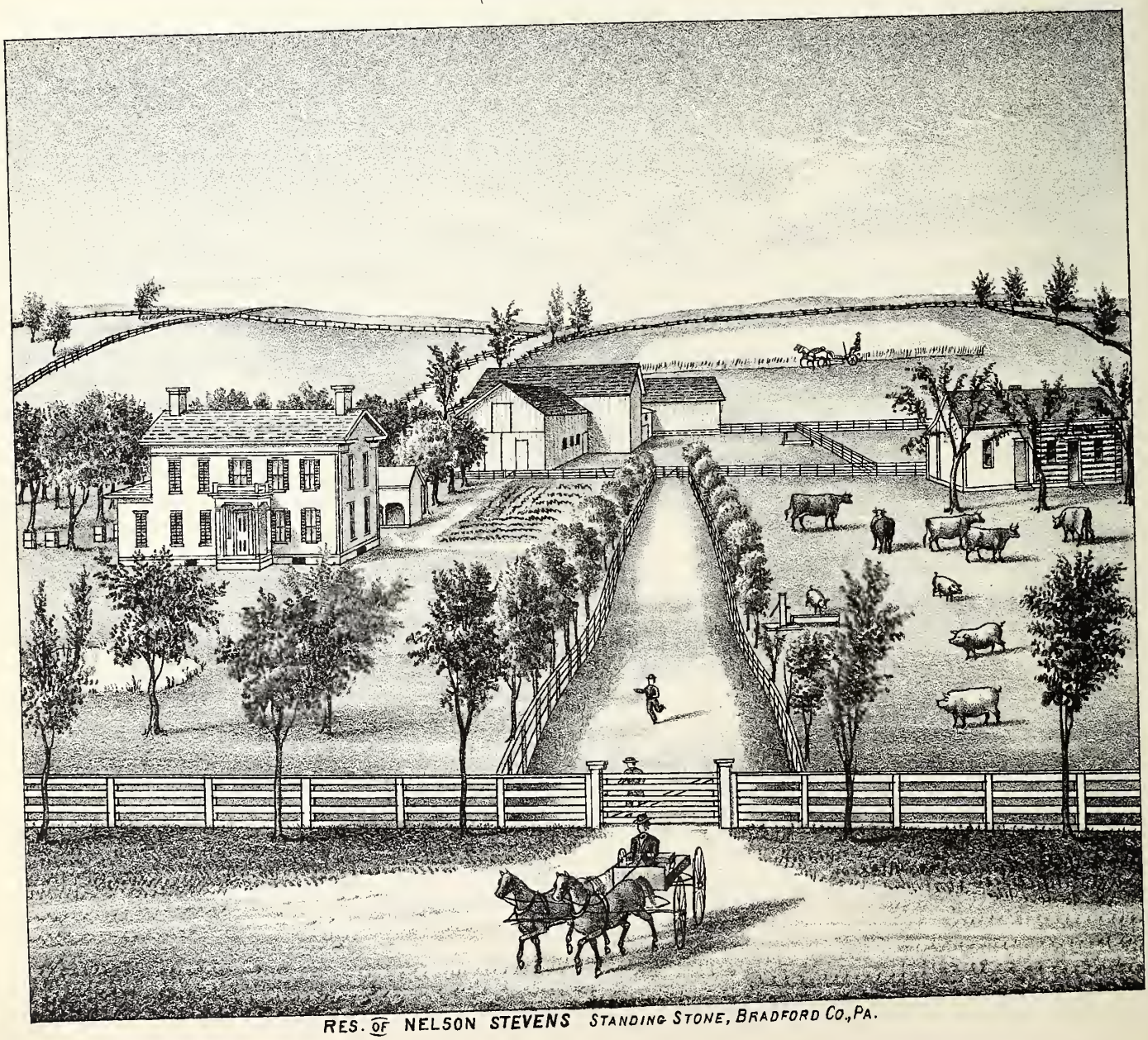


ASA STEVENS.



MRS. PHEBE STEVENS.

(PHOTOS BY G. H. WOOD.)



RES. OF NELSON STEVENS STANDING STONE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

STANDING STONE.

The name Standing Stone was given to this locality by the Indians, on account of a very remarkable stone which stands in the river, near its right bank. This stone, from the top to the bed of the river, is forty-four feet high; it is sixteen feet wide and about four feet thick. At ordinary low water the stone is twenty-two or twenty-three feet above the surface of the river. The lower edge of the stone must penetrate the surface of the earth to a considerable depth in order to be able, as it has, to resist the force of the water in freshets and the ice, which, when the river breaks up, suddenly moves with apparently irresistible power. This stone has been a landmark during the history of the county, and the surveys of both the Susquehanna company and of Pennsylvania are referred to it.

The town is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Susquehanna, and along nearly the whole of its river-border is one continuous flat, bounded on the north by the Wysox mountain and on the south by the Frenchtown mountain. Back from the river the land rises to the high table-lands which compose the surface of Herrick, which is on the east, and Wysox on the northwest.

The soil is good,—that of the river and creek valleys being better adapted to tillage, while the hill lands afford excellent pastures and meadows. Until recently the settlements were almost exclusively confined to the river-border, and in consequence the uplands have not received that degree of cultivation of which they are susceptible.

Besides the river, the principal streams in the township are Fitch's creek, named in honor of Lemuel Fitch, in the northern part, and Rummerfield creek, named in honor of Anthony Rummerfield, in the southern part; both these men will be remembered as settlers on the creeks which bear their names before the Revolutionary war.

EARLY SURVEYS.

The township of Standing Stone was one of the first grants made by the Susquehanna company in Bradford County, but owing to some difficulty never had a sufficient number of actual settlers to give the grant validity under the rules of the company, and in consequence its few very early settlers could not avail themselves of the advantages of the compensation law of 1799. Under date of April 19, 1794, the company re-grant the township by the following deed:

"Whereas, I, David Smith, did, in the year 1774, obtain a grant of a township of land containing twenty-five square miles, at a place called Standing Stone, on the east branch of the Susquehanna river, and did lose said grant in the war at the time the settlement of Wyoming was burnt by the Indians, July, 1778, and now a great part of said township lies unappropriated to any person and not claimed by any proprietor, and the town remains in an unsettled state, therefore pray the commissioners of the Susquehanna company to accept of and confirm the survey of said town to me, the said Smith, and my associates,—a list of whom I herewith deliver, who are proprietors and fully complied with the votes of said company, which will appear by their certificate. The town lies adjoining north of Springfield and south of the town of Claverack, beginning at a certain white-pine tree standing two miles and one hundred and twenty rods east of the river on the north line of Springfield; thence north three and a quarter miles to a white-oak tree marked; thence north 65° west five and a quarter miles, to a black-walnut tree, marked on two sides; thence south 59° west one and three-fourths miles to the corner of Claverack; thence on the south line of Claverack, two and a half miles, to a tree marked; thence south 25° east three and three-fourths miles; thence a due east line to the first bound, which is agreeable to the plan herewith presented, and contains twenty-five square miles.

"The above survey of a township is accepted of, and the same is hereby confirmed to the said David Smith and his associates, to the number of fifty persons, who are proprietors, and the town to be divided into fifty-three equal shares, provided it does not interfere with any former grant regularly given."

(Signed by the committee.)

Along with this grant is another paper in the same handwriting, headed, "Names of men who have applied to have land laid out," followed by forty-one names, and was probably the list referred to by Mr. Smith in his application. The town was surveyed and allotted in June, 1786. The survey included land on both sides of the river. In Macedonia were lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 11; in Frenchtown, numbers 14 to 23, inclusive; the remaining thirty-four, which are all that are in the allotment, are on the east side of the river. Of these, Richard Fitzgerald had two rights, and held Nos. 7 and 8; James Forsythe, one right; —— Shaw, one right; Widow Fitch held No. 5; Richard Loomis, No. 12, which was laid on Rummerfield creek; Walter Walters, No. 21, just in the bend of the river; John Bigalow, Jr., No. 19; Nathaniel Walters, No. 2; Stephen Wilcox, No. 9; Elisha Satterlee, No. 20; David McCormick, No. 4; Walter Westover, No. 2; Capt. Peter Loop, No. 11; Abram Westbrook, No. 5; Leonard Westbrook, No. 10; William Jackson, No. 18; Thomas Joslyn, Jr., No. 3; heirs of Perrin Ross, No. 13. In addition, the following deeds are on record in the Susquehanna company's books: Amos Bennett, of Standing Stone, conveys one-half his lot in said town to Silas Beardsley, March 18, 1794; Peter Loop, of Newtown, N. Y., to Theophilus Moyer, No. 11, of Standing Stone, March 3, 1795, and the next day conveys to Henry Birney the lots on which the grantee lives; Josiah Grant, of Poultney, Vt., to John Hutchinson and Samuel Gordon rights covering twelve hundred acres, which were entered in Standing Stone.

Of the proprietary warrants beside the one mentioned in a former chapter, located on Rummerfield creek, James Wharton, of Philadelphia, owned warrants, which are described as "situate on the northeast branch of the Susquehanna river, near a remarkable rock called the Standing

Stone, and nearly opposite the rock;" surveyed on warrants of Sept. 29, 1763. Beginning on the south, these warrants were in the name of Jacob Drell, containing three hundred and ten acres, and called Constitutional Right; the next, Jacob Shuler, containing three hundred and seventeen acres, and called Rochambeau; and the third in the name of Peter Ney, containing three hundred acres. The dates of surveys and patents have not been obtained, but, from the names given to the warrants, it is evident the title was not perfected until after the Revolutionary war. The present titles to farms are derived through these surveys.

On the opposite side of the river, in Macedonia, were lots in the names of Jeremiah Talbot, No. 1258; Joseph Strode, No. 117; and David Newswanner, No. 1519, which were surveyed on warrants, dated April 3, 1769, containing a little more than three hundred acres each, and sold at public sale by the United States marshal as John Nicholson's lands, June 30, 1813, to Elisha Cole for $291.68.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Before the battle of Wyoming a number of families were settled in Standing Stone; but two of these, so far as has been ascertained, ever returned, viz., Richard Fitzgerald's and Henry Birney's, who came back immediately after the close of the war, and resumed possession of their old farms in 1791. The sons of the widow Vaughan made a possession at Rummerfield; and the Westbrooks were early settlers on the place now occupied by Mr. Kingsley, who is a great-grandson of Nathan Kingsley, the pioneer of Wyalusing.

Henry Birney was for a number of years a prominent man in the neighborhood where he lived. His wife belonged to a Wyoming family, and died in 1809. In a paragraph announcing her death, a Wyoming paper says she encountered great hardships and the sufferings peculiar to the times and place in which she lived. She was buried in an old burying-ground near where Dr. Clagget lives, in Standing Stone. Mr. Birney sold his farm to Jonathan Stevens in 1812, and moved to the Scioto, in Ohio, with his daughter Hannah. He made the journey on horseback. Here he died past eighty years of age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as is attested by numerous documents. Among the New England people his name was usually pronounced and frequently written Barney. He had one son and five daughters. John, the son, lived for a time in Standing Stone, on the farm owned by the late John Taylor, deceased. This he sold to Mr. La Porte, and moved to Wyalusing. Henry Birney, of Wilmot, Mrs. John Hollenback, formerly of Wyalusing, and Mrs. Ralph Martin, also of Wyalusing, are children of his.

Of the daughters, Sarah married Capt. Peter Loop, one of the commissioners of the Susquehanna company, and whose name is affixed to many of their grants. In order to avoid what seemed to be an endless dispute about title, he moved first to Elmira (Newtown), then up the Cohocton, above Painted Post, where he was an influential citizen.

Rebecca married Peter Matthews, and moved to Belvidere, Ill.

Eleanor married a Mr. Myer, and moved to the State of Ohio.

Hannah married Judge Miller, and went west, where she died; and Mr. Miller returned to Ithaca, N. Y., and died there.

Mary, born Aug. 20, 1789, married John Gordon, born Sept. 29, 1776, and was the mother of the large and well-known Gordon family, branches of which are settled in Standing Stone, Asylum, and other places in the county. Of the fourteen children, Hiram lives at the upper end of Standing Stone village; William Hart, recently deceased, lived near him; George lives in Asylum.

James Gordon, the father of John, was a brother of Samuel Gordon, of Wyalusing, the well-known surveyor of the Susquehanna company. James lived, while unmarried, for a time, in Philadelphia, then moved to Asylum, where he lived until the French came. At the latter place he lived near the river and kept the ferry. He was also justice of the peace. He died in Norristown.

Mr. Fitzgerald had no children, but had adopted a son of his wife's sister, William Huyck (pronounced Houck). Mr. Fitzgerald died previous to June 1, 1789, as at that date Mrs. Nellie Fitzgerald received authority to administer the estate. She survived him a number of years. July 4, 1795, the records of the church of Wysox state that Nellie Fitzgerald, widow, was received into the communion of the church. Mr. Simon Stevens says Mrs. Fitzgerald died in 1814, about one hundred years of age. William Huyck married Margaret, a sister of Leonard Westbrook, raised a family, and died about 1857, at the age of eighty-five years. He lived on his uncle's old farm, whose upper line was about thirty rods below the Ferry road.

The Vaughans exchanged places with Stephen Charlott. An account of their settlement is given in the biographical sketches of Wyalusing. Mr. Charlott soon sold out and went west.

Anthony Le Fever was one of the French immigrants. He moved over into Standing Stone, where, for many years, he kept a far-famed house of entertainment, whose cleanly-kept chambers and well-furnished table are yet fresh in the recollections of the older people, who were accustomed to travel up and down the river. Mr. and Mrs. Le Fever are both buried in the old cemetery at Wyalusing. Only two of his children lived to maturity, both daughters, of whom one was married to John Provost, of Russell Hill, Wyoming county, and the other was married to J. Huff, and lived on the top of Frenchtown mountain. Mrs. Huff never had any children. She was the little girl who was disguised in her dead brother's clothing to meet the requirements of the passport, and now is living past fourscore-and-ten years of age, and whose face brightens and her recollection quickens when she finds an interested listener to the stories of the beautiful France, of which her memories have not been dimmed by the lapse of more than eighty years.

Peter Miller was also an early settler in the lower part of the township, in what is known as the Rummerfield portion. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner. He had no children. His house was a little log cabin in the brush, with hardly a garden spot cleared around in 1812. His wife was an Abbott, a sister to Mrs. Richard Vaughan, which accounts for the sons of the latter coming up into that neighborhood after the death of their father. Mr. Miller died

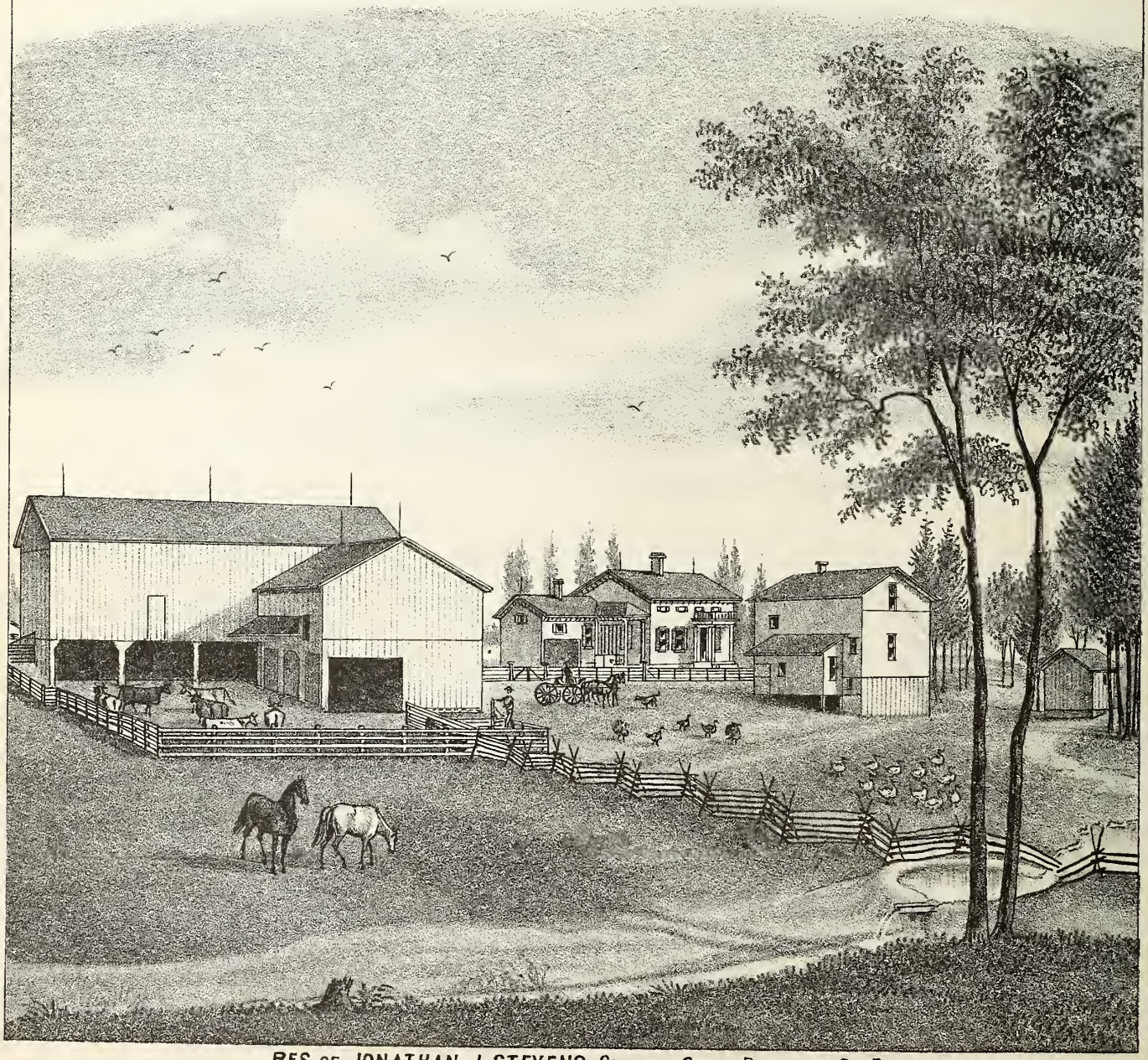


J. J. STEVENS.

PHOTOS BY GEO H WOOD TOWANDA PA.



MRS. SARAH E. STEVENS.

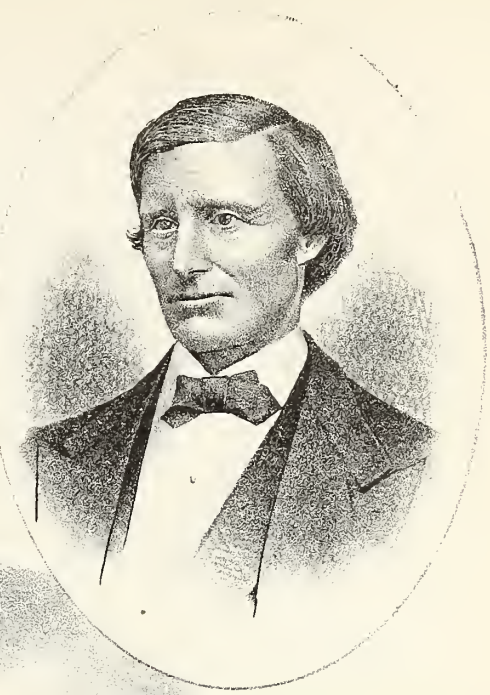


RES. OF JONATHAN J. STEVENS, STANDING-STONE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

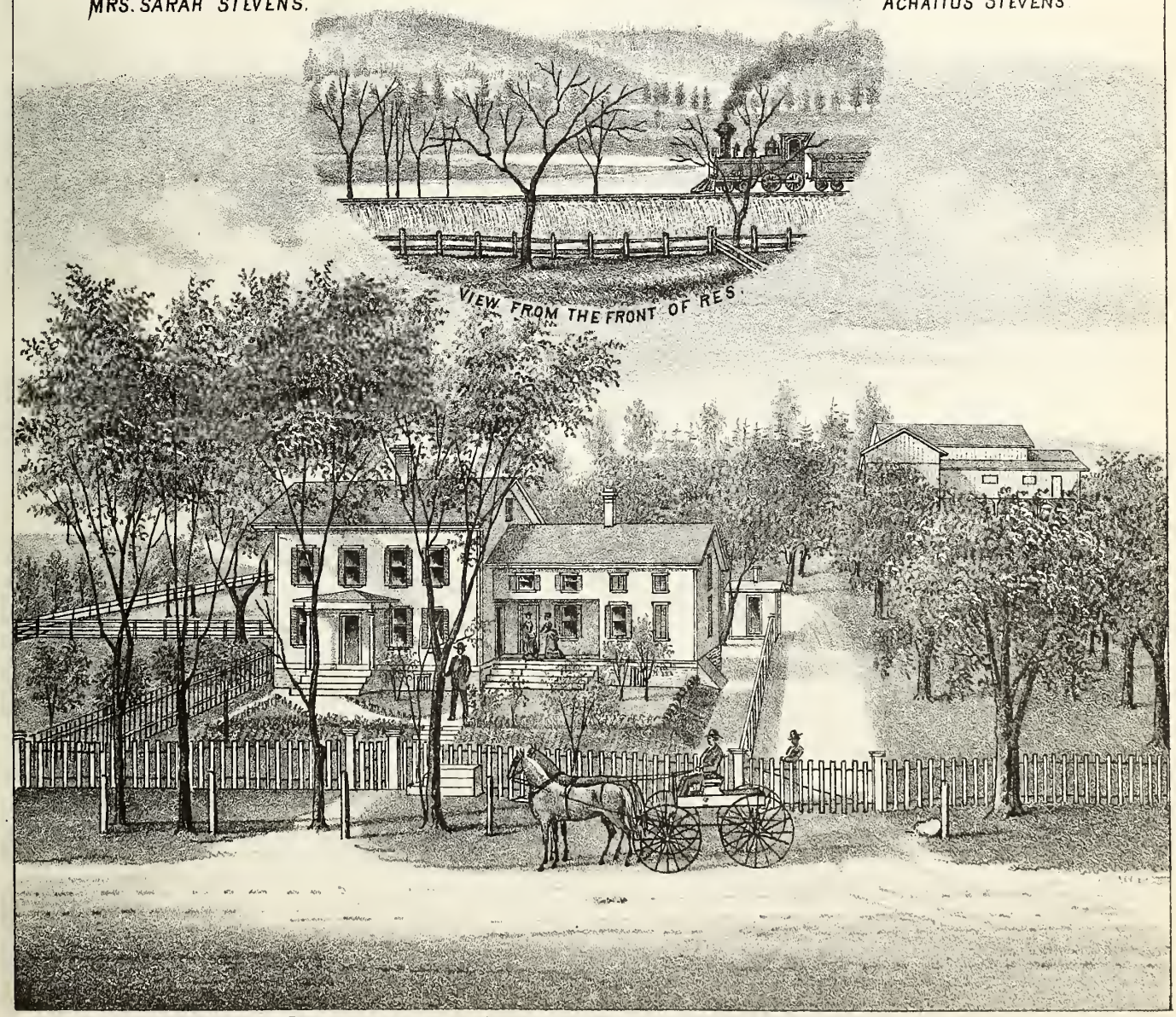


MRS. SARAH STEVENS.

(PHOTOS BY G. H. WOOD
TOWANDA PA



ACHATIUS STEVENS



RES. OF ACHATIUS STEVENS, STANDING STONE, BRADFORD CO., PA.

in the winter of 1823, at the age of about sixty-five or seventy years; his wife died a few years later at the house of Daniel Coolbaugh, in Wysox.

Mr. Miller formerly lived in the upper part of the town. On the Susquehanna company's records is a deed from Peter Miller, of Standing Stone township, Luzerne county, to Samuel Gordon, bearing date May 23, 1797, "all my right and interest to certain improvements made on the land I now live on, and including the dwelling-house, . . . reserving the privilege of said Miller's wife to live in said dwelling-house until October 1 next."

Jacob Primer was a colored man, and came to Standing Stone at an early day, and lived near the lower end of the village. He died about 1832. The family lived there until a few years since, but are now dead or have moved away. Primer was in the township at least as early as 1810. He was quite a favorite with the young people, by whom he was employed to play the fiddle at their dancing-parties.

Cherick Westbrook* came from Ulster to Sheshequin early. Sept. 10, 1785, Cherick Westbrook received a half-share certificate from the Susquehanna company, No. 17, saying that he was entitled to a half-share in the Susquehanna purchase, provided he remain in said purchase three years, and do not depart hence except with the permission of the committee of said company, pursuant to the vote of July 13, 1785. On the back of this certificate is indorsed that he, the said Cherick Westbrook, had complied with the conditions, and entered his right in Standing Stone. The old stock were very large and very strong people. Two of his brothers lived in the State of New York. He had a large family. He was injured by the fall of a tree about 1822, and died soon after. Henry Hibbard married a daughter of Mr. Westbrook. A man by the name of Stringer had been on the place before Westbrook came. Stringer was from New York, and went back there again.

Henry Van Curen, from the Mohawk, lived for a time where Henry Fisher now lives. He came to Standing Stone about 1808. His wife died here in 1814, and he went away soon after. He was grandfather of John Van Curen, of Terry township.

The widow Hawley, whose husband's name was probably Benjamin or Daniel,—whether he ever came to Standing Stone or not is not known by the old people of that place,—was a sister of Leonard Westbrook. She was at Wyoming at the time of the battle and massacre, and on Jacob's plains at the time of the ice-flood (1784); she lived just above where Hon. H. W. Tracy now lives. The creek, which was formerly Fitch's, is now frequently called Hawley's creek. She died in 1838, at quite an advanced age. The family went west in 1850.

David Eicklor was of German descent. His maternal grandfather was an Englishman, named Samuel Baker, a wealthy man of Catskill. He came here at an early day, and married a daughter of Mr. Huyck. His father's name was Frederick, and he was at one time a man of great wealth; lived first in Towanda, then in Rome, where his wife died. David left Standing Stone in 1815, having sold out to Mr. Ennis, and went to Huron, Ohio, where he died.

Cornelius Ennis came from Sussex Co., N. J., in 1815, and bought the Eicklor farm. He had two sons, Levi and Isaac, and one daughter. Alexander Ennis is a son of Levi.

The Van Ess brothers, George, John, Daniel, and Whitfield, were also from Sussex county, and came about 1820. They bought the place where Henry Van Curen formerly lived. They have been prominent citizens in the township and active members of the Methodist church, in which Whitefield was an exhorter, whose daughter was the wife of Rev. I. Towner.

In 1812, Jonathan Stevens and his family came to Sheshequin, bought the property which was owned by Henry Birney, and settled on the place on which the sons Asa and Simon Stevens now live. The family are of English descent. The ancestor of the American branch was beheaded by Cromwell for taking part in the troubles of the English revolution. His three sons, Simon, Cyprian, and Stephen, settled in Lancaster, Mass. Cyprian had two sons, Simon and Joseph. Jonathan, the third son of this Simon, settled in Plainfield, Conn.; his third son was Asa, who was born May, 1734, and emigrated to Wyoming in 1772, living the first year at the mouth of Mill creek, and the next April (1773) moved upon the town-plot of what is now the city of Wilkes-Barre when there were but four houses upon it. In the Westmoreland records are the deeds by which Asa Stevens purchases a half-share right of Thomas Porter, June 22, 1774, and Sept. 3, 1774, bought one hundred and thirty acres in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Stevens was lieutenant in the Wilkes-Barre company, and was active in the service until the battle of Wyoming. Dec. 10, 1777, he took command of eleven men, and marched up as far as Meshoppen after Tories and disaffected people. Ten days after, he was one of the larger company that marched up as far as Sheshequin on the same business. At the battle of Wyoming he was among the slain. His son Jonathan was then fourteen years of age, having been born July 16, 1764.

The family with other fugitives fled to Connecticut, where they remained until the close of the war, when they returned to Wyoming. At the age of sixteen Jonathan enlisted in the army of the Revolution, in which he served three years, and was honorably discharged. Married Miss Eleanor Adams in Brooklin, Oct. 20, 1785. He seems to have moved about considerable, the unsettled state of the country making all sorts of business very uncertain. His eldest child, Albigenee, was born in Salisbury, Conn., June 16, 1786; the next, Luey (died young), in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1787; Asa and Seth were born in Wilkes-Barre, the former Sept. 24, 1790, the other Oct. 2, 1792. Jonathan, born in Braintrim, Dec. 7, 1794; Simon, April 22, 1797; Lucy (second), Aug. 20, 1799; Jonathan, (second), July 6, 1801; Sarah, March 26, 1803; Eleanor, in Wyalusing, Oct. 12, 1808. While in Braintrim (Black-Walnut), to which place he moved in 1795, he was engaged for a part of the time in working a small farm, and the rest

* The father of the Westbrooks in this county was Abraham. In his will, executed Oct. 8, 1790, and admitted to probate Feb. 7, 1791, he mentions his wife Blondens, his sons Derrick, James, Cherick, and Leonard, and his daughters Jenny, Sarah, Peggy, Keziah, and Phœbe.

was employed in the business of his trade—a tailor. In 1805 he came to Wyalusing, where he lived in what was called the Peter Stevens house, which stood near the Welles mansion in that town, where he engaged in keeping a store and house of entertainment. On August 13, 1800, he was appointed justice of the peace, and held the office for several years. In 1811 he was elected to the legislature of the commonwealth for the county of Luzerne, and served one year. May 11, 1812, he was commissioned deputy surveyor for the counties of Luzerne, Bradford, and Susquehanna by Andrew Porter, surveyor-general, and re-appointed by Richard T. Leech, Dec. 9, 1813, and re-commissioned for Bradford and Susquehanna by Jacob Spangler, April 17, 1818. The office at this time, when the title to the greater part of the land in these counties was in the commonwealth, was a very important and responsible one. In his capacity as surveyor for the State and for private parties, he surveyed the greater part of Bradford, Wyoming, and parts of Susquehanna and Luzerne. May 22, 1818, he was appointed by Gov. Findley one of the associate judges for Bradford County, and went out of office with the change of the State constitution, in 1840. The various offices to which he was elected, and the responsible trusts which he held, are the best evidences of his integrity, good judgment, and ability which could be mentioned. He also was possessed of a very accurate and retentive memory, and to papers found since his death the author is indebted for valuable material for this work. Three sons of Judge Stevens, viz., Asa, Simon, and Jonathan, and one grandson, Achatias, are represented on other pages of this work.

John Gordon had a distillery standing on Fitch's creek, near where the road crosses it. The establishment passed through several hands, and was kept running until a few years since, when it was burned down. The family of Tuttle settled on Tuttle hill prior to 1812. Daniel Brewster lived near old Mr. Huff's. He was a tailor by trade.

Hon. Henry W. Tracy, son of Solomon Tracy, formerly of Sheshequin, came to Standing Stone and commenced business there, which he has carried on with good success until the present, and has accumulated a large property. He has been elected a member of the State legislature, and in 1862 was a member of congress.

The township has been increasing in cultivation and wealth with a steady growth. There is a post-office and railroad station at both Rummerfield and Standing Stone, a Methodist church at the former place, and a Universalist in the latter place. Standing Stone is a straggling village, mostly of farm-houses, beautifully situated on a gravel ridge overlooking the river. There are eight school districts.

According to the census reports in 1850, there were 1453 white and 2 colored; in 1860, 1599; in 1870, 1521 native, 75 foreign, 1589 white, 7 colored; total population 1596.

TERRY.

The township of Terry was organized in 1857. It is bounded by the Susquehanna river on the east and north, by Asylum on the north and west, and by Wilmot on the south. It contains about fifty square miles of territory, nearly one-half of it remaining yet unimproved. It is mountainous and hilly, but is mostly all susceptible of cultivation. It has some good grazing land and fine meadows, but more of it is natural for grain-growing and clover. Much of it was formerly covered by a dense forest of white pine, hemlock, yellow pine, oak, ash, chestnut, and maple, and other kinds of valuable timber. But the best pine and ash lumber has been cut and carried off and sold. No part of the county produced more valuable white-pine trees to the acre than this township, and if they were all now standing they would be worth much more than the land is now with its improvements. A million of pine shingles, and as many feet of white pine lumber, have been taken from this territory annually during many of the past years, and often sold at a low figure.

It has a population of about twenty to the square mile, and it has increased its agricultural wealth vastly within the last decade. Its assessed valuation at the present time is about $100,000, without including the intrinsic value of the timber-lands, which are generally assessed at about one-fourth their real value.

Its two principal places are Terrytown and New Era, the two post-offices of the township.

Terrytown is a pleasant little village situated on the west side of the river about two miles above the mouth of Wyalusing creek. It is beautifully situated on a gravelly ridge, at an elevation of about seventy feet above the Susquehanna river. The buildings are scattering, and extend about two miles along the river in north and south directions, and in the centre about half a mile wide. Its scenery is quite romantic, being environed by mountains on the north, south, and west, and by the river on the east, and the mountain on the east side of the river, opposite Terrytown, rising up majestically some 400 feet, with mural escarpments or perpendicular ledges varying from 50 to 100 feet in height.

Terrytown has a union meeting-house, called "The Tabernacle," 40 by 60, seating about 400 persons, in which Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists worship statedly, each denomination having its own preacher, and its set time for worship. It has been in use twenty-six years, and there is reason to believe that the interests of Christianity have been advanced quite as much as they would have



JOHN HOUSTON.

been had each denomination had a church edifice of its own.

Mr. N. T. Miller's wagon-factory and steam-works, Mr. Vandersloot's smith-shop, Mr. Gay's shoe-shop, the Horton Brothers' and Messrs. Capwell's general country stores, the Horton flouring-mill, and last and not least, the resident preacher and the three physicians, are all very desirable institutions in the quiet little village of Terrytown.

It is one of the oldest places in the county, Benjamin Budd having built a house here as early as 1774. Capt. Jonathan Terry was the first permanent settler. He moved up the river from Wyoming valley in 1786, and settled in Wyalusing for one year at the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, on the north side, very near the deep cut through which the railroad now passes. The next year (1787) he built a house at Terrytown and moved into it, and thus became the founder of the village. Stephen Durell had built a house of white-oak logs the year before, on the bank of the river, just at the mouth of Steam Mill creek, but did not live in it long, if at all. Three of his brothers, viz., Joshua, Nathaniel, and Nathan, and four of his sisters, viz., Deliverance, and her husband, Israel Parshall; Deborah, and her husband, Maj. John Horton; Remittance, and her husband, Lebbeus Garner; and Lydia, unmarried, came in a few years afterwards; also his father, Parshall Terry, and his wife's father, Uriah Terry. Parshall Terry and all his family, including Jonathan Terry and his wife, were inmates of the famed Forty fort the night after the Indian battle and massacre at Wyoming.

Jonathan Terry was commissioned a justice by Gov. Simon Snyder, in 1812, and held the office until January, 1821, when he resigned; and Uriah Terry, his son, was commissioned by Gov. Joseph Heister, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1824. He was succeeded in this office by his brother, William Terry, commissioned by Gov. J. Andrew Shulze; and the latter by his son, Uriah Terry; and the present incumbent of the office is Hiram L. Terry, a great-grandson of Jonathan Terry; so that, with the exception of two short intervals, one filled by Maj. J. Horton, Jr., and the other by John F. Dodge, Jonathan Terry and his descendants have been the only magistrates of Terrytown for four generations.

Jonathan Terry was a good justice, possessing a sound judgment, a genial nature, and social qualities of a high order. He was gifted with a remarkably happy faculty of persuading litigants to settle their difficulties amicably, and thus save time, money, and an untold-of amount of unkind and angry feelings. He had a family of eight sons and three daughters, and, one son excepted, raised them all to maturity. His son Uriah was the first child born at Terrytown. "Uncle George," as he is now familiarly called, is the only one of the family left. He is now (1878) eighty years old, well preserved, and his large, manly form is often seen walking the streets and visiting from house to house among numerous friends. He and his son, Dr. N. W. Terry, occupy his mansion which he built about a quarter of a century ago, and his son Jonathan resides in the old home built by his grandfather in 1806. It is a large two-story hewed-log house, with a huge chimney in the centre of it, a small portico in front, and, in early times, had large double doors about three inches thick. It is the oldest house in the village, and well merits the name of "the old Terry castle." Jonathan Terry died in 1833. His wife survived him about twenty years.

When Terrytown was first settled, and for several years afterwards, the nearest grist-mill was at Wilkes-Barre, and oftentimes, like the aborigines of the country, the people were obliged to have recourse to the *pestle* and *samp-mortar*. There were no wagons nor wagon-roads. The river was the only highway of travel, and, when frozen over, it formed a splendid road, and a sleigh-ride from Terrytown to Wilkes-Barre and back, on the ice, was a luxury of no very uncommon occurrence in those early days. And when not frozen it was navigated by canoes. Generally, the neighbors would club together and make up a grist of fifty or sixty bushels, and two men start to mill with it in a canoe, making the trip in from six to ten days. The canoes in those days were no pigmy affairs. They were made out of huge pine trees and were from forty to fifty feet long, capable of carrying several tons burden. They were the precursors of the Durham boats which came into use afterwards, and did much of the carrying trade until superseded by canals. The last Durham boat seen on these waters was that of Capt. Means Watts.

About 1794, Parshall Terry built a small grist-mill on a very small stream on the farm now owned by Maj. U. Terry, and occupied by J. W. Van Auken. Jonathan Terry took his fine brown mare, drove nails in her hoofs, and went to Wilkes-Barre on the ice with a *jumper* constructed for the purpose, and there bought the mill-stones, and, after getting his mare shod, loaded them upon the jumper, and came home upon the ice, making the trip in a little over three days. This mill was long known as Grandfather Terry's "little mill," and it was a fine acquisition to the comforts of Terrytown.

Parshall Terry and Uriah Terry were the two great men of Terrytown. The former was a tailor, and he could make a coat for a man in a day, and would often do it for one dollar. He was an enterprising, go-ahead man, and he was hated by the Pennamites with almost perfect hatred. Once they had him in jail at Easton, but by his genial disposition and blandishments he soon won the good-will of the jailer, and was granted the freedom of the premises around the jail. After remaining there for some weeks, one day, whilst enjoying his freedom in the presence of the jailer and several other persons, all at once he discovered that the jail was on fire, and he ran and cried "Fire! fire!" and then made his way with more than *double-quick* to the woods, and before the jailer and others found out the *ruse* he was out of their reach. He laid in the woods two nights. An Indian woman gave him a loaf of bread, and then he made his way to Wyoming to his family. He was not taken back, though it was soon known that he was with his family.

Uriah Terry was the school-master, moralist, and theologian, and also the poet laureate, of Terrytown, Wyalusing, and all this section of country. Many of his poetical effusions found their way into the public papers, and have been preserved. His poem on the death of Washington carries sublimity in every stanza, and was and is well worthy of the hero whose death it commemorates. He died at

Terrytown in 1810. Parshall Terry moved to East Palmyra in 1808,—died there a few years afterwards. These two men were elders in the Presbyterian church of Wyalusing, and meetings of that church, for a time, were held alternately at Wyalusing and at Terrytown. It is the oldest church in northern Pennsylvania. The next permanent settler after Jonathan Terry was Maj. Oliver Dodge, whose wife's maiden name was Abigail Harris. They had a family of seven sons and three daughters. All grew up to maturity and had families. They are all dead. They all left Terrytown except Edmund. He lived here all his days, and died here at the age of eighty. Maj. Dodge had quite a large landed property, but the most of it has passed out of the name. J. E. Dodge and Dimock D. Dodge, two of the great-grandsons of the major, own a portion of the old homestead farm, and they are the only representatives of the Dodge family now left at Terrytown. Maj. John Horton, Sr., settled in Terrytown in 1792. He had a family of six sons and five daughters. All lived to maturity. Two daughters and two sons are still living, viz., Mrs. Lydia Stalford, in her eighty-seventh year, lives in Wyalusing, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baillet, aged seventy-eight, lives in Wisconsin. Geo. F. Horton, in his seventy-third year, and Edmund Horton, aged seventy, both live at Terrytown, and own the most of the old homestead farm.

Joshua Terry, Nathaniel Terry, and Nathan Terry soon left Terrytown and moved to East Palmyra; so also did Israel Parshall. Lebbeus Garner settled in Canada. Among the early settlers of Terrytown we find the names of Ellsworth, Shoemaker, Wells, Marsh, Barges, Vargison, Wyeth, Vanderpool, Carr, Leonard, Turner, Crocker, Gaylord, and others; but of these families no representatives are left in Terrytown, and only a few of them in the township of Terry.

Parshall Terry and Uriah Terry were lineal descendants, in the fifth generation, from Richard Terry, who emigrated from England, and settled in Southold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1640. They moved from Southold to Orange Co., N. Y., and thence to Wyoming, and afterwards to Terrytown, as already stated.

Major John Horton, Sr., was a lineal descendant of Barnabas Horton, of Mousely, England, who emigrated to America in 1638, and settled permanently at Southold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1640 (*vide* Horton Gencalogy, page 8), where he died in 1680.

Major Horton was born in the township of Goshen, N. Y., July 30, 1763, moved to Wyoming valley in 1787, and in 1792 to Terrytown, as above stated, where he bought land and settled permanently, and where he died on April 28, 1848, and where also Deborah Luey Horton, his wife, died May 25, 1844, aged 78.

Major Horton built the first framed dwelling-house on the west side of the river, in the township of then Wyalusing, now Terry. He was the owner of the first two-horse wagon ever brought into Terrytown. He also owned the first fanning-mill and built the first framed barn. It was built in 1805, and is still in a good state of preservation, and owned by Edmund Horton.

Major Horton was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war towards the close of the war, and was stationed in Mamakating Hollow, and afterwards on the Neversink creek, not far from the present Port Jervis. He was major of a battalion of militia in Wyalusing, frequently held township offices, and was one of the prominent men of the place.

He was not a public professor of Christianity, but his life in the main was in harmony with its teachings. He was universally esteemed, and at his funeral a larger concourse of people gathered than had ever before been witnessed in this part of the country on a funeral occasion. Deborah, his wife, was a woman distinguished for her eminent piety, unwearied industry, and good economy; she knew well how to guide the house. Their children were all born in Terrytown except Ebenezer, who was born at Little Britain, N. Y., and Anna and Lydia, who were born in Wyoming. Of their children, Anna, Francis, and Harry died unmarried; Ebenezer died in 1826, leaving nine children, seven of them are still living; Eunice, wife of Thomas Ingham, Esq., died in 1844. He died in 1855, leaving four children.

Major Oliver Dodge was born in Connecticut. He is believed to have been a lineal deseendant of John Dodge, who emigrated from Lancashire, England, about 1633, and settled in Wenham, Mass. Israel, a great-grandson of John, settled in Canterbury, Conn., and from him came the family of Major Oliver Dodge. It is an instance of names going by contraries. If there is any fighting to be done there is no *dodge* to them. Five of them were in Bunker Hill battle. Samuel and Levi Dodge, from Massachusetts, and Israel, from Connecticut, served through the Revolutionary war.

William Dodge was the first of the name who came to New England. He eame over, when a single man, in the ship "Lyon's Whelpe," which sailed from Yarmouth, May 7, 1629; settled at Salem, Mass. He in a few years went back to Lancashire, married, and returned with his wife and two brothers, Richard and John, the latter mentioned above. Gen. Henry Dodge and his son, Augustus C., descended from this Canterbury stock.

A large number of the Vanderpool family* are found in Bradford County, but only a part of them reside in the township of Terry.

Maj. John Horton, Jr., was one of the prominent citizens of Terrytown. He was born March 23, 1793. He was a careful business man. Though long engaged in mercantile pursuits, he never had occasion to fear financial crises or revulsions, living always prepared to honor his peeuniary obligations at maturity. In enterprises for the public good he was always among the first. He was constable for many years, justice of the peace for five years, and declined a re-election; was treasurer of the county for two years, and was one of the electors on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1848. He was captain and then major in the militia, and from 1828 to 1835 brigade inspector. He never made a public profession of Christianity, yet he conscientiously and habitually practiced its virtues. He was a regular attendant upon public worship, and paid more money for the Terrytown tabernacle (union meeting-house) than any other person. He was popular and pleasing in his manners, and

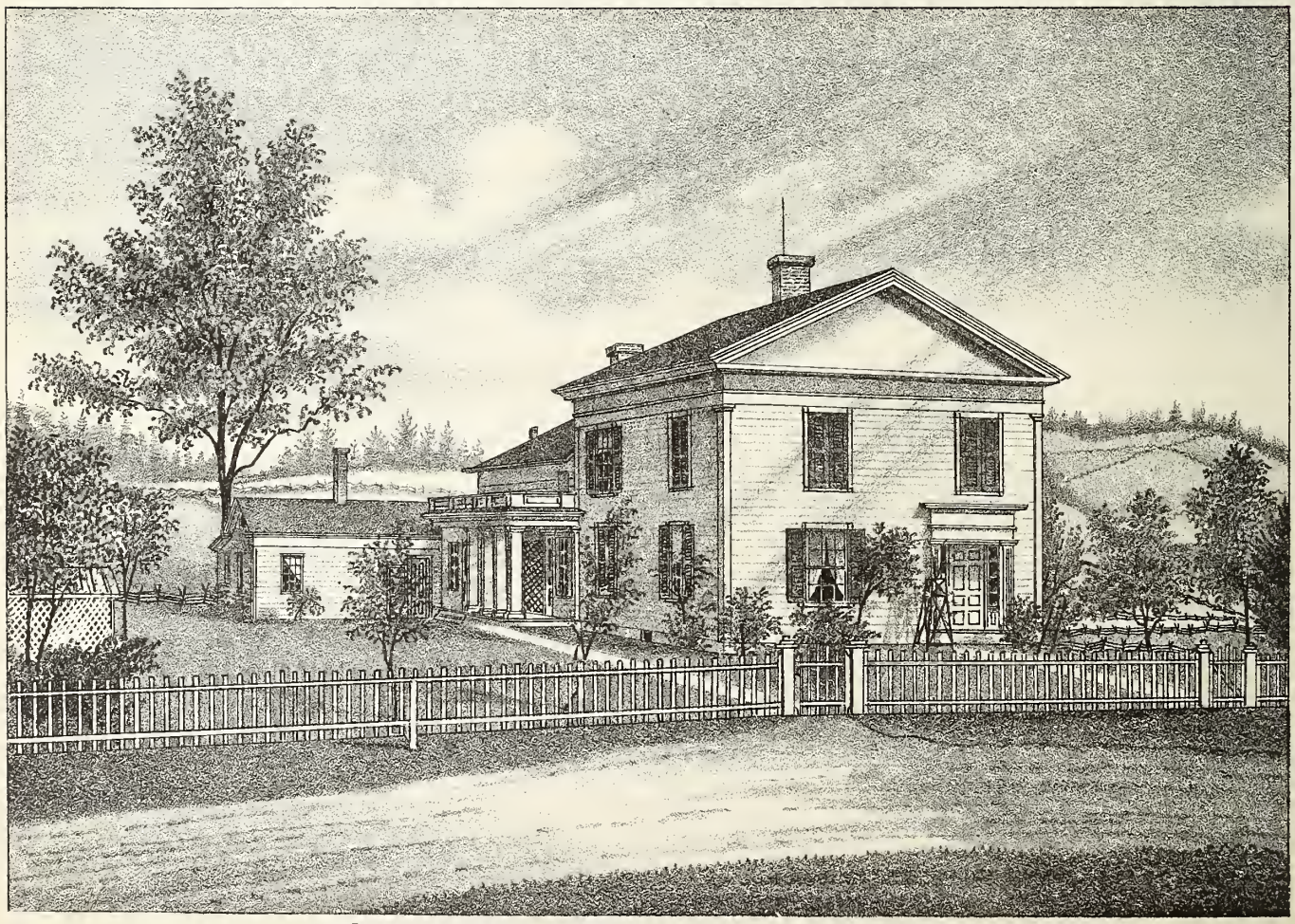
* An account of this family is found in Asylum.



MRS. GEO. F. HORTON.



DR. GEO. F. HORTON.



RES. OF DR. GEO. F. HORTON, TERRYTOWN, BRADFORD CO., PA.

politically a man of mark, but never a *politician*, holding office only when the office sought him. He died Feb. 21, 1867. His end was quiet and peaceful. His son, Col. Joseph H. Horton, now a coal-dealer in Ithaca, N. Y., enlisted in the service of his country in August, 1862; was 1st lieut. of Co. A, 141st Regt., when he went in; served through the war, and came out lieutenant-colonel. He received a gunshot wound in his wrist in the battle of the Wilderness, but recovered the use of his arm and returned to the service, and was with his regiment at Lee's surrender.

New Era is a small village situated about five miles southwest from Terrytown. It was near this place that the French refugees built a house for secreting the king and queen of France if they had succeeded in getting them to America. Mr. Charles Homet, Sr., lived there about two years before he settled at Frenchtown. Isaac Schoonoven settled there after Mr. Homet left, and remained there until he died.

Jason Horton, Esq., was one of the earliest permanent settlers at New Era. Lawrence Wiggins lived there for some years. John Morrow and N. T. Horton had a store there in 1830–31. But they left. Henry Gaylord, Esq., lived there a few years (1839 to 1843), and then moved back to Wyalusing. J. A. Record had previously lived in the house which was occupied by Esquire Gaylord. In 1837, Jonathan Harrison moved from Connecticut and settled just beyond New Era. He built the first and probably the only shingle house—that is, with shingles for weather-boards—that was ever built in Bradford County. It is still occupied. Jonathan Buttles has been a prominent citizen there for many years. He is a manufacturer of wooden bowls, and also of lumber.

J. L. Jones, Esq., settled in New Era at an early day. He was a justice of the peace, and a man of good business capacity. He died in 1876, leaving a widow, his aged parents, and three sons. His widow moved to Terrytown and built a house, in which she now resides. His sons occupy the old homestead. One of them is a physician. Ebenezer Brock, a first-class carpenter and joiner, has long lived in the vicinity of New Era. John Dyer is also there, an undertaker and furniture-store keeper. John Huffman, an enterprising farmer, resides in the vicinity of New Era.

New Era has a public-house, an Odd-Fellows' hall, two saw-mills, a grocery, kept by Henry Yetter, and a store, by Mr. Buttles. D. F. Wills, Esq., resides not far from New Era, and he is a prominent man in his locality.

It is situated in a good agricultural district, and its population is increasing.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE F. HORTON, M.D.,

the ninth child and fourth son of Major John and Deborah (*née* Terry) Horton, was born at Terrytown, Jan. 2, 1806. On both sides the family lines run back to Puritan stock and to those who served in the Revolutionary war. Major John Horton was in the sixth generation which descended from Barnabas Horton, who emigrated from England in 1638 and settled at Southold, New York, in 1640. Major Horton was a wagoner in the Revolutionary war, being too young to serve in any other capacity (born in 1763). April 9, 1785, he married Deborah, daughter of Parshall Terry, who was one of the inmates of the famed Forty fort the night of the terrible massacre. At this time Deborah was a little past twelve years of age, and the recollections of those terrible scenes were strongly impressed upon her memory till the day of her death, and she never could relate them without tears. She was a woman of marked character, of great energy, and deep piety.

Major Horton built the first framed house and the first framed barn, and had the first wagon and the first fanning-mill in the township.

George Firman received his elementary education in the log school-houses of his native town, where he soon mastered the branches taught there, and then himself spent some time in teaching. He entered the Van Rensselaer school (now known as the Van Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute), at Troy, N. Y., where he enjoyed the instruction of Prof. Amos Eaton, renowned in his day as a scientist; from this institution he was graduated, August, 1827.

He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Hargam, of Luzerne Co., Pa., and commenced practice in the autumn of 1829, at his native place, Terrytown. He soon acquired an extensive reputation as an able physician and a skillful surgeon, and consequently an extensive ride. He has continued in the practice of his profession to the present,—a period of nearly fifty years. He has ever kept himself fully abreast with the most advanced theories and latest discoveries pertaining to the science of medicine, and has contributed of his own vast store of knowledge, derived from a large and varied field of observation, for the benefit of his profession. He has been one of the most active members of the Bradford County medical society from its organization. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State medical society, of which he was elected the presiding officer, in June, 1862. He is also a member of the American medical association, and an honorary member of several other medical societies. Although living in a retired part of the country, where he has been deprived of many of the social advantages to be had in more favored localities, yet such has been his reputation, that he has frequently been called long distances as consulting physician in difficult and obscure cases. Settling in a wild region, where roads were frequently nothing but sled-paths, he was obliged to ride on horseback, and now after he has seen more than his threescore and ten years, still prefers that mode of traveling.

Though constantly engaged in the work of his profession, he has not been indifferent to the duties he owed to society, or to other literary pursuits, and especially has he been an enthusiastic student of natural history. As a botanist he has an extensive acquaintance with plants, and his herbarium contained specimens of more than a thousand different species collected by his own hands from their native habitat. In 1858 he wrote the report of the Bradford County medical society on the geology of the county, which, accompanied by a map, was published in the "Transac-

tions" for that year. This was the first local contribution on this subject from this county. In 1876 he published the "Chronicles of the Horton Family," a work of great merit and prepared with great labor.

On the question of temperance the doctor has always taken advanced ground. He was either the first or second person to sign the pledge in this part of the county, while his position in the abolition and liberal party has been defined elsewhere. For twenty years he was postmaster at Terrytown, was county auditor in 1836; besides holding other offices, he was township treasurer and township clerk ten years, and surgeon of the 15th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia in 1831. In the fall of 1872 he was elected delegate from the fourteenth senatorial district to the convention for revising the constitution of Pennsylvania, filling the place with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of a large majority of his constituency.

He was married June 4, 1832, to Abigail Terry,—her grandfather, Jonathan Terry, stood sentry at the fort in the Wyoming battle. They have had eight children, five of whom—two sons and three daughters—are living, married and settled. The doctor and his wife are both in good health, and are enjoying a green old age. The doctor is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Terrytown.

TOWANDA.

The geographical situation of the township of Towanda is between the townships of North Towanda, on the north, the Susquehanna river (which divides it from Wysox) and Asylum on the east, Monroe on the south, and Burlington on the west. The area of the township is about fifteen square miles. Its surface is hilly, running up into high, pine-covered summits, except along the Towanda creek, where alluvial flats lie on either side of the same. The soil is fertile, even to the very summits of the hills, and produces the cereals and the grasses with certainty almost universally. Dairying is the principal business of the farming community.

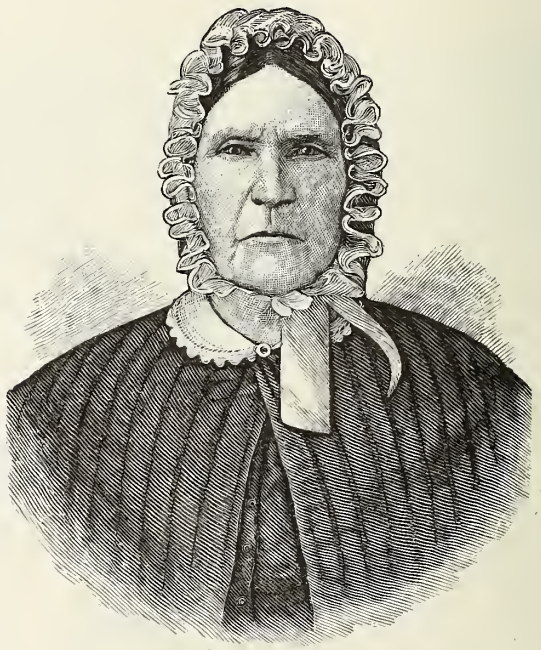
The Towanda creek passes northeasterly through the southeastern portion of the township, with two or more small affluents coming in from the north.

The township is divided into four school districts, each having a school-house, in which schools are taught an average of six or more months in each year.

Towanda was one of the original towns of Bradford County, being organized before the county was. In 1857 North Towanda was taken from Towanda, and formed into a separate township.

SETTLEMENT.

The history of Rudolph Fox, and his family, the first settlers in what is now Towanda township, to which they came before the war for American Independence, and from which they fled before the savage *Iroquois*, has been given in the general history of the county. He returned to his devastated possession in 1783, accompanied by Elisha Forsyth and his father and his family. Mr. Fox rebuilt his ruined home, on the flats on Towanda creek, between the present road and the Susquehanna. His original purchase of the Indians was patented to others in connection with himself, he receiving but four hundred acres, the same being patented to him as the "Fox Chase." His daughter Elizabeth, whose portrait we here present, subsequently married William Means, Esq., whose history is given in connection with the borough. An incident of the heroism of Elizabeth, while but a girl of thirteen years, is given in Chapter III., to which our readers are especially referred. Mr. Fox was subsequently drowned in the Susquehanna.



MRS. ELIZABETH MEANS.

Elisha Forsyth was born in Connecticut, in 1776. The family was a Scottish one from Edinburgh, the ancestor coming to America with his three sons, John, Jonathan, and James. Jonathan, the father of Elisha, came to Wyoming with his family, and was in the battle of July 3, 1778. His family lived at Nanticoke falls, and fled to Carlisle, whither he followed them, escaping from the massacre. In 1783, he came with his family to Towanda with Mr. Fox, but remained a short time only, removing to Choconut. Elisha afterwards built the first ark that ever ran down the north branch of the Susquehanna. It was

sixty feet long, built of white-oak timber, caulked and tarred, and its owner, Judge Ashbel, carried wheat in it. Capt. Thomas Parks assisted in its construction.

Jacob Bowman was also a pre-Revolutionary settler in Towanda, and returned to his land after the close of that struggle. He received a warrant for a tract on the east side of Towanda creek, at its mouth, Feb. 1, 1793; the survey was made December, 1803, and the patent issued June 27, 1805. The field-notes of the survey show a mill on the point just above the island. An agreement was made between the Asylum company and Jacob Bowman, inn-keeper, Dec. 31, 1803, for the sale of a tract of land bounded by Jacob Bowman and Reuben Hale, it being a part of a tract surveyed to John Singer on a warrant dated July 1, 1784. John Singer was a millwright, and built the mill before mentioned previous to 1800. Rudolph Fox sold to Caspar Singer, May 21, 1792, a portion of the "Fox Chase." John Singer was a son of Caspar.

Jacob Grantier, a German, was an early settler in the township. He sold to George Welles and Reuben Hale, in July, 1799, a lot on Towanda creek, in Asylum. He located first where Judge Scott lived. He removed to Canton township, where some of his descendants yet reside.

Silas Scoville, and his brother Orr, sons of Elisha Scoville, of Connecticut, from whence he and his family removed to Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., came from the latter place to Towanda in 1788. Silas bought a possession one mile south of Towanda village, and Orr bought the original Grantier place, now owned by H. L. Scott, son of Judge George Scott. The farms were purchased of a man named Smith, who "farmed a little and preached a little," as necessity required or occasion offered. Orr Scoville married Polly, a sister of Ezra Rutty, removed to Canton, and from thence to Indiana, where he died. He reared a large family, who remain in the west. Silas married, June 4, 1796, Abigail Harris, of Exeter, and remained on the farm he first bought till his death, his children and grandchildren now possessing it. The present dwelling on the farm is the fourth one in succession, two having been burned. His house was ever the home of the Connectieut emigrants, sometimes for weeks together, while they were looking about for a place to make a home. The first plow used upon the farm was made by Mr. Holcomb, now of Le Roy. It was brought to the farm by a son of Mr. Scoville, mounted on a horse attached to the plow, which had a wooden shoe placed on it, on which it was dragged through the woods a distance of fourteen miles. It was made entirely of wood with the exception of the share. Silas Scoville died June 18, 1824, aged sixty-one years, and his wife died February 28, 1855, aged eighty-one years.

His family consisted of the following-named children: Phebe married Nathan Stevens, of Wyalusing; Harris married Olive Aekla; Harry married Sarah Courtright, of Luzerne county; Calista died in her youth; Caroline married Hugh Frazier; Silas married Maria Dill; Joseph Jenkins married Harriet Taylor, of Pike township; Abigail married Reuben Delong.

Joshua Wythe was a Bostonian, and was burned out in the great fire in that city about 1791, and soon after removed to the lake region of central New York to find a home and retrieve his fortunes. Here the family were sorely afflicted with the ills incident to that region, and on his recovery sufficiently to enable him to travel, he came to Towanda, in 1794, in his pursuit of a more favorable locality for a home, and purchased a farm about two miles above the mouth of Towanda creek, on what is known as the George Bowman place. He bought of Heath two hundred and fifty acres, who made the original possession. Mrs. Wythe died in 1805, in her forty-fourth year, and was buried on Cole's flats, and Mr. Wythe returned to Boston, and married a second wife, and moved to the west, selected a home, and sent for his children, all of whom went to him except his daughter Mary (now Mrs. Mary Dodge), who, as she said to us, "had made other arrangements, and stayed behind." She consummated those arrangements shortly afterwards, being married in 1808. Mr. Wythe died in Cincinnati. His first wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Col. Brewer, of Cambridge, who died in the Continental service during the Revolution.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Wythe were as follows: Susanna, married a Leonard, and moved west; Elisha, married Naney Salisbury, removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, where both died; Joshua, married Hannah Pond, and went west with Elisha; George, lived in Harrisburg with his uncle, John Wythe, and learned the printer's trade,—he married and lived in Pittsburgh, and from thence went to Kentucky, where he died; Harriet, married John Bates, and lived in Covington, Ky.; Mary, married (first) Daniel Gilbert, and (second) Maj. Oliver Williams Dodge; Prentice, went west, and died unmarried in his early manhood; Francis, married, and removed to the west,—he was born in Towanda; Naney was married, and lived in Kentucky; Elizabeth; Henry; and Fanny, went west while young, and settled there.

Daniel Gilbert was a native of Connecticut. He bought the farm of Joshua Wythe, whose daughter Mary he married in 1808, and built his house thereon situate the same year. He subsequently exchanged this farm for the Greenwood place, and that again for the Mintz place, known as the dry saw-mill, being the next farm above the Wythe farm. Upon his death his widow married Maj. O. W. Dodge, who died Feb. 1, 1845. In May, 1844, Mrs. Dodge moved to her present farm in the township. Reuben Hale came from Glastonbury, Conn., to Towanda township about the year 1799. His first purchase, dated June 20, 1799, was of two hundred acres of land, and a mill bought of George Welles, of Tioga Point. He married Wealthy Tracy, of New London, Conn., in 1803. He was the first postmaster of Towanda, being appointed in 1810, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He was prominent among the citizens of the county for many years. His children were five,—Eliza, who married Gen. William Patton; Naney, married Benjamin Spies; James Tracy; Reuben White; and Elias W. Mr. Hale died about 1825.

Hon. James Tracy Hale, the oldest son of Reuben Hale, was born in Towanda township, Oct. 14, 1810. When he was about fifteen years of age the death of his father devolved the chief support of the family upon him, a relation he discharged most faithfully. Some time after his father's death he entered the office of the prothonotary of Bradford County

as principal clerk. On retiring from that position he entered upon the study of the law, in the office and under the direction of his uncle, Elias W. Hale, of Lewiston, Mifflin Co., Pa., and was admitted to the bar of that county, Feb. 28, 1832. In 1835, he moved to Bellefonte, where, on May 6 of the same year, he married Miss Jane W. Huston, daughter of Hon. Chas. Huston, associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He rapidly rose in the profession, occupying a leading and prominent position at the bar. He was engaged in the trial of all the principal causes tried in the several courts of Mifflin, Clearfield, and Clinton, until April 10, 1851, when he was appointed president-judge of what is now the twenty-fifth judicial district, to fill a vacancy. He held the position but a short time, until Dec. 1, 1851, but discharged the duties with such dispatch, promptness, ability, and impartiality, that he achieved a most excellent reputation as a jurist. He resumed his practice on retiring from the bench, and continued it until about 1856, when other enterprises in coal and timber lands and railroads engrossed his attention, to the exclusion to a great extent of his professional business. He embarked his means, industry, energy, and financial skill in the construction of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, of which he was president from 1856 to 1860. He carried the road through the financial crisis of 1857, notwithstanding great difficulties and embarrassments, completing it and putting it into running order about 1859. It remains a monument to the enterprise, energy, perseverance, and skill of Judge Hale, more durable than granite.

Judge Hale was an ardent Whig in politics, and was a successful advocate of the principles of his party and a popular stump speaker. When that party gave way to the Republican organization he united with the latter, and in 1858 was elected to congress from the 18th district, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga. He was re-elected in 1860 and 1862, in the latter year being elected as an independent candidate over the regular Republican nominee, the district being largely Republican.

He retired from congress March 4, 1865, and immediately resumed his professional calling, arguing, on March 31, a cause with great force and ability, though quite unwell. The day following he was quite sick, and grew worse, until April 6, when he died. He was buried in Bellefonte. His biographer, Adam Hoy, Esq., his law partner, in closing, thus quotes:

> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So moved in him that nature might stand up
> And say te all the world, *This was a man.*"

Judge Hale left five children surviving.

Reuben White Hale, the second son of Reuben Hale, died in 1835, at the age of twenty-one years. He was a young man of great promise.

Maj. Elias W. Hale, the youngest son, is the only survivor of the family. He was born in 1816, and now owns and is living on the old homestead. He was born on and has always lived on the farm, and is a successful farmer and business man. In 1850 he received the appointment of deputy United States marshal, and as such enumerated the census of Towanda. In 1864 was elected presidential elector for this congressional district. He married Miss Mary I. Taylor, of Glastonbury, Conn., in 1854, and has now five children.

Henry Head came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., with a large family of boys. He lived on what is now the Cole farm. Samuel Strickland first lived on the farm. He had been in the army and came to Towanda from Wilkes-Barre, and moved from here to Wysox. The widow of Head and her children removed to Honeoye, N. Y., the Coles buying her farm. They came in from Macedonia.

William Goff lived near Mr. Wythe. He came to Towanda from Unadilla, subsequently to Mr. Wythe. A Mr. Heacock came to the township before 1799, and settled for a time on a lot adjoining Fox's land.

Usual Carter was also an early settler, next above Salisbury's. He came from the Drowned Lands in Orange Co., N. Y. It is said of him "he had a great deal of wit and a number of children,"—Aaron, Moses, David, Enoch, and one daughter, Susan. She married a man named Cox. The old people and the sons went west. Moses returned, however, and remained in Bradford. The daughter moved to the State road, where she died.

Capt. George Alger settled on a place joining Mr. Wythe, the next above him. They came from Chatham Four Corners, Columbia Co., N. Y. He had one son, Ezra, who removed from the county. Capt. Alger died in 1803, and was buried in his garden. His wife survived him many years, being entirely blind for the last twenty years of her life. She was buried beside her husband.

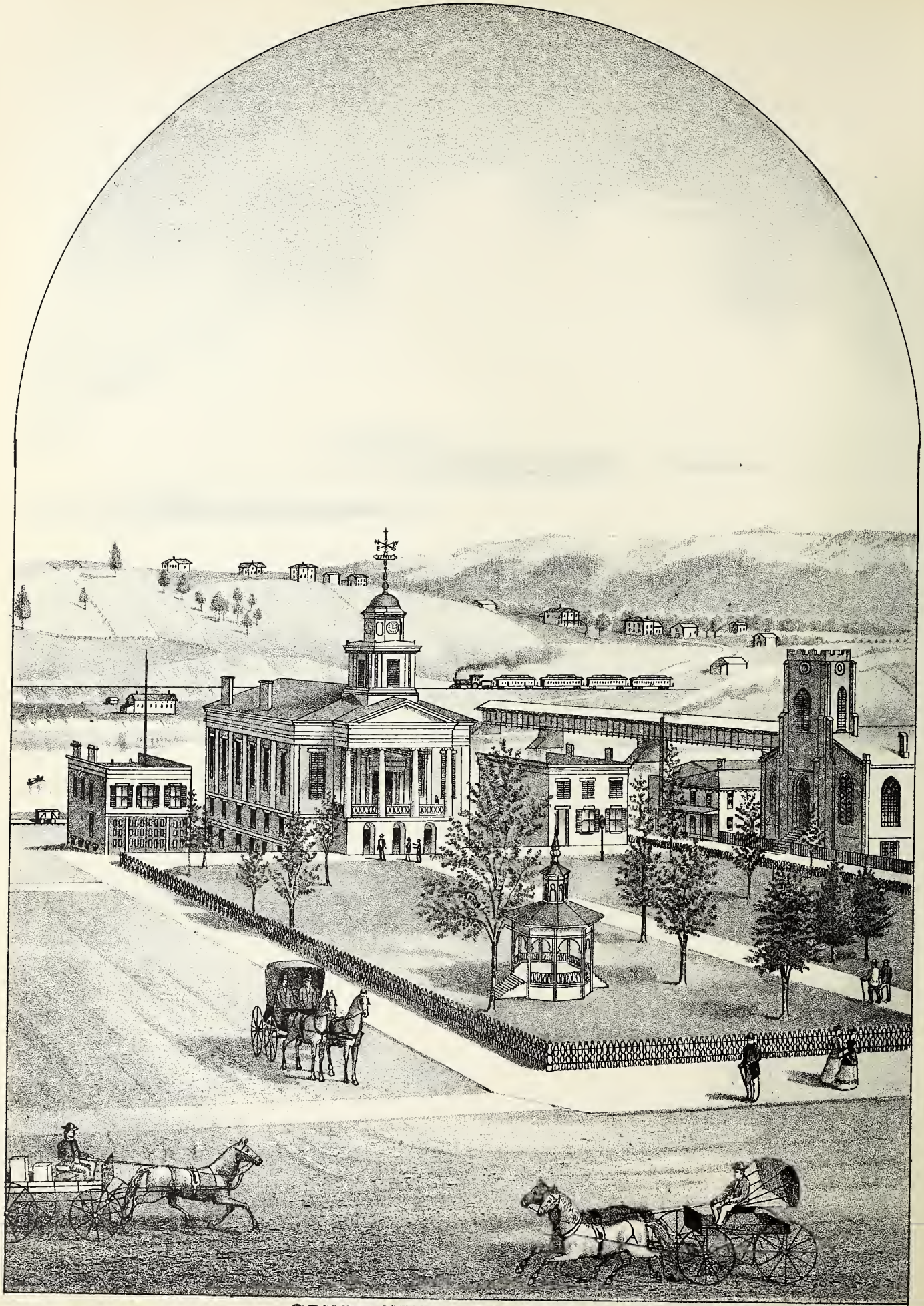
Job Irish came from Columbia Co., N. Y., about 1800, or before. He first settled on the Alger place, and sold it to the captain. On Aug. 16, 1800, Jehiel Franklin sold to Job Irish lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24 of Claverack, lying on Mill creek,—the farm said Jehiel then lived on, except two pieces which he conveyed to Stephen Strickland. Irish was a pettifogger, and at times a preacher. He was buried in the Cole burying-ground. His wife lived with her daughter Elizabeth, in Smithfield, with whom she died. Their children were Henry, Jedediah, Job, George, Frederick, Catherine, Susie, and Polly.

Henry Salisbury came from Columbia Co., N. Y., about 1797–98. He lived and died on the Cole place. Elisha Cole married one of Mr. Salisbury's daughters, and the old people lived with them in their latter days. He had several daughters and one son; they were Henry, Elizabeth (married Job Irish), Amy (married Elisha Cole), Catherine (married Luther Hinman), and Nancy (married Elisha Wythe).

In 1800 the following were residents of the township also: A Mr. Brown lived near the site of the present railroad-crossing. Horatio and Ephraim Ladd, who removed afterwards to Albany, and Mr. Myers, the father of William Myers, and his wife, lived opposite Daniel Bowman. Beardsley lived on Beardsley island.

There was a distillery in 1800 also in existence, and actively in operation in the township. East of the railroad, above the iron-works, was also another one of the same manufactories, where Harry Scoville now lives.

The first school-house that accommodated the people was built about 1813, on the forks of the road near Foster's, in



COURT HOUSE, TOWANDA. PA.

what is now North Towanda. The second one was built opposite to the present residence of H. L. Scott.

Rev. Mr. Thatcher preached, and organized a Presbyterian church prior to 1800, but it had but a feeble and short existence. It was organized in Rudolph Fox's house. Miner York was the first Presbyterian minister who was settled in the township. He was a learned man. He died, from a hemorrhage, in the pulpit.

INDIAN JUSTICE.

During the Revolutionary war, a former settler of Bradford County, whose instincts of loyalty led him to espouse the cause of the crown in its contest with the colonies, to find a more congenial neighborhood wherein to express his honest sentiments, had removed to Canada. While there, the Indians brought in six scalps, which were valued by them at $48, the British government offering eight dollars each for fair, curling, black, or blonde, indiscriminately. The Tory appropriated these reminiscences of Indian warfare, and sold them for six dollars per piece. The Indians soon found out who had despoiled them of their property, and taking the man out, they gave him a most severe castigation, not for stealing the scalps, they said, but because the white man sold them below contract price.

POPULATION.

The population of the township in 1850 was 1107; in 1860, 626; in 1870, 916.

TOWANDA BOROUGH.*

The present site of the borough of Towanda, when the first settlers came to it, in 1784, was covered with a dense growth of timber, and shrubs so notedly as to be known by the older settlers as "Canewood." It now contains the dwellings, business-houses, churches, and school-houses for the accommodation of five thousand inhabitants.

Another has aptly described the beautiful surroundings of Towanda, which we quote: "The town is beautifully located. Standing on the Wysox end of the bridge, it spreads itself out before the beholder like a pre-Raphaelite picture, glowing in the sunlight and shadows. The foreground of the landscape is the broad, blue mirror of the Susquehanna and the long line of stately stores and warehouses of Main street, broken by the spires of the court-house and the Presbyterian church. While rising in terraces, peeping out from the beautiful foliage which half conceals them, the comfortable homes and neat residences on Second, Third, and Fourth streets, clinging to the hilly background, recall to the mind visions of the celebrated hanging gardens of ancient Babylon. It is a scene of natural beauty that is rare in its combinations of natural and artificial adornments,—one that is rare in any country, even in our own favored land, so beautiful by nature, so adorned by human endeavor."

The village was united with the township for municipal purposes until 1828, when it was incorporated as a borough. It improved very slowly until the canal and railroad were built through it, which gave to its growth a great impetus. Land in its vicinity, when it was first laid out, sold from 50 cents to $2.50 per acre, side-lots in the borough for $50, and corner-lots in eligible situations sold for $100; and in 1877 lots on Main street sold for $50 to $150 per front foot, and the land in the immediate vicinity sold for $100 to $150 per acre.

The borough contains 5 hotels, 2 banks, 3 public halls, 14 stores, 6 churches, a college, a graded free school, society lodges of various orders, 2 steam fire-engines, 1 hand-engine, a hook-and-ladder company, mowing machines, nail, fanning-mill, window-sash, blind, boot and shoe, and furniture manufactories, a steam grist- and planing-mill. Three railroads pass through the borough, and a fourth one is in contemplation.

The population of the borough in 1850 was 1135; in 1860, 1571; in 1870, 2696, of whom 323 were foreign born and 87 colored.

When first laid out the village had but a single street,—a narrow wagon-road along what is now Main street, called the "Tioga Point" road. The ravines near Bridge and Lombard streets were crossed by bridges of logs covered with planks, which, becoming rotten, made their transit dangerous. Judge La Porte once fell through the lower one with his team, but fortunately without injury to his person or horses.

When Bradford County was organized, in 1812, for judicial purposes, commissioners were appointed to select a county seat of justice, and were limited by law to a radius of two miles from its geographical centre; the Susquehanna river, at Towanda, forming the eastern line of the radius. This being the point towards which the valleys of the Sugar, Towanda, and Wysox creeks and the Susquehanna converged, the stake for the site of the court-house was set by the commissioners at that point, on a tract of land in the warrant name of William Kepple, parts of which, as appears from the town-plat, were owned by William Means, Thomas Overton, Shepard & Dorrance, Ebenezer B. Gregory, and Harry Spalding. The portion owned by William Means was from the square below South street—so called because it was the southernmost street of the plat—up to the run between Pine and Spruce, now called Bridge street; Overton and Shepard & Dorrance owned from Means' line up to Beech, now called State street; Gregory owned from their line to the western terminus of Maple street, whence his line diverged northeastwardly to a point near the corner of Tanner and Second streets, whence it diverged still

* Contributed by Hon. William Patton.

farther eastwardly to the river, at the terminus of Tanner street; Overton and Spalding owned all north of Gregory's line.

The proprietors laid out the town at the site fixed upon for the court-house in 1812, which in the original plat was called "Overton," and is so named in the deed conveying the public or court-house square, and a lot on State, below Main street, for county offices, to "Joseph Kinney, Justus Gaylord, and William Myer, commissioners of the county, and their successors in office, in trust for the use of the county, described as being a part of a large tract called 'Canewood,' and patented to William Kepple, May 17, 1785; who conveyed the same to Adam Kuhn, Aug. 24, 1795; who conveyed the same to Thomas Overton, Oct. 24, 1810; being the tract of land where the stake was stuck for the county town of Bradford County, now called Overton, containing two acres, more or less." The other lot on State street contained half an acre.

Efforts were made to call the town "Meansville," in honor of William Means, one of the proprietors, and it generally went by that name for several years. The contest over the name assumed a political phase, the Democrats favoring the name of Meansville, and the opposition that of Towanda. In 1815 the editor of the *Bradford Gazette*, Burr Ridgway, offered, "in the interest of peace and harmony," the name of Williamstown, as a compromise, but neither side were satisfied with it. In 1828, James P. Bull and William Patton, leading Democrats of the county, who had previously influenced the senator from the district, Judge Ryan, to oppose its incorporation, finally yielded to the strong current of popular feeling, and acquiesced in its incorporation by the name of Towanda, which in the Indian dialect was pronounced To-wan-daugh, and by the primitive inhabitants in its vicinity Townday. The conflicting claims under the Connecticut and Pennsylvania titles were compromised and settled.

The courses of the streets were laid north 2 degrees east, and north 88 degrees west, and were laid out 3 rods, or 49½ feet, in width, except Front, now called Main street,—the principal street,—Poplar, and Beach or State streets, which were 4 rods or 66 feet wide. From the river westwardly the streets were 5 squares in length, and were called Front (now Main), Second, Third, and Fourth streets; from south to north they were called South, Spruce, Pine, Poplar, Maple, Beech, Lombard, Tanner, Chestnut, and Walnut. Owing to the divergence of the line of the Kepple warrant from near the western terminus of Lombard street towards the river, being north 50 degrees east, some of the squares along the northern diagonal boundary line were reduced to fractional parts of squares. As Elizabeth street (so called in honor of Elizabeth Means by her grandson, Col. John F. Means) and other streets have been laid out south of South street, the name of that street has been by common consent changed to Washington street. Since the bridge over the Susquehanna was located at the eastern terminus of Spruce street, that street has been known as Bridge street; and as the State road passes westwardly through the borough, and diagonally crosses Beech street, and was made to conform to it, Beech now goes by the name of State street.

In 1868 the borough council appointed William H. Morgan engineer, to make survey of all the open streets and alleys, and report the same as open upon the ground, which was all properly done June 1, 1869. The property-owners were notified that a corrected map of all open streets and alleys of the borough, with proposed location, had been prepared under directions of town council, and objections must be filed in writing within five days, etc.; after which time the council ordained the width of the several streets, and directed the setting of permanent stone and iron headers indicating the lines of the same.

SAYRE & CO.'S ADDITION.

The borough limits were extended north in 1867, so as to take in the farm of Wealthy Ann Kingsbury, and a portion of the same adjacent to the line of railroad was sold to Robert H. Sayre & Co., which was subdivided in 1868 into village lots, since which time a number of fine houses have been erected and a large proportion of the lots sold.

JAMES WARD'S ADDITION.

James Ward's property lies between Sayre & Co.'s addition and Locust avenue, and has been subdivided into lots on the east and west boundaries, leaving his residence on the height of ground in the centre.

HOUSTON STREET SUBDIVISION.

The property of Mrs. Houston and James Foster has been subdivided into lots and nearly all sold, with grades of streets reported for record.

MERCUR & RUSSELL'S ADDITION.

This subdivision includes a portion of the enlarged Riverside cemetery and all the lots lying between Locust avenue, York avenue, and Dietrick's line. This plat is all occupied by buildings.

MRS. BARSTOW'S SUBDIVISION.

This plat of ground lies between York avenue and Main street, north of the fine residence of William H. Morgan on that street.

BARTLETT'S ADDITION.

This subdivision lies south of Bridge street and west of Main. Since 1865 lots have sold rapidly. This property, in connection with the estate of David Cash on the north, has furnished considerable revenue to the borough from its rapid growth.

ELLIOTT'S ADDITION.

The estate of Thomas Elliott, which had been withheld from the market for many years, was subdivided by Wm. H. Morgan, civil engineer, in 1871, and put upon the market by Edward T. Elliott, proprietor, since which time lots have sold rapidly. Fourth street has already been extended through the property.

HENRY WARD'S ADDITION.

This addition was laid out in 1872, and comprises thirteen acres. It is composed of seventy-six lots, which average 50 by 135 feet. The new school-house is located on this addition.



J. B. Adams

The subject of this sketch was born in New Marlborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 28, 1812. He was the eldest son of a family of four children of Charles Adams, of New England birth and of English descent. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, receiving only the benefit of a common-school education, but this so impressed his mind with the importance of an education that, while in the field at work, or during any leisure time, he was a constant student, and very early in life gave unmistakable evidence of the possession of much intellectual ability. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher, and taught school during winters, and with his earnings spent his time in school during summers. At the age of twenty he began the study of the law with Benjamin Sheldon, father of Judge Sheldon, of Illinois. Afterwards he came to Barrington and continued his studies, and at about the age of twenty-two came to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the law-office of Judge Conningham, but finished his study of the law with the late Judge Wilmot, of Towanda, Pa., and was admitted to the practice of the supreme court of the State at the age of twenty-four years. He at once opened an office, in partnership with Mr. Edward Overton, of Towanda, with whom he continued in partnership for several years. He was afterwards a partner with Judge Mercur and others, and continued the practice of his profession in Towanda until his death, June 18, 1866.

From the time of his admission to the bar up to the time of his death he occupied a high position among his professional brethren, and as a forcible and persuasive speaker, especially in cases where the sympathies of a jury could be reached, he was unequaled by any member of the bar of Bradford County. His plain Anglo-Saxon vocabulary conveyed his meaning unmistakably, and at such times it was a frequent occurrence for both jury and bystanders to be bathed in tears. Both in his professional and private business he was scrupulously honest, always regarding the oath he had taken "to behave himself in his office as attorney with all good fidelity to the court as to the client." His honesty was not of the kind that it is a shame for a man to be without, but was inwrought in his very being, until for him to have done a dishonorable act would have been doing violence to every inclination of his nature. And then, again, his warm, sympathetic nature led him at all times to discourage litigation, and his energies were directed, first, to preventing it by painstaking and careful preparation of the papers he was called upon to write, and the admirable manner in which he executed the other business intrusted to him; and in case litigation had been or was about to be commenced, he bent all his energies to bring about, if possible, an amicable settlement. Few men leave a brighter professional record behind them.

In the year 1837, Aug. 13, he married Miss Lucy M., daughter of George and Rosseter Pynchon, of Great Barrington, Mass. Her father was great-grandson of John Pynchon, who was a native of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born five children: John, residing in Towanda; Henry M., who became a lieutenant of Company I, of the 57th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, was in the service nearly three years, being among the first to enlist in the cause of the Union, and was killed before Petersburg just before the close of the War of the Rebellion; Samuel C., resides at home; Lucy (deceased); Mary E., residing at home.

Mrs. Adams survives her husband, being born May 28, 1815. She is a lady of great devotion to her family. At the age of sixteen she united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and at the time of writing this sketch, is the oldest member of the Episcopal church of Towanda.



James Elliott

James Elliott was born in Livingston Manor, Columbia Co., N. Y., in the year 1790. From what he recollects that his father said before his death, his grandfather with his five brothers emigrated from the north of Ireland to the British colonies of North America. One by the name of James married and settled at Albany, N. Y. John followed coasting, and was frequently on the North river.

His grandfather held some military office under the British government, as his old sword and cocked hat were always to be seen hanging in their place. John and Joseph Elliott, older brothers of the subject of this memoir, came to Bradford County in the spring of 1803. Joseph settled in Rome township, where he spent the latter part of his life, and died at the age of eighty-five years. The whole number of the family coming to this county finally, that year, was twenty persons, among whom were William Elliott, his father, and an aged grandmother, who died of the fever and ague, and was buried not far from the mouth of Wysox creek, and not a stone tells where she lies. His father rented a farm of Squire Means, who lived in a log house on the bank of the river, where now the village of Towanda is located. The farm consisted of upwards of one hundred acres of good corn land, and here the large family of boys had a good opportunity to develop their muscles, and provide means for the support of the family by cultivating the soil. William Elliott's family of fourteen, by two wives, has at this date dwindled down to three sons and two daughters. The principal staple of flesh-food on their first coming to this county was shad, eels, and venison.

William Elliott was a religious man of the Methodist persuasion. The subject of this sketch was the only one who embraced the Baptist faith, and was baptized in the fall of 1812 at what is now Myersburg, in company with Joel Barnes, of Orwell, and Mrs. Amos Mix, of Wysox, and is thought to be the first baptism performed in this way in this vicinity. William Elliott was a pensioner of the Revolutionary War. Joseph Elliott, of Wyalusing, was also a pensioner. One son of William Elliott was in the War of 1812, and two of his grandsons were killed in the War of the Rebellion of 1861.

The Elliott family, although not coming here until the country had been settled some thirty years, have contributed their part in the improvements of their day. James has given great attention to pisciculture, and the necessities of the early settlers in using fish for food may have given him greater interest in that study. He has written some very instructive and interesting treatises upon that subject, which have been justly noticed by the press of his county.

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.

Until the court-house was built the courts were held at the Red tavern, owned by William Means, opposite the ferry, and the jail was kept by Sheriff Rockwell, at his residence in Monroeton. The deed for the public square was dated April 21, 1813, and arrangements were at once consummated for the erection of an office for the commissioners and prothonotary, Joseph Elliott contracting for the same at $335. The office was completed and occupied August 4 of the same year.

The court-house was begun in 1814, the commissioners doing the work by the day, and buying the material as the building progressed. The cost of the court-house was not far from $7000, and it was completed and occupied Jan. 9, 1816, the jail occupying the basement story.

Among the bills audited were some for the expenses incurred in "raising" the building, one of which was for $46.50 for whisky and $4 for cider, and another $91.82 for meals.

This building was burned down in the great fire of March 12, 1847. The records of the commissioners contain the following entry made by the clerk: "March 12, 1847.—This day the greatest fire occurred in Towanda that has ever been known in this section of country. It broke out on Main street, between one and two o'clock P.M., and among other buildings the court-house and jail were burned."

An act was passed by the legislature, March 15, 1847, enabling the county to make a loan for the erection of new buildings, and a contract was made with Col. John F. Means for the erection of a new building, June 25, 1847, Sidney Hayden being the sub-contractor, who fulfilled the contract. The new building (the present one) was occupied in September, 1850. Its approximate cost, complete and finished for use, was $28,000. The prisoners in the jail the same year of its completion attempted to destroy it by fire, but were frustrated, the fire being discovered and extinguished before serious damage was done. An apprehension of a repetition of the attempt, and which might prove successful, led to the construction of the present massive structure on Pine between Main and Second streets, which was erected in 1871–72, at a cost of $65,000. For strength and adaptation to the purposes of a county prison it is probably not excelled in the State, and is equaled by very few similar structures. It is constructed of mill-stone brought from Mill Stone creek, on the Barclay railroad. It contains a "dwelling-house" basement, 30 by 60 feet, with a connection for a "prison" 48 by 60 feet, all two stories high, the stories being 10 feet 6 inches in the clear. The main entrance, on Pine street, is a massively-built archway, and the entire building presents an appearance of strength and durability that gives a most pleasing sense of security to the residents of the county.

In 1857–58 the present prothonotary's and register's office was built. It is a fire-proof building, and is usually called the "fire-proof." It cost about $7500.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The three wards of the borough constitute one school district, whose school affairs are managed by a board of six members elected by the people.

There is a brick school building on Second street, and the board completed a magnificent brick school-house on State street in 1873. It was designed by J. E. Fleming, architect, and is 63 by 65 feet, three stories, with basement. The architectural effect is very pleasing, and the structure is surmounted with a cupola for bell. The basement is 9 feet high; first floor 12 feet 6 inches; second floor 13 feet; and third floor 15 feet high. The third floor contains but one room, and is designed for an exhibition hall, etc.

In 1812, or thereabouts, Mrs. Ebenezer B. Gregory taught a select school, near the present site of the Catholic church. While the children were dismissed for recess, a screaming and shouting was heard from them by the school-ma'am, and the scholars came rushing into the school-room, shouting, "A bear! a bear!" When the confusion had subsided, it was discovered that a tame cub had got away from its tether, and, running in among the children for a rough frolic, had caused a stampede, upon which he climbed up a tree, as much frightened as were those with whom he had come to play.

THE SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This educational institution, under the care of the presbytery of Lackawanna, of the Presbyterian church, was chartered in 1849, and the building completed and occupied September 6, 1854. The building is a handsome four-story brick, and stands isolated in an inclosure of ten acres. It is built on high ground, and from it a magnificent view of the borough and surrounding country can be had. The value of the property is $50,000. Its concerns are managed by a board of trustees and an executive committee.

The history of the churches will be found elsewhere in the general history of the county, where will also be found the history of the press, the legal and medical professions, schools, societies and associations, and railroads.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The first postmaster of Towanda was Reuben Hale, appointed in 1810.

The post-office is very centrally located in Mercur's block, Main street. In 1873, it was refitted and furnished with Yale's patent lock-boxes, and its interior arrangements so placed as to expedite the handling of mail matter. It is now one of the neatest and best-arranged offices in the State. Through the kindness of S. W. Alvord, Esq., the postmaster, we are enabled to give the following statistics: The office contains 1200 boxes, of which 675 are lock, and 525 call-boxes. The present officers are S. W. Alvord, postmaster; F. C. Gore and C. M. Wilson, clerks.

TELEGRAPHIC AND EXPRESS.

The Western Union telegraph company's office in Towanda is located in the Ward House block, a most convenient and central location.

The Central and Adams express companies have an office in the same room with the telegraph company. They employ three men and one wagon at this point.

THE TOWANDA BANK

was chartered in 1838 and failed in 1842. M. C. Mercur conducted a private bank for a few years in the borough.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA.

This, one of the most successful banking institutions of the country, was chartered under the National banking law July, 1863, and immediately commenced business. The original capital of the bank was $100,000; but in February, 1865, it was increased to $125,000. Gordon F. Mason was the first president, and served in that capacity until January 13, 1865, when he was succeeded by E. H. Smith; and on January 13, 1870, Joseph Powell, the present popular and efficient president, assumed the position he now holds. N. N. Betts, Jr., has filled the position of cashier acceptably since the organization of the bank.

The brick building formerly owned by the bank, and occupied by it as a banking-house since its organization to 1874, was then demolished to give place to a structure worthy of Towanda and the bank. The banking-house was designed by J. E. Fleming, the well-known architect, and is elegantly and conveniently arranged. It is of brick, 40 by 70 feet, two stories in height, and provided with fire and burglar proof vaults and safes of the most approved description, besides being fitted up with special reference to the comfort and convenience of the customers and patrons of the bank, as well as its employees.

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

was recently chartered, and is fast acquiring a substantial business success.

TOWANDA EUREKA MOWER COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1873, with a capital of $100,000. The present officers are S. D. Madison, president; Joseph Powell, treasurer; W. G. Tracy, deputy treasurer and secretary.

The company has purchased the premises on Main street formerly occupied by O. D. Bartlett as a foundry and machine-shop. The company only took possession of their shops in March, 1873; yet such was the energy and vigor of the management, that on the 1st of April all had been got ready, and operations commenced. On the 20th of May the first machine (Wilber's patent direct draft Eureka mower) was completed. The works consist of a main building of brick, three stories high, 75 by 90 feet, and a two-story frame building, 45 by 70 feet. The motive power is steam.

TOWANDA IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company was chartered July 23, 1870, and has a capital of $75,000. The works and office are located at South Towanda, on the Barclay railroad. The present officers are Col. J. F. Means, president and manager; H. L. Scott, secretary and treasurer. William Long, an experienced iron-master, is superintendent of the works. Ground for the works was broken in August, 1871, and they were completed in September, 1872. They consist of a main building, 150 by 75 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 60 feet. They contain three double puddling furnaces, three heating furnaces, a nail-plate mill, a puddle-bar mill, twenty-three nail machines, a set of shears with engine attached for preparing scrap iron for the heating furnaces, a powerful fan-blower with engine, and other machinery of various kinds. The motive-power for the rolling-mill is furnished by an engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power, and for the nail machines by an engine of seventy-five horse-power.

The works at present give employment to about eighty hands, and have a capacity for turning out about two hundred kegs of nails per day. The works turn out all kinds of nails and cut-spikes, and Towanda nails have already achieved an enviable reputation in the market as first-class goods.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Humphrey Brothers & Tracy's boot and shoe manufactory is located at the corner of Main and Elizabeth streets. The firm commenced their manufacturing business August 1, 1871, although its members had long previously been engaged in the boot and shoe trade. Their factory is a fine brick structure, 40 by 80 feet, five stories, with an elevator running from top to bottom. The business is conducted with great system, and the building is divided as follows: Basement floor, sole-leather cutting; first floor, office and general salesroom; second floor, cutting and fitting of boot and shoe uppers; third floor, bottoming department; fourth floor, crimping, treeing, and finishing department. There are seventy-five men employed, and the firm have in use all the latest improved machinery.

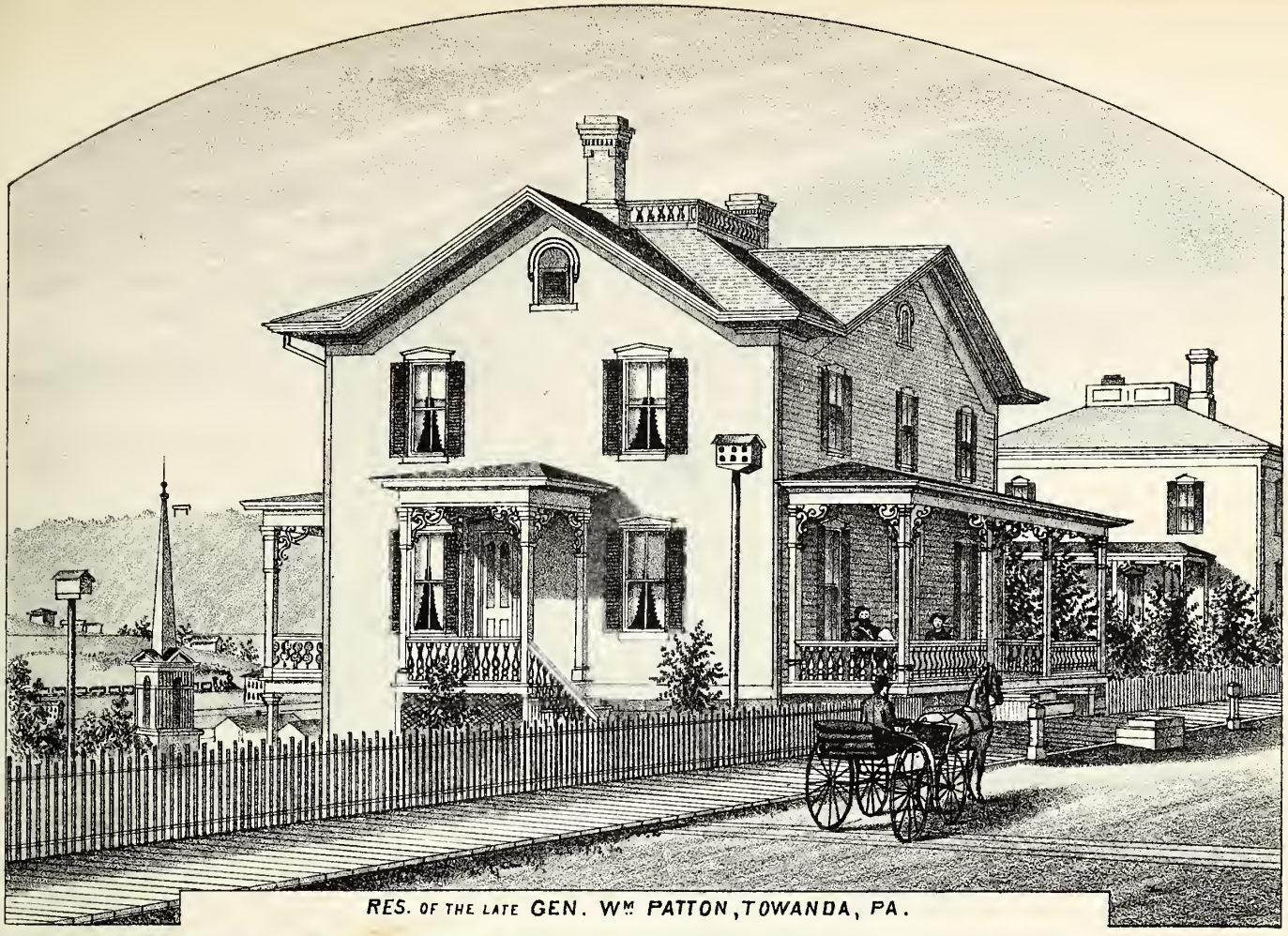
At present only pegged work is turned out in any quantity, and the boots and shoes, although largely manufactured by the aid of machinery, are in reality as much hand-made as any boots or shoes made in village or city shops. The present production of the establishment is about one hundred cases per week, each case containing twelve pairs of boots or shoes. The establishment pays for wages alone nearly $1200 weekly.

TOWANDA TANNING COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1867. The present officers are Joseph Powell, president, and J. F. Means, C. S. Russell, Robert H. Sayre, and James McFarlane, directors. The tannery is situated at Greenwood, six miles from Towanda, and gives employment to eighty men. It turns out sole leather only, of which it has a capacity of 60,000 sides per year. Office at Towanda.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

In 1871, Messrs. J. O. Frost & Sons, furniture dealers, who had, prior to that time, carried on a limited manufacturing business in connection with their furniture-store, finding that the quality of their products had created a large demand, determined to erect a factory filled with all the improved machinery, that would enable them to supply the trade throughout this region with good and cheap furniture. Accordingly work was commenced, and the present fine factory, on Charles street, rapidly pushed forward to completion. It consists of a solidly-built three-story brick building, with slate roof, 40 by 160 feet, with an addition 12 by 30 feet, and an engine- and boiler-room 40 by 20



RES. OF THE LATE GEN. WM PATTON, TOWANDA, PA.



"WARD HOUSE", J. O. WARD, OWNER AND BUILDER, TOWANDA, PA. (ERECTED 1876.)

feet. The motive power for the machinery of the factory is supplied by two splendid engines of forty-horse power each. The works give employment to forty persons, and turn out large quantities of bedsteads, cottage chamber suites of elegant designs, bureaus, tables, chairs, etc. These goods are sold all over the country, and a large and growing demand has sprung up for them. A portion of the factory is used as a planing-mill, and is provided with a full set of machinery for the manufacture of flooring, siding, sash, doors, blinds, architectural wood-work, etc.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

Henry Stulen, Pine street, near Main.—Established in 1870. The factory is 25 by 70 feet, four stories, and contains a blacksmith-shop, 35 by 25, two fires; wood-shop, 25 by 35, four benches; varnish-room, 20 by 20; paint-shop, 50 by 25; trimming-shop, 20 by 25. The works give employment to fifteen hands.

Towanda carriage-factory, corner Elizabeth and Main streets.—This establishment was started in 1832, by G. H. Drake, and in 1866 James Bryant, the present proprietor, assumed control. The works are located in a fine brick structure, 101 by 26 feet, and give employment to twenty hands. They consist of a blacksmith-shop, 50 by 26, three fires; wood-shop, 50 by 26, four benches; trimming-shop, 26 by 20; varnish-room and warerooms, 60 by 26.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP.

Means, Rockwell & Co.'s foundry and machine-shop, Pine street, below Main.—The business was established by John Carmon, in 1837. In 1869, Col. J. F. Means purchased the establishment, and in 1871 the present firm was formed. The works consist of a brick machine-shop 45 by 81, containing five lathes of various sizes; two planers; two drills; a bolt-cutter and a boring-mill; a blacksmith-shop, 25 by 30, with two fires supplied with rotary blast; a foundry, 45 by 50, with cupola capable of melting four tons, and crane for handling heavy castings; also a core-oven; a pattern-room, 20 by 40; and wood-shop, 32 by 50. The engine- and boiler-room is 20 by 24 feet, and fire-proof. It contains a splendid steam-engine of sixty-horse power, which furnishes motive force for the establishment, which gives employment to twenty men, and turns out steam-engines of all kinds, mill-gearing, circular saw-mills, castings of all kinds, corn-shellers, force-pumps, Griswold's patent turbine water-wheel, mine cars and wheels, shafting hangers, etc. M. A. Rockwell, one of the firm, a practical mechanic, oversees every department.

There is also a branch at Monroeton, four miles from Towanda, of which W. H. Rockwell is superintendent, and where a specialty is made of plows, cultivators, sleigh-shoes, etc.

SPRING-BED MANUFACTURER.

L. C. Nelson, Main street.—Established in 1872. Employs eight men in the manufacture and sale of Bartlett's patent adjustable spring bed.

MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.

George McCabe & Son, Main street, are the only marble manufacturers in the borough. The firm was established in 1860, and employs six hands. Their shop is 50 by 25 feet, elegantly arranged and well lighted, and contains a good assortment of their work, such as monuments, head-stones, mantels, etc. They also keep on hand a stock of slate mantels, terra-cotta garden-ornaments, vases, marble-dust, plaster of Paris, etc.

MINERAL AND SODA-WATER FACTORY.

G. S. Smith, Chestnut street.—Established in 1868. Employs four persons in the manufacture of soda-water, buck and cronk beer, etc. His factory is 24 by 36 feet, with cellar, and provided with improved machinery.

PLANING-MILL.

L. B. Rogers & Co.'s planing-mill, on the plank-road, was established in 1864. The mill is 44 by 70 feet, two stories high, with a basement. The firm gives employment to forty men. There is also a storing-house, 20 by 30 feet, two stories; paint-shop and drying kiln, 20 by 30; and a finishing-house, 20 by 40. The mill contains two flooring-machines, one double surfacer, re-saw, jig-saw, and a full set of sash, door, and blind machinery; the whole driven by a fine engine of forty-horse power. The capacity of the mill is two million feet per year.

HOTELS.

Towanda has several good hotels, among which we might name the Ward House, on Main street, built by J. O. Ward in 1848, and now kept by Thomas R. Jordan. The Ward House was destroyed by fire in 1877, and rebuilt and thoroughly fitted up for a first-class hotel; and it is so kept, under the able management of the genial host and his estimable lady. The Means House, also under the management of Mr. Jordan, was destroyed by fire, in March, 1878. Also, the Elwell House, of Park street, opened in 1867; the Vanee House, on State street; American hotel, near the bridge, on Bridge street; the Temperance hotel, on the corner of Main and Elizabeth streets; and the Eagle hotel, on Court street.

MUTUAL BUILDING AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in 1871. N. N. Betts, Jr., president; R. F. Goodman, secretary; W. G. Gordon, treasurer. It meets monthly at the court-house, on the third Monday in each month. The object of the association is to accumulate a fund and invest the same, so as to enable members to purchase real estate, erect buildings, and for other similar purposes.

TOWANDA BUILDING AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated in December, 1871. Joseph Powell, president; J. B. Judd, vice-president; C. F. Cross, secretary; W. H. Dodge, treasurer. Meets on the fourth Monday of each month at the grand-jury room, in the court-house. The object of this association is to accumulate a fund, and invest the same so as to enable members to purchase real estate, erect buildings, pay off incumbrances, and for other similar purposes. Members are enabled to buy homes with payments no heavier than the ordinary yearly rent paid by men with families.

Masonic Hall association was chartered in 1863, and

owns the third story of the brick building on the west side of Main street, which is occupied by the several orders of Masonry in the borough.

TOWANDA GAS AND WATER COMPANY.

This company was chartered in 1859, but work was not commenced until 1870; and the gas was first furnished for consumption in November of that year. The capital invested is $45,000, and the works are very complete. The present officers are E. T. Elliott, president and acting treasurer; C. S. Russell, secretary; Mrs. Olive Elliott, C. P. Spaulding, W. G. Tracy, and James Elliott, directors. The company have laid down about ten miles of main-pipe. The works are located on Railroad street, below the Barclay depot. The company supply thirty or more street lamps.

WATER SUPPLY.

At present the borough is supplied from wells and cisterns for culinary purposes, and in case of fire the engines take suction from the river, which runs parallel with the town its whole length. There are several points in the surrounding hills from which an unlimited supply of water could be obtained, at an elevation which would rise above the highest buildings in town.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department of Towanda is purely volunteer in its organization. It is composed of four companies, whose apparatus is of the most approved kinds, and whose membership and discipline will compare favorably with those of any fire department in any interior city of our land.

Franklin Steam Fire-Company, No. 1.—This company was organized April 8, 1854. The company used a Button hand-engine until Dec. 11, 1870, when it purchased a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine. The number of active members is forty-eight. Engine-house next to court-house, on public square. Regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, at the engine-house. The company has a steam fire-engine, fuel-cart, two hose-carriages, and one thousand feet of rubber hose.

Naiad Engine-Company, No. 2.—This company was organized April 24, 1855, and reorganized in 1870. The present number of members is fifty-nine. Their house is on the public square, adjoining the court-house. The company owns one hand-engine, built by Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., one hose-carriage, and five hundred feet of hose.

Lin-ta Steam Fire-Company, No. 3.—Lin-ta Steam Fire-Engine Company is an independent organization, instituted Sept. 28, 1857, and incorporated May, 1871. It owns a handsome two-story brick engine-house, on Poplar street, erected by the company at a cost of $5000. The apparatus, consisting of a Silsby rotary steam fire-engine, two hose-carriages, fuel-cart, etc., are also the property of the company, and are worth about $7000. The company owns in all about $15,000 worth of property. The present number of active members is seventy-one.

Mantua Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 4.—This company was organized in March, 1871. The present number of members is thirty. The regular meetings of the company are held on the first Wednesday of each month. The company owns a good hook-and-ladder truck, provided with hooks, ladders, axes, picks, etc.

Fire Notes and Notices.—From a fire record kept by J. V. Geiger, Esq., we learn that from January 1, 1852, to the present time there have occurred in the borough a total of sixty-three fires, destroying one hundred and fifty-six buildings of various kinds. The old Franklin hand-engine was first used at a fire in the Ward House ice-house. The Franklin steamer was first used at a fire that destroyed Ward & Overton's barn and Disbrow's hotel, on which occasion a fine team belonging to Lin-ta Steam Fire-Company was burned up. The Lin-ta steamer was first used at a fire which burned up Means' foundry and McKean's barn. The Naiad was first used at a fire which destroyed a building on Main street belonging to the Barstow estate. The Button hand-engine, formerly used by the Franklin, is still in good order.

RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

The burial-place of Towanda, known as Riverside cemetery, is situated in the Northern Liberties, on the high bank overlooking the Susquehanna. It comprises in all about seven acres, the first half-acre of which was donated by Henry Spalding. Thos. Burnes has acted as sexton continuously since July 14, 1830, a period of forty-three consecutive years. On December 21, 1839, Hiram Mix and wife gave a piece of ground to the trustees, to be added to the cemetery. The trustees were Wm. B. Storm, Enos Tompkins, and H. S. Mercur. In 1863, the court appointed E. W. Hale and B. S. Russell as trustees, in place of Storm and Tompkins. The cemetery contains many fine monuments, among which may be enumerated those of Fox, Mercur, Montanye, Baird, Overton, Douglass, Kingsbury, Watkins, and Adams. David Wilmot, the celebrated author of the "Wilmot Proviso," also lies buried here. His grave is marked by a plain head-stone, bearing the following inscription:

"David Wilmot,
Born January 20, 1814,
Died March 16, 1868,
Aged 54 years.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

The Catholic cemetery is also located on high ground on the river-bank, north of the Riverside cemetery, and comprises an acre of ground.

THE WARD LIBRARY.

The largest collection of books, prints, coins, etc., in northern Pennsylvania was the Ward library, at Towanda, Pa., collected by the late C. L. Ward, and now the property of Lafayette college, at Easton, Pa., the same being a gift from the daughter of Mr. Ward. The library consists of over sixteen thousand volumes of standard as well as curious literature.

THE TOLL-BRIDGE.

Through the efforts and influence of Hon. Reuben Wilber, when in the State senate, from this senatorial district, the legislature appropriated $10,000 towards building a

bridge over the Susquehanna at Towanda; the remainder of the money necessary to complete it being raised by individual subscriptions as stock. The charter of the bridge is perpetual. One span of the bridge was subsequently burned, and rebuilt by another legislative appropriation. It is a toll-bridge, but efforts are at present being made to make it free.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers in Towanda, on the present site of the borough, were William Means and his brother-in-law, Adam Conley, Ebenezer B. Gregory, and Harry Spalding.

William Means was the first settler. His father, Samuel Means, lived in Northumberland Co., Pa., at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, in which he and his oldest son served. He was wounded, and, before surgical aid could be procured, died from the effusion of blood. His son was never afterwards heard of by the family. The family remained in Northumberland county, until tidings came to the mother of the approach of the Indians, when she took her children, one an infant but six weeks old,* and, in a canoe, made her escape down the river. They had scarce embarked when she saw her home in flames, but, fortunately, the savages did not pursue her. The family soon after returned to the homestead, but the mother survived her return a short time only, and her children were scattered among different families. The mother's maiden name was Clark.

When Rudolph Fox fled with his family down the river from the approach of the Indians, they fell in with Samuel Means' family, and through them William Means learned of the country about Towanda, and soon after the war closed came to view it, and being pleased with it, settled here, and after a year or two married Elizabeth Fox,† daughter of Rudolph, and ever after lived in the limits of the present borough until his death. He probably came to the place in 1784. He was engaged in the transportation of goods for Judge Hollenback between Wilkes-Barre and Athens, on the Susquehanna, for two years or more. He was an active, energetic man. He assisted to bring the French refugees to Asylum up the river. When his sister, afterwards Mrs. Dr. Warner, was fifteen years of age, he gave her a home in his family, and one by one her four sisters came into the county. The oldest sister married Adam Conley, and her son, Clark Conley, lived in Ralston, in Lycoming Co. He is now dead.

William Means, or, as he was generally known, Esquire Means, as heretofore shown, one of the original proprietors of Towanda, donated from his portion of the plat two lots, on the corner of Spruce and Bridge streets, for church purposes, but which, since his death, have been appropriated to private uses. He was the first magistrate of the town, being commissioned Dec. 20, 1800, and built the first log house on the site of the then future borough. In 1802 he built the "old red tavern," opposite the Means ferry, and near the present Eureka mowing-machine factory. He also built and occupied the house now occupied by his grandson, Col. John F. Means, on the corner of Bridge and Main streets, in which he died in 1828.

The father of Col. John F. Means was born, lived, and died in Towanda, and his son succeeded to his property. The latter has been an enterprising, energetic man, building largely in the borough, and engaged in projects for the material prosperity of the town, which he has assisted much to develop and enhance. He remodeled and rebuilt the Means House, which was opened to the public as a hotel in 1863 or 1864, and has been so maintained until early in March, 1878, when it was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. Col. Means was elected sheriff in 1845, and was colonel of the 35th Regt. Pa. Militia of 1862. Adam Conley lived at the corner of Pine and Main streets, where he also had a blacksmith-shop.

Ebenezer B. Gregory, also one of the original proprietors of Towanda, donated from his portion two lots for an academy, but which after his death shared the same fate as the lots donated by Esquire Means for the meeting-house. He came to Towanda at an early period. His wife was an accomplished lady, and taught school. He lived in a house near the river-bank, in the rear of the present residence of Hon. Edward Overton; and near his residence, on what was called the Glebe lot, a log house was built for a parsonage for the Congregational society, but which was never occupied as such. In 1814 it was occupied by Jesse W. Woodruff as a tailor-shop.

Col. Harry Spalding lived in the house where William Mix now lives, and kept a store in a building appurtenant to it, which was afterwards moved away. He also kept a tavern in his house.

Gurdon Hewitt came to Towanda in 1818, married a daughter of Esquire Means; was a merchant on Spruce street, and afterwards on Main. He removed to Owego in 1827, where he resided until his death, which occurred Dec. 24, 1871, in his eighty-second year. His wife died in Towanda, and he married for his second one a daughter of Col. Platt, of Nichols, N. Y. He was born in New London, Conn., and, with his parents, emigrated to Chenango Co., N. Y., while a boy. He acquired a large fortune, though commencing in his youth with slender resources.

In 1820, Nathaniel N. Betts, the father of N. N. Betts, cashier of the First National bank of Towanda, came from Unadilla, N. Y., to officiate as a clerk for Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Betts married a daughter of Esquire Means, and after her death he married a daughter of Dr. Warner, of Wysox, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with Joseph D. Montanye, at the corner of Main and Court streets, in a frame building erected by Eliphalet Mason. Mr. Betts was, in his later years, a magistrate, and scrupulously honest in his official relations. He died in 1875.

Burr Ridgway came to Towanda from Wysox in 1812. To Wysox he came in 1803, from Philadelphia. He lived in an old log house directly in front of Harry Spalding's when he first came to Towanda. In 1814 he bought the *Bradford Gazette* of Thomas Simpson, giving $800 for the establishment, and continued the publication until 1818, when he sold it to Lemuel Streator and Edwin Benjamin,

* Afterwards the wife of Dr. Adonijah Warner, and mother of Mrs. N. N. Betts, of Towanda.

† See portrait in this history, and account of Fox family before Revolution.

who changed the name to the *Bradford Settler*. He was elected county commissioner in 1813, being the first Democrat ever elected to office in the county. He was also a magistrate and the prothonotary of the county afterwards. He was a prominent politician of Bradford for many years. He was of Quaker descent, but embraced the faith of the Methodist church in later years, and died in that communion. He removed to Monroe some years previous to his decease.*

Andrew Irvine came to Towanda in 1820, and in 1828 erected the first brick house built in the borough, bringing the bricks from Wysox. It was located on his tannery lot, and occupied by him, on Main near Bridge street, about where Taylor & Co.'s store now stands, and was burned down afterwards. He was elected county treasurer.

Andrew Trout was a soldier of 1812, and came to Towanda about 1821. He and George H. Bingham were drowned when running a raft over the Shamokin dam one dark night. William Salmon escaped by swimming ashore, but was carried down the river two miles by the current before gaining the bank. Mr. Trout was the father of Capt. Andrew J. Trout, of the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves, in the war of the Rebellion.

Hon. David S. Barstow came to Towanda in 1823. He was born in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 6, 1796, graduated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1817, studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York in 1821, and in the Bradford courts in 1823. He was a resident of the borough thirty-six years, and died April 30, 1859. He was a member of the State legislature, and filled many offices of trust and honor with distinguished ability and fidelity. He married a wife in 1841, and left a son and two daughters surviving him.

Hon. William Elwell was a distinguished lawyer, and is now judge of the 26th judicial district, and resides in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa.

Dr. John N. Weston came to Towanda in 1825. He was elected sheriff of the county on his personal popularity, being the candidate of the Whig party, then in the minority. In 1842, Weston street was so called in his honor.

Hon. George Scott came from Massachusetts to Towanda previous to 1812. He was commissioned an associate judge of Bradford County, by Governor Snyder, in 1812; as prothonotary, in 1818; as clerk court of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and orphans' court, in 1824; held these positions until 1830. He was county treasurer in 1823 and '24. He was the publisher for a time, also, of the *Bradford Settler*, and was prominent in the politics of the county for many years. He married a Miss Strope, of Wysox, and was the father of H. Lawrence Scott, who was subsequently United States collector of internal revenue. His other children were Rowena, married Burton Kingsbury, and now deceased; Ellen, married Gen. H. J. Madill; Wilson, a promising young lawyer, now deceased; George, died from injuries received from the kick of a horse; Luther, Clinton, and Walter.

Dr. Charles Whitehead came to Towanda in 1824, and was the first resident physician in the borough. He lived on Main near State street.

Henry Mercur settled in Towanda in 1810, coming hereto from Lancaster Co., Pa. He is the father of Ulysses, Henry S., Mahlon C., James W., and Hiram. Ulysses was admitted to the bar in 1843, was elected president judge of this judicial district in 1861; served eight years in congress, 1865–1873; and is now on the supreme bench of Pennsylvania. Rodney A. Mercur, his son, is a rising young lawyer of Bradford.

Christopher L. Ward came from Susquehanna county to Towanda in 1838, and purchased and occupied a brick house built by Charles Toucey on Third between Maple and Lombard streets. He was an eminent lawyer, a gentleman of fine literary tastes and talents, and the dispenser of a princely hospitality. He had the largest and best selected library in northern Pennsylvania. This library was purchased of his estate by his daughter, and donated by her to Lafayette college, at Easton, Pa. Mr. Ward was president of the old Towanda bank in 1838–42, president of the Bradford County historical society, and at one time chairman of the national Democratic committee. His first wife was a daughter of Judge Rainsford, and his second one was a sister of Dr. H. C. Porter, a lady of superior taste and refinement, as her literary culture fully indicated. His children were Ellen, wife of the late Hon. William H. Miller; Henry, a lawyer; and Mary, who died of consumption in South Carolina. He died in the summer of 1870.

Dr. Samuel Huston came from Hookset, Mass., to Towanda in 1827, and was an eminent physician and Master of Towanda Masonic lodge for a number of years. He married a daughter of Col. Hiram Mix, deceased, and died in May, 1856, in his cottage on York avenue, where his widow now resides. He was the father of a large family.

Jesse Woodruff was one of the early settlers in the borough; was a tailor, and lived in a log house north of the present residence of Edward Overton. He subsequently built a framed house near the site of the present residence of Mrs. Dr. H. C. Porter. He built the Bartlett hotel next, on Main street, nearly opposite the court-house, about where the *Bradford Reporter* office now stands; and subsequently removed to Sugar Creek, and from thence out of the county to the west.

David Cash, an attorney, and nephew and law-partner of Simon Kinney, was admitted to the bar of Bradford County in 1822. He was a successful practitioner. He married a Miss Spencer, and died in 1863. His widow still survives, and occupies the house built by Mr. Cash on Third street.

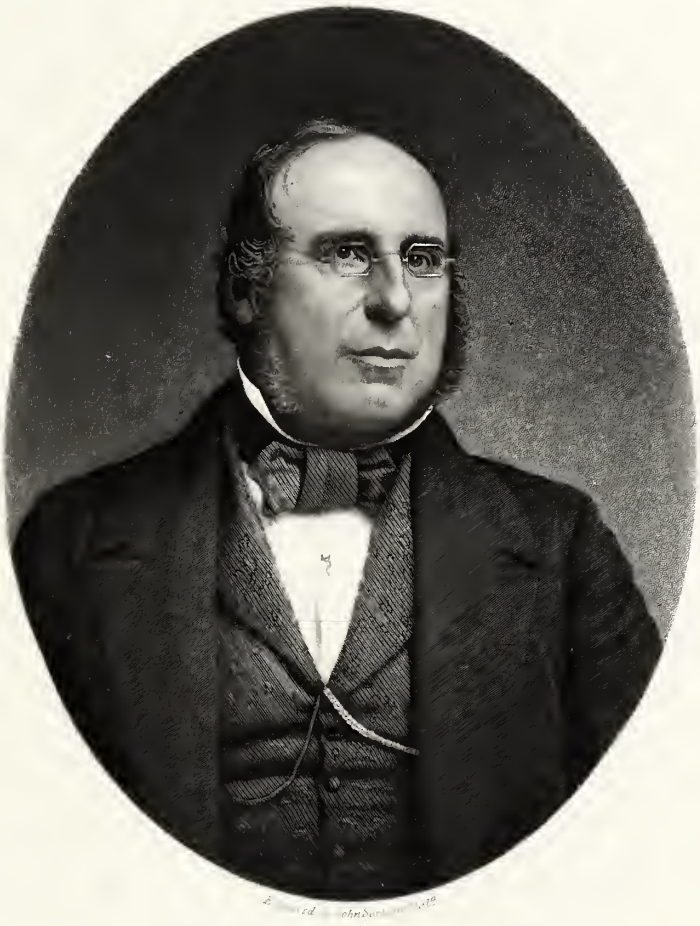
William B. Storm, the cashier of the old Towanda bank, removed to the city of Washington, and secured a position in the treasury department.

William Keeler (2d), a painter, invented a valuable water-wheel and safety-boat.

James Catlin at one time edited the *Bradford Gazette*. He became subsequently a celebrated portrait-painter, and some of his delineations of noted Indians adorn the walls of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Enos Tompkins sold his farm in Rome township in 1833 or 1834, and purchased a lot and erected an elegant residence on it, on Main street, near Lombard. The same is

* See histories of Monroe and Wysox.



C. L. Ward. –

now owned and occupied by J. D. Montanye. He was a man of active business habits, integrity, and sagacity, and owned an extensive area of lots on the west side and south end of the borough. He built near the red tavern a large chair and bedstead factory and iron foundry. He was for several years president of the Towanda bridge company, and removed to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.

Hon. Ellis Lewis lived in the Barstow house, corner of Main and Maple streets, in 1831 or 1832. He was an attorney, represented this county in the legislature, was attorney-general of the State, and judge of the supreme court.

Hon. George Sanderson was a lawyer and a State senator, and removed to Scranton, where he recently died.

William Patton came to Towanda in 1823. He was born in Huntingdon in 1799, and came from Mifflin county, where he was admitted to the bar, to Bradford. He married the eldest daughter of Reuben Hale, and on her death married Mrs. Ann Jane Gai, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Patton was a magistrate; district attorney of the county; held at successive periods clerkships in the State senate, in the United States war and navy departments, and general land-office, and in the United States senate; in the latter body for more than twenty-five years. He was a captain in the militia, and in 1833 was elected major-general, and at the age of sixty-five volunteered for the defense of Washington against an expected attack during the late Rebellion. He was a prominent member of the order of Good Templars, and, in 1872, was one of the presidential electors on the National Temperance ticket, and for two years was District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar for Bradford County. He was several times a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State, and State temperance conventions. He began his temperance life early, in the delivery of an address to young men; and was the orator at Towanda on the Fourth of July, 1850. In 1866 he was a delegate to the National Conservative Union convention at Philadelphia, and is the author of an "Essay on the relative states of the white and colored races of mankind," arguing for their separate creations, and consequent disunity. He was also a somewhat leading member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and was president of the Bradford County historical society for two years. When Judge Black resigned his seat in the State constitutional convention, Judge Woodward presented the name of General Patton as his successor, Ex-Govs. Bigler and Curtin seconding the nomination; but Mr. Barr, editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, was elected. Hon. Joseph G. Patton, whose biography is given elsewhere, is the son of General William Patton, and Mrs. J. J. Griffiths was a daughter. The general died this present year,—1878.

Ethan Baldwin, Esq., a lawyer and physician, came from Washington Co., Pa., to Towanda in 1819. His residence was on his farm in North Towanda township. He removed to Harrisburg, and from thence to Philadelphia. "As an advocate at the bar he was famed for metaphorical comparisons and illustrations, and his imagery was often sublime." He had an extraordinary memory and prolific imagination; had an inventive genius, and among other things invented a dirt-excavator for work on canals, which was said to operate well. He was badly disfigured by an explosion of steam in one of his experiments.

James McClintock, from Lycoming Co., Pa., read law with his uncle, Ethan Baldwin, and was a young man of superior ability. His first plea before a jury was in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hall, for an aggravated assault on James P. Bull, editor of the *Bradford Settler*, in which he displayed great oratorical powers. His poetic genius was also more than medium. He settled in Wilkes-Barre. Death robbed him at once of a loved wife and a large property, which, added to political defeat, unbalanced a brilliant intellect, and the darkness of insanity settled on him forever, momentary gleams of the sunlight of reason only rendering the gloom more fearful.

Col. James P. Bull came to Towanda from Ohio, in 1822 or 1823, and edited the *Bradford Settler*, then the sole organ of the Democratic party. He was appointed a clerk in the treasury department at Washington, by Hon. Samuel D. Ingham. He was talented, tasteful, and energetic as an editor, but impetuous and seathing in his denunciations of political candidates and parties. He was colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Ninth Division of Pennsylvania militia, and at one of the trainings of the regiment inaugurated a sham battle, in imitation of Indian warfare, which was an admirable affair of its kind. He married a Miss Wallace, of Williamsport, and died in the communion of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Col. David M. Bull came to Towanda in 1826. He was a merchant and mail contractor, and assistant editor of the *Bradford Settler*. He was a sutler in the Union army during the Rebellion, was three months a prisoner in Libby, and held a position in the New Orleans custom-house through the influence of Senator Cameron. He was married twice; first to a Miss Patrick, of Wysox, by whom several children were born to him, and secondly to a Miss McCauley, of Washington. He died in New Orleans.

George H. Bull came to Towanda in 1826; was a justice of the peace, and a man of stern integrity. He removed to Newark, N. J., where he died and was brought back to Towanda for burial,—Towanda lodge of Freemasons, of which he had formerly been Master, performing the funeral rites.

Nathan Bull, the father of James P., George H., and David M., went from Saybrook, Conn., to Ohio, and from thence came to Towanda in 1826. He removed to Hale's Mills, in which George H. had an interest, where he died.

Wm. A. Overton, father of D'Alanson Overton, Esq., was a resident of the borough in 1840. He was a heavy mail contractor with his brother-in-law, D. A. Saltmarsh, in the southern States, and suffered ruinous losses through the Rebellion, being obliged to abandon his contracts on account of his Union sentiments. He moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and held a position in the custom-house in New York, and died at his son's residence in Towanda in 1873. His wife was Eliza Saltmarsh, of Athens.

Hon. Wm. T. Davies, an attorney, and present State senator, was born in Wales in 1831, and with his parents came to the township of Pike in 1833. He taught school in 1856–60, read law with Edwards and Williston, and Wm. Watkins, Esq.; was admitted to the bar in 1861.

The same year he was commissioned captain of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served two years. In 1863 was elected district attorney of Bradford County, and in 1876 elected State senator from this district for a term of four years. He married a daughter of William Watkins, Esq.

Joseph D. Montanye came to Towanda from Owego, N. Y., in 1826, as a clerk for Gurdon Hewitt, and subsequently formed a mercantile partnership with Nathaniel N. Betts, Sr., and engaged in trade at the corner of Main and Court streets, in a frame building erected by Eliphalet Mason. In 1848, Mr. Montanye erected a brick building on the same site where he is yet in trade, having been continuously in business in the same place fifty years and more. He is a superior mathematician, and is yet a vigorous, hale, and hearty man, though aged seventy-seven years. He married a daughter of Abner C. Rockwell, who was the first sheriff of Bradford County, and who came to what is now Monroe township, from Connecticut, seventy-eight years ago. Mrs. Montanye is yet living, at the age of sixty-eight years, a genial, refined, Christian lady.

Their children were George D., once a prominent member of the Bradford bar, formerly district attorney of the county, and more recently United States collector of internal revenue, and died in 1876, a gentleman of refined taste and extensive literary attainments; Frank, now deceased; DeLa; and De Lester. Joseph D. Montanye's father, Abram D. Montanye, resided for a number of years near Owego, N. Y. His grandfather (whose name was also Joseph D. Montanye) moved from New York city to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa. From there he passed over to the Wyoming valley, and purchased some lands, but owing to the great troubles between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claimants, in regard to land-titles, he returned to Stroudsburg. Later in life he moved into what is now the town of Union, Broome county, N. Y., and purchased land on which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred about 1815. During the Revolutionary war he was frequently employed by Gen. Washington as bearer of dispatches, and in other confidential relations.

The Montanye family were originally Huguenots. They fled from France to Holland, at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and came from Holland with the Dutch, in the early settlement of New Amsterdam, and took a prominent part in founding what is now New York city. One of the family was governor of New Amsterdam in its early history. Others held high positions of trust, both in church and state.

Col. Allen McKean came to Towanda from Burlington township in 1848. He is a native of Burlington, and a nephew of General Samuel McKean. He was elected prothonotary for four terms in succession, and held the office twelve consecutive years. He held a clerkship in the United States treasury department at Washington from 1861 to 1863, and afterwards was paymaster in the Union army. On Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, under the call of the governor, he raised and commanded a company of volunteers, and led it to the front. He was a very competent officer. His too generous nature led him to indorse the paper of friends, by which he impaired seriously a fine fortune, accumulated by years of labor and business success. One wing of the Republican party, of which he was an ardent supporter, offered him a nomination for congress, but having accepted the candidacy for the legislature, at the hands of his conservative friends, he declined the nomination for congress.

Col. McKean is yet a resident of Towanda, in a fair state of health, and in the full possession of his mental powers. His memory is replete with incident and fact of the earlier times of Bradford, and his information of the political history of the county is valuable and reliable. Having been conversant with the legal and official history of Bradford for many years, his memory is a store-house of well-preserved unwritten data, from which large drafts are honored with readiness and a pleasing urbanity. His contributions, too, on the township history of Burlington, have been valuable and important.

Col. Hiram Mix came to Towanda from Wysox in 1822. He and his brother, St. John Mix, were merchants on the corner of Main and Park streets. He married a Miss Martin, and, on her death, was again married,—to Miss Graves, an intelligent and well-educated school-teacher. While returning from a western tour, he and his wife were exposed to a malarial fever, of which they both died, shortly after their arrival at their home. His sons were William, Harry, and Hiram deceased; and his daughters, Amelia, wife of Hon. D. F. Barstow, Celinda, wife of Dr. Huston, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Jno. F. Means, Matilda, wife of Jos. Kingsbury, Jr., and Emily, wife of George Mix, who moved to the west. Col. Mix was an enterprising man, and of good business habits.

Dr. Caleb W. Miles came to Towanda about 1812, and lived on Main street, near the red tavern.

H. S. Mercur, oldest son of Henry Mercur, built his brick block on Main street in 1848. He died suddenly at Pittston, while engaged in the coal trade. He served one term in the legislature. His son Fred. has charge of the Lehigh valley coal-mines at Wilkes-Barre.

Hamlet A. Kerr came from Milton to Towanda in 1828, and edited the *Bradford Settler* a short time, and removed to Northumberland.

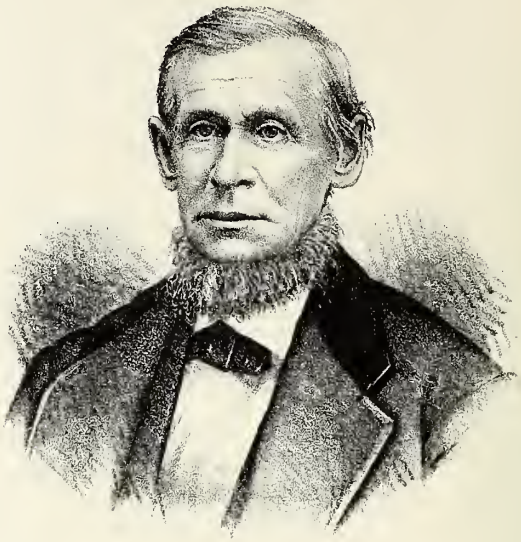
Col. John A. Codding came to Towanda in 1854, on his election as sheriff. He subsequently engaged in the hardware line with C. S. Russell, and is yet a prominent resident.

Miller Fox, yet a resident of Towanda, is the son of Deacon John Fox. He is a civil engineer by profession; was clerk of the county commissioners for the years 1830 to 1835 inclusive; is at present president of the Towanda bridge company and of the Susquehanna collegiate institute.

Hon. John La Porte built and occupied a house on the corner of Main and Lombard streets. His official and political record is given in the political history of the county. He was the only son of Bartholomew La Porte, one of the French refugees to Asylum from the proscriptions of the French Revolution of 1798. Bartholomew was a sailor, and on his return to Cadiz from a certain voyage learned of the condition of things in France, and at once sailed for America. He married a daughter of Maj. Oliver Dodge, a Revolutionary veteran. Hon. John La Porte was twice a member of congress, and died suddenly in Philadelphia.



D. F. Barstow



Wm. H. Foster



E. P. Mason



Sam'l Gluston, M. D.

(Photos. by G. H. Wood.)

Eleazer T. Fox, Esq., was born in Owego, N. Y., in 1825, came to Greenwood in 1841, and clerked for E. Rainsford, Esq., merchant. In 1843 came to Towanda, and clerked for Means and Overton in a store on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, where the Means House lately stood. In 1846 formed a mercantile copartnership with A. D. Montanye. February, 1847, was married to Lydia S. Homet, daughter of Charles Homet, one of the early French settlers in Frenchtown, and in March of that year was burned out at the great fire, which consumed the court-house and all the buildings south of it to Pine street. In 1866 established the wholesale house of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co., and afterwards of Fox & Mercur. In 1874 retired from the mercantile business, and assumed the management, as trustee and administrator, of sundry estates, and was elected a member and chief burgess of the town council, and in 1876 was elected president of the Citizens' national bank of Towanda.

Hon. Joseph C. Powell was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1786. In 1796 emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled in what was then Old Sheshequin, now Ulster, in this county. When a young man he removed to Troy, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Soon after the organization of the county he was elected county commissioner, and subsequently sheriff, when he took up his residence in Towanda; was afterwards appointed prothonotary by Gov. Ritner, which office he held for several years. In 1847 was elected to the State legislature, and in 1854 died at his residence in Towanda, aged sixty-eight.

Hon. Joseph Powell, son of Hon. Joseph C., was born in Towanda, in 1828. Received such an education as the common schools and academical facilities afforded. Engaged in mercantile pursuits in early life, in which he still continues, and also in other enterprises. Was one of the corporators and first directors of the First national bank of Towanda, and in 1868 was elected president of it, which position he still holds; and in 1874 was elected to congress.

Jacob De Witt was a member of the bar of Bradford, and noted as a political writer of some eminence. He read law with Hon. R. R. Little, and was admitted to the bar in 1856, forming a law partnership with Mr. Little, in Wyoming county. He was five years superintendent of common schools of that county, and came to Towanda in 1863, and formed a law partnership with the late J. C. Adams, Esq. He died Feb. 23, 1872.

Capt. Nicholas Richard Hentz, a native of France, landed in this country in 1816, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he learned the tinner's trade, and from whence he removed to Towanda about the year 1830, where he married. He served as captain in the French army under Napoleon the First, in the imperial guard, and afterwards in regiments of the line, from 1806 until the downfall of the emperor, but did not resign his commission until he accompanied his father to the United States. His father (Nicholas Hentz) was a member of the National Assembly of France during the Revolution of 1792, and belonged to the party of the Mountain, and was a colleague of Robespierre and St. Just. He was on the legislative committee, and assisted in compiling the code of laws known as the "Code Napoleon." After the death of Robespierre he was proscribed by the convention, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Castle of Ham, but lived in concealment, under the assumed name of Arnold, for a number of years, and thus eluded being captured. Having cast his vote for the death of Louis XVI., he was excepted from the general amnesty on the restoration of the Bourbons, and was ordered to leave France in thirty days; and, accordingly, with all his family, except one son, who remained in Paris, on the 21st of January, 1816,—the day on which Louis XVI. was beheaded,—he sailed from Havre for the United States. From Towanda he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died in 1838.

Col. Gordon F. Mason, now one of the prominent attorneys of Towanda, was for many years a deputy State surveyor for Bradford county, and ran the lines of a large number of the farms of the county. He was interested at one time largely in the manufacture of flour and lumber in Monroe, with his father, Eliphalet Mason, a prominent citizen for many years of Bradford. He, the father, was a native of Massachusetts, and as early as 1803 issued and published an elementary work on vocal music, which was printed in Owego, N. Y., Mr. Mason being then a resident of Wysox. He was a professor and instructor of vocal music. He was commissioned as a justice of the peace in 1807, and held the position the greater portion of the time till the adoption of the State constitution in 1839. He built in 1809–10, in company with Dr. Asa C. Whitney, a saw-mill at Masontown, and in 1813 built the first steam distillery ever known in Bradford County. In 1814 he was elected county auditor for three years, and built another saw-mill in 1816, on Towanda creek. In the fall of 1816 was elected county commissioner for three years. In 1818 was commissioned by Governor Findlay register and recorder of Bradford County. In 1823–24 was commissioner to lay out a State road from Muney to Towanda, and while engaged on the commission was appointed deputy surveyor of the State for Bradford, and held the position until 1830; was land-agent for the Bank of North America, of the Franklin college, and of the Holland company. 1829–31 was county commissioner. He was a writer of some note on polities and the fine arts, and died at a good old age.*

W. C. Bogart came from New York city to Rome township in 1832, and from thence to Towanda in 1839, and was for twenty consecutive years (1855–1875) a justice of the peace of the borough. He was secretary of the County agricultural society for twenty-five years. He is yet a resident of the borough.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID F. BARSTOW.

The subject of this sketch was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 6, 1796. He remained at home with his father, who was a farmer, until he was fifteen years of age, and during these years had received a good English educa-

* See history of Monroe township.

tion. He early in life conceived the idea of leading a professional life, and his natural literary tastes began to develop while he was quite young.

At the age of fifteen he entered Williams college, where he remained one year in a preparatory course. He then entered Union college, from which he graduated in the year 1817. He began the study of law in Albany, N. Y., and in the year 1821 was admitted to practice in the supreme courts of the State. In the year 1824, he came to the village of Towanda, Pa., and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he resided until his death, April 30, 1859.

Mr. Barstow was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, and was honored by them with various offices of responsibility and trust at home, and for two terms was the county's representative in the State legislature. Every duty placed upon him by his constituents was performed with integrity, and honor to himself and those whom he represented.

As an attorney and counselor-at-law he was among the foremost of the bar of his county and State. Possessing naturally a strong mind, strengthened by a good classical education, as an advocate his opinions were listened to with the greatest deference and respect. He was a plain, unassuming man, void of concealment or disguise in the expression of his views, giving his opinions from honest and well-considered conviction. Not satisfied with the education of his younger days, he was a constant student of literature, and spent much time in literary research.

His attachment to home and family was a leading trait of character, and there his social and genial qualities were sunbeams of his life. He was an active, pious, and devoted member of the Episcopal church, and stood prominent in its councils, and was a ready supporter of both church and school interests.

In the year 1841, Nov. 10, he married Miss Amelia A., daughter of Col. Hiram and Elizabeth Mix, of Towanda. Her father was a native of Hudson, N. Y., and of New England extraction, and supposed to be of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Barstow were born three children,—David Henry, Henrietta, and Caroline A. Barstow; all are living. The widow and mother is a lady of rare intellectual qualities, devoted to the best interests of society, to the Episcopal church, of which she is a member, and especially to her children.

STEPHEN A. MILLS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Neversink, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 30, 1804. He was the eldest son of a family of eight children of Edward and Lusina Mills. His father was a native of Connecticut, and descended from English ancestry. His mother was of Scotch descent. His grandfather was killed during the Revolutionary war, at Groton fort, Connnecticut, when his father was only six weeks old.

When the subject of this memoir was only about six years of age, his father moved from their home in Delaware county and settled in Bradford County, coming to the town of Towanda about 1810, settling on the very farm where Stephen A. Mills now resides. His father became one of the pioneers of the county, and, as a farmer, lived in the town of his adoption for many years, dying in Illinois, July 5, 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years and eleven months; the mother dying Oct. 29, 1847. The children had but a limited opportunity for obtaining an education, but received that parental training common to Puritan parentage, which fitted them to become men and women ranking in the best society, and possessing that native ability so characteristic of some of the early settlers.

Stephen A. resided at home and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and soon after bought the place where he now resides, which he has made his home for a half-century, and now, in his seventy-fourth year of age, is enabled to look over the result of a life of labor and toil. His life has been somewhat varied in business. First as a farmer and lumberman, ranking among the first of his town. Then, for some thirty years, he, in connection with his farming, kept a public-house, and in the latter years of his life gave his attention to farming.

Held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, he has held the office of justice of the peace for some eighteen years, and is still an incumbent of that office. Originally he voted with the Whig party, but upon the formation of the Republican party became a member of that organization, and has unswervingly stood to his post. Integrity of purpose and uprightness of character are leading characteristics of him.

In the year 1826, Feb. 26, he married Miss Amanda, daughter of Elisha and Betsey Fanning, of Springfield, Bradford County. Her father and mother were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Her grandfather Fanning was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and died from the effects of a wound received in the service, which continued to trouble him until his death. He lived to an advanced age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mills were born six children,—Marvin E., George B., Hannah B., Harriet E, Charlotte A., and Lewis Irenus. All are living except Marvin E., Hannah B., and Lewis Irenus.

It is due to the memory of the eldest son, Marvin E., to leave this sketch of his career. Naturally of a literary taste, he read law with the late Hon. John C. Adams, of Towanda, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State. After a short time he went to California, arriving there in 1851. Engaged in mining for some two years. In the year 1854 he was elected district attorney on the Whig ticket. In his new field he was considered second to none in the State, but while rapidly rising in his profession his career was suddenly cut short by death, which occurred in 1862, at the age of thirty-five years.

Silas Mills, a brother of the subject of this notice, married Miss Mary E. Allis, of Orwell, Bradford County, Feb. 25, 1839. He was born Sept. 12, 1808, and his wife was born June 25, 1811. To Mr. and Mrs. Silas Mills were born five children,—Sophia, Viletta (Edward died in infancy), Vaspasian, and Mary; also William Mills, an adopted son. The family resides on a portion of the old homestead first purchased by his father, on coming to the county, of John Sheppard.

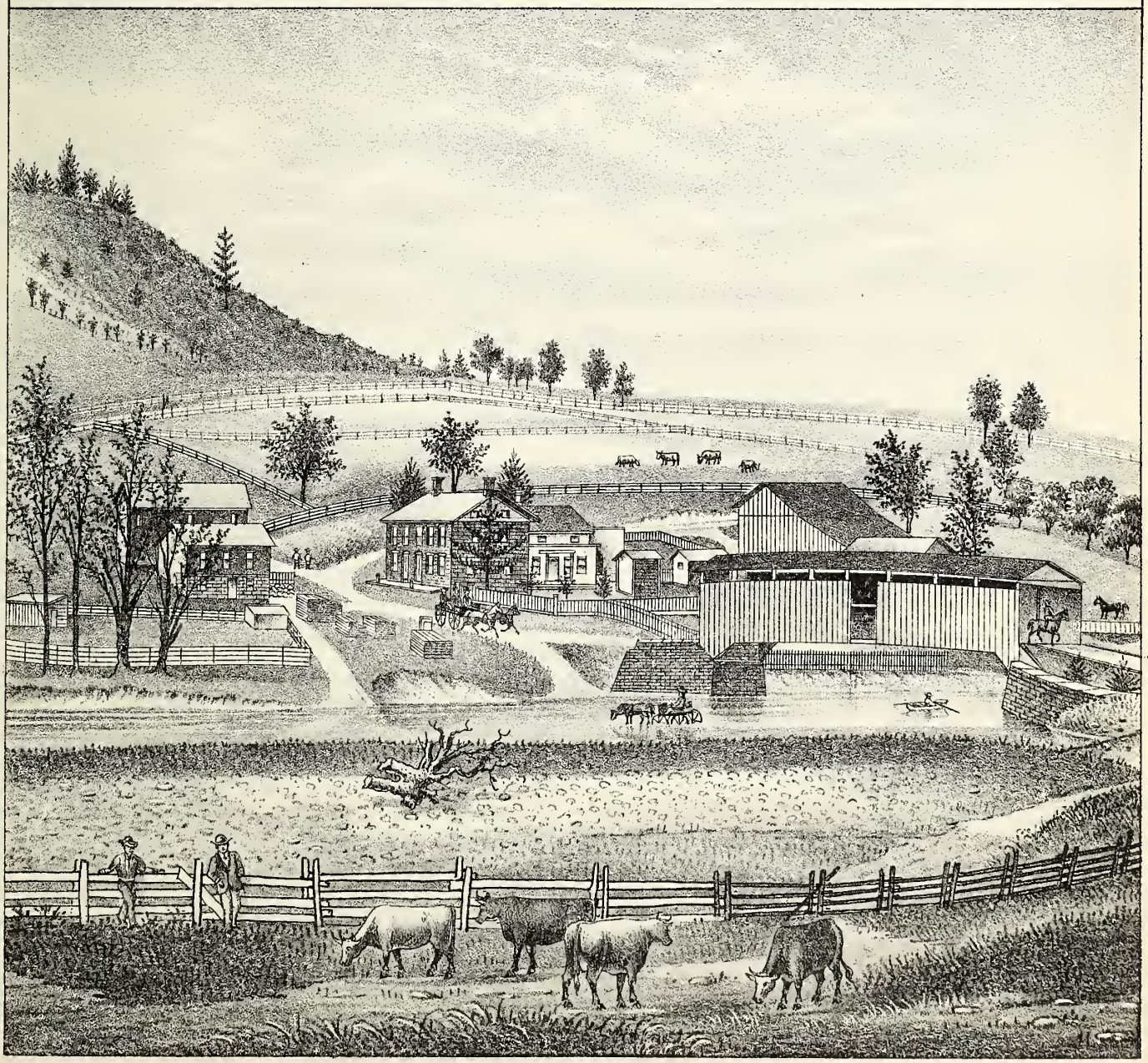


S. A. Mills, Esq.



Mrs. S. A. Mills.

Photos. by G. H. Wood.



Residence of STEPHEN A. MILLS, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of North Towanda, June 13, 1814. In the year 1784 his grandfather, Isaac Foster, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, emigrated from Massachusetts and settled at the mouth of Sugar creek, Bradford County. At this time there were no roads except Indian trails, and very few clearings. The first thing to do was to ereet a rude cabin, which served as shelter until they built a saw-mill on the creek and manufactured lumber,—three-inch plank,—with which to construct a dwelling, it being put up in the shape of a log house, and is still standing and occupied as a dwelling.

Clearing off the forest, preparing the land for raising crops, was the business of the first few years. Gradually the country began to be settled. School-houses were erected, mills built for flouring and making cloth. In all these improvements the Fosters did their part, and stood in the front rank.

Such was the character of this family, their perseverance and resolution, that the original tract of 300 acres of land taken up by them was mostly cleared by the family, and a part of which is still owned by one of its members.

In the pioneer days of the history of this family, as with others, a pecuniary value was placed upon the time of the children, prior to coming of age, by the parents, and, as the result, a limited opportunity was given for obtaining an education; and inasmuch as the family while in Massachusetts had been well to do in property, but had unfortunately sold it for Continental money, which afterwards became valueless, they were not in the most flattering circumstances upon coming to their new home in the wilderness. The struggles with pioneer life, with its loneliness, its poverty, its want of society, were all met with that fortitude which has since characterized the progeny of Isaac Foster; and such were the first principles of integrity and honor instilled into the minds of the children that their influence still continues; and some of the representatives of the family have so much of the confidence of the people in their native town as to receive their suffrages to represent them in the legislative halls of the State (viz., James Foster). Isaac Foster died at an advanced age in the year 1821. His eldest son, Abial Foster, was the father of the subject of this memoir, and married Miss Mary Means, sister of Col. Wm. Means, the first settler of Towanda. To them were born nine children, of whom William H. was next to the youngest child.

His father—Abial—was a farmer through life, gave his children as liberal an edueation as the times and his means could afford, lived a Christian man,—a member of the Presbyterian church,—and died in 1841, at the age of seventy-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

His mother,—fully devoted to the best interests of her children, lived in their affections, instructed them in all that makes them true men and women,—a devoted Christian woman, lived to the age of eighty-three years, and died in 1855.

William H., on aceount of his father's illness, remained at home for several years after coming of age, and took charge of his father's farm and business. When he was twenty-eight years of age his father died, and he, in connection with his elder brother, received by inheritance the old homestead, still owned and occupied by one of the family.

He has been during his life a tiller of the soil, and to-day is enabled to look baek over a life of labor and toil, numbered among the representative farmers of his day. He has severally held the most important offices of his town, all of which positions have been filled with honor to himself.

He was identified with the Democratic party from the time of casting his first vote until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, since which time he has acted with the Republican party, and closely adheres to its prineiples.

At the age of twenty-eight, in the year 1842, he married Miss Matilda, daughter of William and Rosannah Alloway, of Towanda. She was born in Clearfield, Pa., April 5, 1823.

To Mr. and Mrs. Foster were born five children,—Celinda M., Frederick, Helen, Jenett, and Irene Foster.

The eldest married Hon. James Foster, and died 1871. The rest are living.

ELIPHALET HASTINGS MASON, M.D.

The subjeet of this sketch was born in the township of Monroe, April 28, 1815. His parents were among the earliest settlers of the county. His father, Eliphalet Mason, was a justice of the peace while this county was a part of Luzerne.

Dr. Mason spent his early life in the various pursuits of farming, lumbering, and other business that presented at home. He early manifested a desire to obtain an education, and by dint of unwearied labor and perseveranee became a good seholar. By his own industry in study and teaching he prepared himself for college, and, after a course of study with the late Dr. Samuel Houston, of Towanda, and also with Dr. Horton, of Terrytown, he entered Jefferson medical college, at Philadelphia; graduating from there at the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1838.

With the exception of about three years spent in Reading, Pa., and two years in California, he lived, and practiced his profession, in Towanda and vicinity. He was for many years an honored member and officer of the Bradford County medical society, and to his experience as much as to that of any other one man the society is indebted for its high standing and usefulness.

Dr. Mason was one of the founders and oldest members of the Bradford County historical society, and at his death its presiding officer.

For a long time he had been impressed with the belief that it was the duty of the living to rescue from oblivion and forgetfulness items of history and knowledge as they transpire to-day, and record them for coming generations. To this end he labored zealously, and lived to see the society fairly organized and prospering under his own leadership. He engaged in this enterprise with an earnestness and energy which gave unmistakable evidence that his heart was in it, and that he was not living for himself alone, but for the good of mankind.

Very soon after his death, Feb. 3, 1871, the Bradford County historieal society unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That in the deccase of our worthy president, Dr. E. H. Mason, the society has lost a faithful and competent officer, and our community one of its most valued members.

"2. *Resolved*, That in the brief space of time in which he presided over our deliberations he had, by his many virtues, his superior fitness for the place he occupied, his kindness of heart, his amiable disposition, and the sunshine which always accompanied his presence, together with his rare scientific knowledge and sterling integrity, won the friendship and affection of the society, which he had ever held in the community in which he lived, and left a monument to his memory more valued than granite or marble."

He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. When he addressed the lodge he was listened to with the greatest attention and respect, and in the most exciting debate he never lost his courteous and gentlemanly manner; and while his words were words of wisdom and power, they were always chaste and respectful. With purest and noblest principles and motives himself, his charity was bounded only by the human race.

In the year 1862, after the sanguinary battle of Antietam, the governor of this State appointed Dr. Mason examining surgeon for Bradford County. His duties throughout the drafting excitement were performed with his characteristic kindness and sympathy, and without an unkind word. True to his duty, to his country, and to his friends, he performed his duty with fidelity, fearless of nothing that stood in the way of right.

In no relation in life did his virtues shine so pre-eminent as in his home, in the bosom of his family. It was there the pure gold of his affection was most apparent.

Dr. Mason was a Christian gentleman, an active member of the Universalist faith, of unassuming manners, uncompromising integrity, unsullied character, great medical skill, and high intellectual attainments, which were partly hidden from the inquisitive eye of public appreciation under the graceful mantle of modest unobtrusiveness.

June 6, 1838, he married Miss Philyndia, daughter of Jared Woodruff, Esq., of Towanda township. By this marriage he had five children: Ruth Kathleen, Alice Philyndia, Helen Sophia, Jared Halbert, and Mary Bernice. All are dead except Ruth and Helen.

The widow and mother is a lady of rare accomplishments and fine social qualities, and often assisted her husband by her angel visits to the sick and suffering, and at the same time managed to make her own cheerful home the brightest spot on earth to her husband and family. She still survives, being born Nov. 6, 1817.

SAMUEL C. HOUSTON, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was born in Rockport, Essex Co., Mass., May 4, 1796. He was early placed in the best schools afforded at that time. His desire for an education increased with his years, and at the age of sixteen years he entered Dartmouth college, from which he graduated with the usual honors. His natural inclination led him to take up the study of medicine, and he began his labors in that branch of literary research with the celebrated Dr. Fowler, of Boston, and graduated from the medical schools of that city. In the year 1819 he received a diploma from the New Hampshire medical society, for the practice of physic and surgery, given by the president, Josiah Bartlett.

He began the practice of his profession in New Londonderry, N. H., where he remained, with the exception of a short time, until he came to Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., in the year 1824. Coming to this county during its pioneer history, he became not only a pioneer in his profession, but his natural ability and skill in practice made him a leader, and ranked him at the head of his profession in the village and county where he resided.

Characteristic of Dr. Houston was his great sympathy for those whom he thought deserved or merited assistance. He lent a ready hand to counsel those young in the profession, and encouraged them in their laborious struggle against older and more experienced practitioners. His medical assistance was rendered alike to the rich and poor, and often his great charitable disposition was drawn out to administer to the needy by supplying the comforts of life. Notable in native talent and skill, his opinions were paramount among those of his profession, and he stood a peer among his medical associates to the time of his death, May 20, 1856.

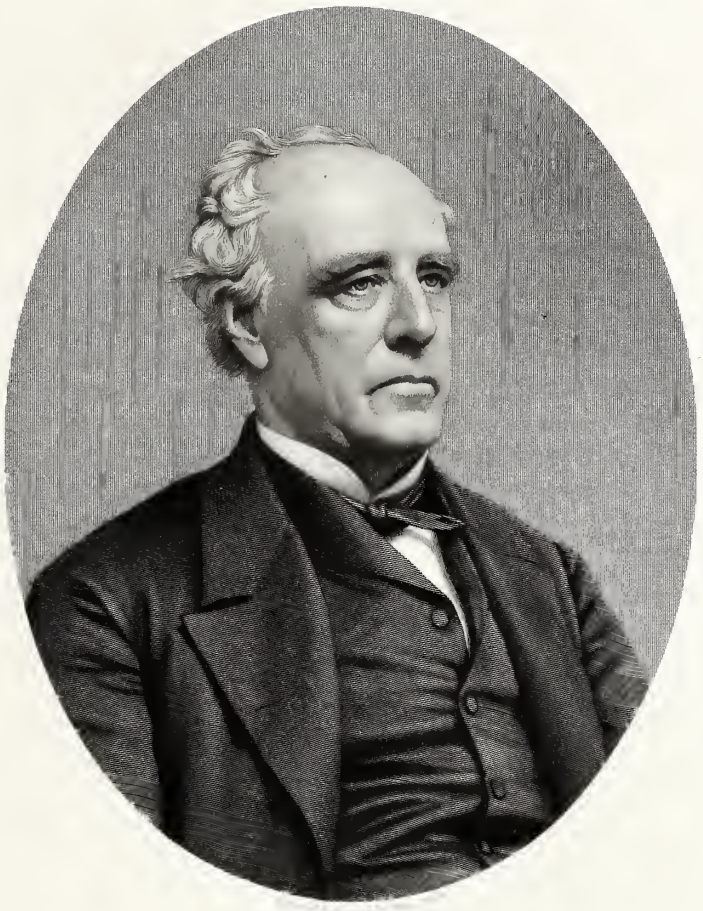
Socially, the doctor was a man of great likes and dislikes, but was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His firmness, integrity of purpose, and strong resolution make his name still remembered and honored.

He was unswervingly a Democrat in politics, and was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity of his village and county.

In the year 1831, Oct. 25, he married Miss Emeline M., daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Mix, of Towanda. To Dr. and Mrs. Houston were born ten children, six of whom are living. The widow and mother still lives in the village of Towanda, having survived her husband some twenty-one years.

EDWARD OVERTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, Dec. 30, 1795. He received early in life a good English and classical education, and by the assistance of his uncle, Giles Blaisdell, a very eminent English lawyer, who took a deep interest in the early education and future welfare of his nephew, was prepared, at the age of sixteen, to commence the study of the law, and shortly after was articled to him for five years as a student of the law, the articles of enrollment being recorded in the King's Bench, with a stamp-duty of one hundred pounds sterling. At the age of twenty, and before the expiration of the five years, he emigrated to America, first coming to Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He was admitted to the court of common pleas of this State very soon after in an examination held by Judges Gibson and Burnside and a committee of the other lawyers of the court, in which examination his sound knowledge of the principles of the law and his naturally legal mind became quite apparent to his examiners. At about the age of twenty-two he opened an office for the



Edwin Overton Sr.

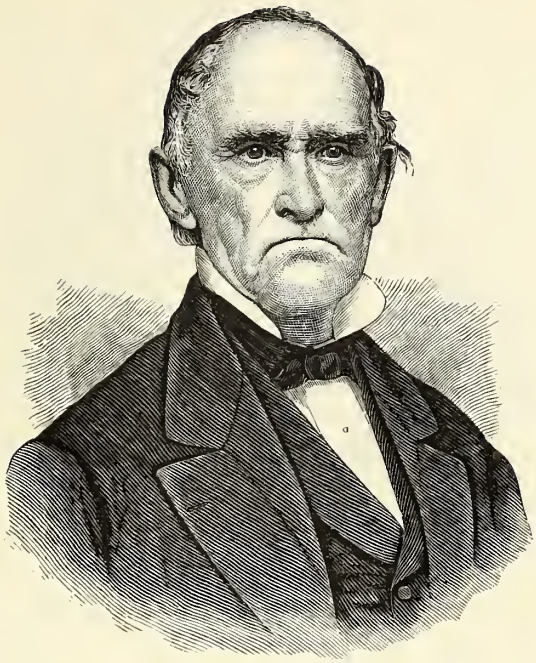


Photo. by G. H. Wood, Towanda.



Mr. Watkins, like many of the early residents of Towanda, traced his origin, with commendable pride, to a New England ancestry. The fifth of seven sons, he was born in Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., March 18, 1802. Choosing the law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar in Montpelier, Vt., in the year 1825.

In 1828 he was married to Almira Hulett, daughter of John Hulett, of Reading, Vt., and removed at once to Towanda. He gave himself immediately to the practice of his profession, never engaging in speculation, and only participating in the passing questions of the day when he considered a moral principle to be involved. His keen perception of character and motive and his persistency of purpose secured him, in time, a reputation for shrewdness as a lawyer, and the integrity of mind that was a distinguishing trait gave him an undisputed claim to the confidence of his clients and the respect of his neighbors and friends.

To comprehend more fully the nature of some of these earlier New England pioneers of Bradford County, one needs to have seen them among the granite hills, evergreen slopes, and under the steely skies that gave the first shapings of character. That which seemed sternness rises into grandeur as the mouldings of an upright character are recognized, and there are many such among the earlier settlers of this county who have unquestionably left their brand of intellectual strength and rectitude upon the present generation.

The subject of this notice was a man of strong convictions, and of such as did not always lead into avenues of popularity. He identified himself with the earliest Abolition movements in the county, when a single old colored man, familiarly known as "Black Henry," was his main ally. Years later, in the interval of which history was verifying the correctness of his sympathies, his oldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Watkins, who had early enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, fell in the fruitless charge before Petersburg, of June 18, 1864.

An instinct of tenderness towards the unprotected or unfortunate made him a loving as well as watchful parent and husband, and a friend that could be relied on in adversity. Remembering the difficulties he had himself been obliged to overcome as a stranger, in a State with whose laws he was as yet unfamiliar, he invariably evinced a kindly interest in the young men of the profession. A keen sense of the ridiculous gave relish to an intercourse that might otherwise have seemed severe and reticent, and the repartee of a child has been known to save from deserved punishment. Although for many years a Christian, he did not become a member of any Christian organization until, about the year 1865, he united with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Watkins died in the home he had inhabited for nearly fifty years on the evening of September 12, 1877. He leaves a wife and one son, William Hersey Watkins, of Independence, Kansas, and two daughters, married respectively to Hon. H. T. Davies, and H. L. L'Amoureux, of Towanda.

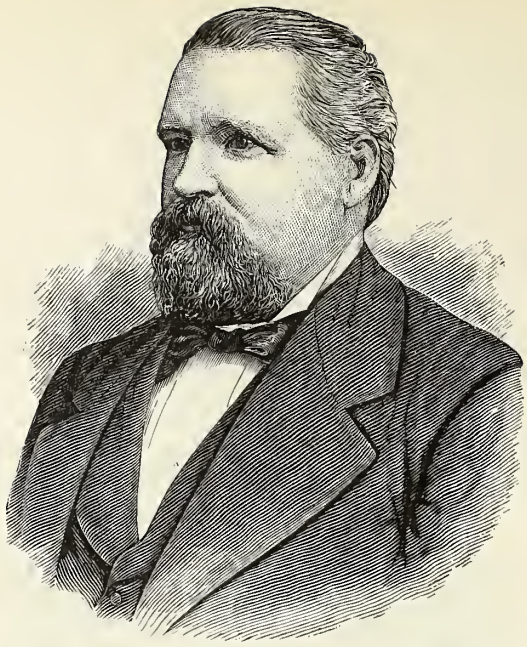


Photo. by G. H. Wood, Towanda.

J. G. Patton

HON. J. G. PATTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Towanda, Bradford County, 1825. He was eldest son of a family of seven children of Gen. William Patton and Eliza Hale, both natives of Pennsylvania.

At the age of fifteen years, Joseph, the subject of this memoir, entered a Quaker school called Mannington academy, in Susquehanna county, where he remained one year. Soon after returning home, he was called to mourn the loss of a devoted and amiable mother, who died at the early age of thirty-six years. In the year 1843 he went to Hinsdale, N. Y., to attend the Cattaraugus manual labor institute, where every student was required to labor sufficient to defray the expenses of his board, a large farm being connected with the institute. Mr. Patton engaged and worked upon the "*Hinsdale Expositor*," a monthly journal published at that place in the interest of the school. Here he remained for some two years, and became a practical printer. The school proved a failure. He then became a student of Grand River institute, of Austinsburg, O., where he remained for two years prosecuting his studies. In 1847 he entered Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa., qualifying himself for the discharge of the practical business transactions of life. After traveling through different parts of the west, occasionally teaching as a means of defraying current expenses, he returned to his home in the autumn of 1850, and taught the district school at Hale's school-house, in Towanda township, in the winter of that year. At the close of his term, receiving notice from his father—engaged as a clerk in the United States Senate—that a temporary appointment awaited him in the same department, he repaired at once to Washington, and entered upon his duties.

Returning to Towanda he engaged in shipping lumber to the towns on the lower Susquehanna, these being the only reliable markets that Bradford County lumbermen enjoyed. In 1855 he purchased the drug-store north of Pine street, which he subsequently established in Patton's block. In 1867 he embarked in trade in books and stationery, and in 1870, after disposing of his interest, gave attention to the improvement of his real estate. Mr. Patton is an ardent supporter of temperance reform, and has given some attention to lecturing upon that subject. Besides being a member of the borough council he has filled several other offices of responsibility, to the satisfaction of the people. In 1872 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention to revise the organic law of the State, where he had the honor of introducing the present system of an indorsed and numbered ballot, which affords a ready means of detecting and preventing fraud. He has been for many years, and is now, one of the directors of the Towanda bridge company.

In politics, Mr. Patton is an unswerving Democrat. Socially, he is affable and genial, possessing a frank, generous, and unpretentious disposition, kindness of heart, and ardent attachment to friends.

practice of his profession at Tioga Point, now called Athens, where he remained for three years, and came to Towanda, where he has since resided. Soon after taking up his residence in Towanda he was admitted to practice in the supreme courts of the State. Now fully established in a profession for life, and one in which his natural ability seemed peculiarly adapted, he gradually gained prominence in the courts where he plead, and rose to the foremost ranks in the bar of the county and State as an attorney and counselor.

Beginning the practice of the law in the early days of the history of the county, he was very notably identified with the litigation respecting land-titles growing out of the Connecticut claims covering the northern part of Pennsylvania, and the imperfect surveys of State claimants, in which litigation he was foremost as a land lawyer.

Mr. Overton is the oldest member of the bar of the county, and possibly of the State, having been connected with the same for some sixty years, and an active member of the bar for nearly one-half a century.

In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party adopted its principles and became an ardent supporter of its platform.

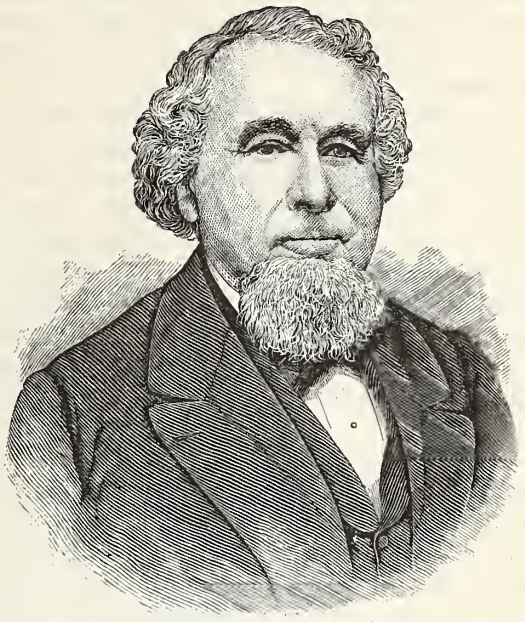
He was never solicitous of public office, neither has he shrank from bearing with integrity any responsibility placed upon him.

Through life Mr. Overton has taken a deep interest in all matters relating to church and school, contributing largely in the building of church edifices, and the forwarding of any enterprise looking to the education of the rising generation and the establishment of good society. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church in Towanda since his first settlement in that village, and has always shown a fervent attachment to its articles of faith and laws of government. Throughout its history this church has been greatly indebted to him for generous and unceasing counsel and help, and all the schemes of benevolence of the Presbyterian church in the United States have found in him a liberal benefactor. He has always had an open hand for the poor and distressed. To eminent legal ability and learning he added in early life the refinement and amenity of poetic and social culture. During a long and varied career he has been signally successful in maintaining a high reputation for honor and honesty, and is now enjoying in old age an ample competence.

In the year 1818 he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Henry Clymer, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Hon. George Clymer, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and the first president of the Academy of Fine Arts of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Overton were born seven children: Mary, Giles Blaisdell, Henry Clymer, Louisa, Francis Clymer, Edward, Jr., and Eliza.

GENERAL WILLIAM PATTON,

the second of a family of five children, was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., 1799. After receiving such advantages as the schools of that early period afforded, he entered the office of Elias W. Hale, Esq., studied, and was admitted to the practice of the law, and removed to Bradford County in 1821. In 1824 he married Miss Eliza Hale, daughter of Reuben Hale, Esq., of Towanda. To Mr. and Mrs. Patton were born three sons and four daughters,—Joseph



W. Patton

Gideon, Phebe Ann, Wealthy Maria, Eliza Hale, William Hale, Jane, and William, Jr.,—of whom only two survive,—Joseph Gideon and Phebe Ann. A short sketch of the former will be found in another place in this work. Phebe Ann, in 1853, married John J. Griffiths, of Philadelphia. They have two children,—William Patton and Anna Maria Griffiths,—being the only grandchildren of Gen. William Patton.

He continued in the practice of his profession until appointed a justice of the peace, in which capacity he dispensed law and equity, and as an umpire displayed those traits of compromise and conciliation that have characterized a life replete with instances of reconciliation between neighbors in their constantly-recurring legal and political estrangements. In 1829 he received the appointment of transcribing clerk of the senate of the State, and was continued in that position until about the year 1835, when he was appointed engrossing clerk of the senate of the United States, which position he occupied for a period of twenty-five years, extending from the administration of General Jackson to the accession of Abraham Lincoln. During his occupancy of this position he enjoyed an intimate acquaintanceship and association with the eminent statesmen, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Benton, and Douglas, whose friendship he retained until the close of their lives. In the year 1841 his wife died. In 1842 he married the present Mrs. Patton.

General Patton was a man of singularly unobtrusive nature, and although chosen from a large circle of prominent men to serve in the capacity of general of the State militia, he was notably a man of peace. Entertaining decided

opinions of moral and religious obligations, he was, nevertheless, free from bigotry, and one of the most tolerant of men. Possessed of a moral courage that never quailed in the presence of opposition, he espoused what he believed to be right with the earnest zeal of a conscientious conviction, but when vanished, he yielded with the grace of a patriotic citizen to what he accepted as the will of the people or a legal determination.

As an author and biographer General Patton will leave a void not easily filled in the field of his operations, while his contributions to the current and political literature of the day will be cherished as clear, concise, and vigorous arguments in behalf of the ideas enunciated. As a citizen and neighbor he is remembered for that gentleness of heart which contributed genuine sympathy to the misfortunes of the lowly, while he possessed that independence of spirit that had no cringing adulation for the exalted. In the transaction of business he was the soul of honor and the embodiment of integrity.

He was a life-long student, and a man of indefatigable industry. His powers of endurance were almost incredible. Until within a few days of his death he could be found with book or pen at any hour of the day, and frequently till midnight, engaged in literary labor. He gave valuable assistance to the compilation of the present "History of Bradford County," a work in which he felt great interest, both as a citizen and as ex-president of the Historical Society, under whose auspices it was written.

General Patton was connected with the Towanda Grange, No. 200, the interests of which he did all in his power to forward, as the following will show, being embodied in the memorial tribute to his life at a meeting of the lodge after his death: "His introduction before the Grange county convention of a resolution to do away by law with what he termed a fatal blow to credit—the demand for personal security on an obligation to which the signer is not a party in interest—elucidates the close scrutiny which his legally analytic mind has given to questions of political economy, and leaves us to feel keenly the void caused by his departure from our practical discussions.

"His presence will be missed for the conservatism that his counsels added to our deliberations. We shall lose the benefit of an investigating mind, for many years turned to the field of chemical constituents as a means to the greater promotion of agricultural results in the domain of scientific farming."

Gen. William Patton died Oct. 10, 1877.

PAUL DUDLEY MORROW.

The subject of this sketch was born in what is now Wilmot township, Bradford County, Feb. 17, 1828, being the fourth son of John and Sally Morrow,* of that place. His early life was spent at home, where in alternate labors of the farm, the studies of the school-room, and teachings of the home circle, were laid the foundations of a good physical development, firm intellectual culture, and high moral character, which have distinguished him through life.

At the age of eighteen, at Franklin Academy, in Susquehanna county, he began the preparatory course of study, and in September, 1848, entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, and graduated with honor July, 1852. Previous to entering the academy, and while pursuing his studies, he was engaged in teaching for several terms.

Possessing a strong, analytical mind, argumentative, and practical in the ordinary affairs of life, he turned naturally to the law as his chosen profession, and immediately after his graduation came to Towanda, and entered the office of Judge Mercur, as a student-at-law. In September, 1853, he was admitted to the bar, having studied law extra during his senior year under Dr. Dwight.

Entering upon his profession, he found at the bar such men as Elwell, Adams, Mercur, and others, who then were eminent in their profession, and doing the principal part of the legal business of the county. To make for himself a place and obtain business against such competitors required no little ability, energy, and perseverance. He made haste slowly, but made it a rule to do well whatever he had to do; and, with an unyielding integrity of purpose, he attracted attention and won the confidence of the public; so that in 1856 he was elected district attorney. In 1862 he became the law partner of Judge Wilmot, who then was United States senator, and remained with him until he was appointed one of the judges of the court of claims at Washington. He was subsequently associated with Henry Peet, Esq., until March, 1865, and then with Judge Mercur until March, 1870. At this latter date, he received the appointment of Additional Law Judge of thirteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, of which Hon. F. B. Streeter was President Judge.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected Additional Law Judge for the term of ten years. Under the new constitution, Bradford and Susquehanna counties were each made a separate judicial district, and Judge Streeter having assigned himself to the latter, in 1874 Judge Morrow was commissioned President Judge of the Bradford district, for the remainder of his term. Ever since he went upon the bench he has been a hard worker, painstaking and diligent. Conscientious and upright in the discharge of his duties, just and correct in his decisions, he has won the respect and confidence of all.

In June, 1857, he married Miss Harriet King Pitcher, of Warren, Bradford County, and to them have been born three children: Henrietta, now in the senior class at the Elmira Female College; John Paul, born Oct. 23, 1863; and Charles Sidney, born Oct. 30, 1868.

Mrs. Morrow is a woman of rare intellectual and social culture, to whose kindly sympathies and encouragement her husband attributes much of his success in life, and whose genial influence makes home attractive for him, his children, and friends. As a Christian woman, she is active in all the benevolent enterprises of the church and the Sabbath-school. She was born Oct. 19, 1836, in Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y.

* A steel portrait of Mrs. Sally Morrow is herewith given. See Wilmot Township.



P. D. Morrow



E. H. Smith

RES. OF MRS. OLEAN M. SMITH, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

Judge Morrow is a ready supporter of both church and school interests, as well as every enterprise looking to the advancement of literature and the preservation of good society. In his religious belief, he is in hearty accord with the Presbyterian church, without narrowness or bigotry towards those who may differ from him.

He was an active member of the Democratic party until 1854, when the Kansas and Nebraska question led him to cast in his lot with the opposition, and become a warm advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Since his elevation to the bench, though taking no active part in politics, he has stood unswervingly by the principles he then espoused.

The official position now held by Judge Morrow involves great labor and responsibility. The business in the courts has largely increased of late, and occupies all his time. Large interests are involved, and, to say nothing of the physical efforts required, there is a constant anxiety and strain of the mental faculties. Yet he is courteous, patient, and willing to hear all that may be said by way of argument or persuasion, but at the same time is firm and independent, and seems to have but one object in view, viz., that the right may prevail. He has a well-balanced, discriminating mind, and an abiding love of justice.

HORACE GRANGER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Sheffield, Conn., June, 1809. He was the eldest son of a family of nine children of Roderick and Almeda Granger, natives of Connecticut, and of Welsh descent on the father's side, and of Irish descent on the mother's side.

His father was born in 1780, and during the years of the Revolutionary war the grandfather on the father's side put in two substitutes to serve in the war, and his grandfather on his mother's side served himself as a drummer during the entire war.

The family characteristics for independence, under the native-born principles of Puritanism, were fully established before the subject of this notice was born, by their participation in the war for independence.

His father emigrated from Connecticut and settled in Bradford County, Ulster township, in 1809; lived in the township of Wysox for three years, and in the year 1828 settled on the land now owned and occupied by his sons Horace and Roderick, views of which will be found in this work. His father began by clearing off the forest and preparing the land for raising crops. He was really one of the pioneers of the county; did all he could to impress upon the minds of his children the value of honesty, integrity of character, and virtue. He lived to the age of sixty-nine years, and died in the year 1848, and while returning from election after voting for General Taylor for president of the United States. His mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, and died December, 1869.

Horace and Roderick, after the death of their father, receiving most of the original purchase of 200 acres, have since cleared most of it and made it good producing land, erected suitable buildings, and are among the representative families of their town. They have lived to see the various changes since the early settlement of the county,—the rude log cabin supplanted by palatial residences, commodious school-houses, with all modern improvements, and steam navigation and railroading in place of sails and ox-carts.

Horace, at the age of twenty-four years, and in the year 1833, Oct. 10, married Miss Matilda Vandyke, of Ulster. To them were born three children,—George H., Francis M., and James R. All are living. Mr. Granger is now in his sixty-ninth year of age, and well versed in the current topics of the day. Originally a Whig in politics, now an ardent supporter of Republican principles. His first vote was cast for General Harrison for president of the United States.

Roderick Granger married Miss Louisa, daughter of Ezra Rutty, one of the first settlers of Towanda township. This marriage took place in the year 1833, Aug. 20. To Mr. and Mrs. Granger were born twelve children, eight of whom are living. Names of children are as follows: Patience, Sophia, Joseph, Alexander, Burton, Franklin, Adelia, Fredcriek, Anna (died in infancy), Francis, Mary, and Ida M. Roderick Granger is identified in politics with the Republican party, and previous to its formation was a member of the Whig organization. He is now in his sixty-fifth year, having been born Oct. 14, 1813. Mrs. Granger was born May 16, 1814. They live in the affections of their children, and their portraits and a view of their residence will be found on another page of this work, as a monument to their memory of a life of industry and toil.

ERASTUS H. SMITH.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., April 24, 1825. He was a son of Henry and Anna Smith, natives of Bradford Co., Pa. At an early age Erastus engaged as a clerk in the store of Hon. Mr. Hubbell, of Bath, afterwards with Mr. Barney, and at the age of twenty-one years had thoroughly learned the mercantile business. His natural business ability had been strengthened by experience, and he was at this time enabled to take a position with men of large experience and greater age. He established the firm of Smith Brothers, at Olean, N. Y., in 1852, and continued the active man of the business until compelled by extreme ill health to relinquish his place. Having chosen his business, he made himself a thorough master of it, and by his energy, industry, and uncompromising honesty he soon won a high place among business men about him. His advent in Olean revolutionized the methods of business, and opened a pathway in which others followed with success

He was compelled, on account of ill health, to give up his business in that place, and found a pleasant home in Towanda, on the banks of the Susquehanna. A director and stockholder at its organization, he was soon after made president of the First National bank of Towanda, and under his management that institution soon became a success. He was connected with the interests of the bank until his death, May 2, 1872.

He was a cordial hater of all forms of wrong and oppression, a friend of those in need, possessing that urbanity

of manner and gentle disposition that commended him to the confidence of all who knew him.

Characteristic of Mr. Smith were his social qualities, and especially in his own family, where he was met by those in whose affections he lived.

At the age of twenty-eight, in the year 1853, he married Miss Olean, daughter of Hon. Frederick S. and Cornelia Martin, of Olean, N. Y. Her father was a member of the State legislature of New York for two terms, and of the United States congress one term, during President Fillmore's administration.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born two children,—Anna C. and Frank W. The widow and mother survives her husband, and resides in Towanda, and on another page of this work will be found a view of her residence, and the portrait of her late husband.

JOHN A. CODDING.

John A. Codding was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 6, 1819. His father David, his grandfather James, and great-grandfather George Codding, were born in Bristol Co., Mass. Their ancestors were from England, and among the early settlers of Massachusetts.



John A. Codding

The parents of John A. Codding settled in Pike township, Bradford County, in October, 1823. His mother, Susanna Wood, was the eldest daughter of Consider Wood, who served the whole seven years of the Revolutionary war under General Israel Putnam. In 1823, when Mr. Codding came to this county, settlers were few; much of the county was a wilderness, with poor roads and few schools. The advantages for education were so limited that the subject of this notice walked two miles to a district school for his first common-school instruction. He acquired a good English education, and in 1837 commenced to teach school in the rural districts and board around, and continued in the business of an educator of children for fifteen years. About one thousand different scholars have received instruction from him. In early life he learned the stone- and brick-mason's trade, and many of the best buildings in this and adjacent counties are monuments of his handiwork. Under the militia laws of the commonwealth he was elected successively to the offices of first lieutenant and captain of cavalry, major, lieutenant-colonel, and brigade-inspector.

In 1854 he was elected high sheriff of the county, and remained in the office and did business with his successor three years after his own term expired, making six years in the sheriff's office. In 1862 he was appointed a commissioner to superintend the draft for Bradford County. He was senior member of the hardware firm of Codding & Russell, for sixteen years.

He married in November, 1847, Percilla L. Hodge, of Le Raysville, daughter of Rev. James Hodge. Their family is three sons and one daughter. James H., the eldest son, is finishing his law studies with Hon. P. D. Morrow; John W. graduated at La Fayette college in the class of 1877, and is studying law in the office of Messrs. Overton & Mercur; Charles L. was born in the court-house, and is now with B. M. Peck, Esq., in the prothonotary's office, also preparing for the legal profession; Mary is the youngest and only daughter.

The mother died in 1865, aged seventy-nine. The father died in 1874, aged eighty-eight.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

No man has ever lived in Bradford County, nor indeed in northern Pennsylvania, who has achieved so wide a reputation as David Wilmot, whose picture, accompanying this sketch, will be hailed with joy by many of his admirers. He was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., where he spent his boyhood and youth, and where, and at Aurora, he was educated. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until his admission to the bar, when he removed to Towanda, Bradford County.

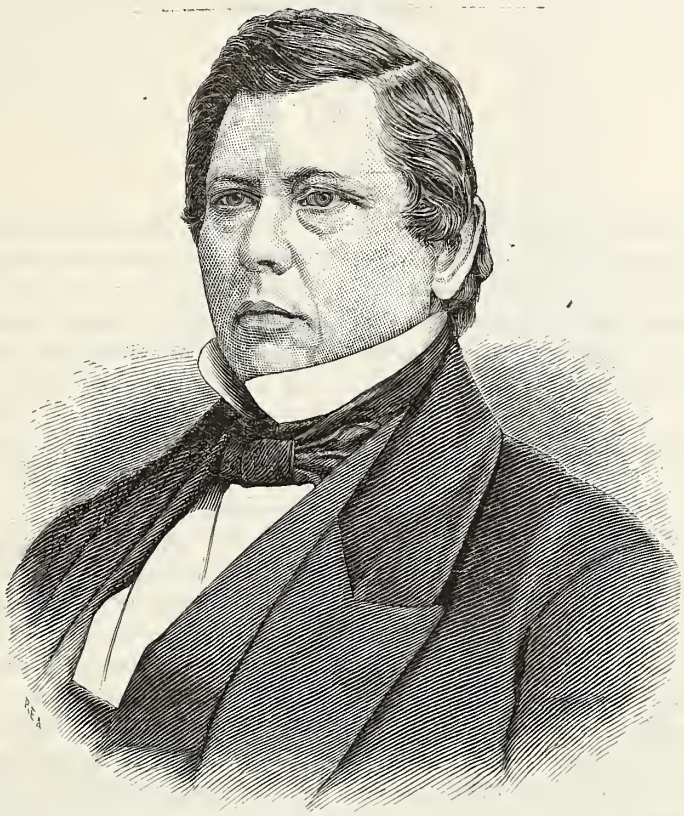
Immediately Mr. Wilmot took a prominent position as a politician, taking the side of the party opposed to General McKean. For several years he occupied a commanding position in the political affairs of the county, and won a wide reputation as an able and effective speaker.

In 1844, Mr. Wilmot received the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the Twelfth congressional district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, and Susquehanna, henceforth known as the "Wilmot district." He was elected by a large majority, and took his seat at the opening of the Twenty-ninth congress, in 1845, where, in common with the Democratic party, he favored the annexation of Texas. On the 4th of August, 1846, the president sent to the senate a confidential message, asking an appropriation to negotiate a peace with Mexico. A bill was introduced in the House, appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose specified. It had now become so

apparent that the proposition was intended to strengthen the pro-slavery influence in the general government that, at Mr. Wilmot's suggestion, a consultation was held by a few of the northern representatives who were opposed to the extension of slavery, the result of which was the offering by Mr. Wilmot of the celebrated proviso, which has been so generally known as the "Wilmot Proviso," which provided that in any territory acquired from Mexico "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the territory, except for crime," etc. This proviso was adopted in committee, and the two-million bill, containing the proviso, was sent to the Senate, where it was killed by John Davis, of Massachusetts, talking against time and preventing its passage.

candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Fremont. He could have commanded the unanimous nomination, but was averse to it. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and drew up the platform adopted by that convention.

The next year, 1857, Mr. Wilmot was nominated for governor. He had, under the provisions of the amended constitution creating an elective judiciary, been chosen president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, and Sullivan, in 1851, but resigned the office for the purpose of entering the gubernatorial contest. Although defeated by Wm. F. Packer, his speeches made throughout the State had awakened a deep interest in the principles of the Republican



David Wilmot

In 1846, Mr. Wilmot received again the unanimous nomination of his party for congress, and was re-elected. In 1848 the question of slavery began to be agitated, and the Free-soil party was formed, which nominated Martin Van Buren for the presidency. Wilmot, however, received the unanimous nomination for congress, and was re-elected by a large majority, and was succeeded by Mr. Grow in 1850.

On the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Wilmot very soon espoused its principles and identified himself with the movement. In fact, the very measures he had proposed in congress in 1846 had no small influence in leading to its existence. At the Republican national convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, Mr. Wilmot was proposed as the party, and though defeated, the party was strengthened by the canvass.

In 1860, Gen. Simon Cameron was named in the Pennsylvania Republican convention as their first choice for president, and according to usage Mr. Cameron selected Wilmot as delegate at large to the Chicago convention, of which he was made temporary chairman, and when Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn, used his great influence to secure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, whose confidence he enjoyed during his administration.

The selection of Gen. Cameron to be secretary of war created a vacancy in the United States senate, which Mr. Wilmot was elected to fill, and took his seat in that body March 18, 1861. A wide field of honor and usefulness

seemed to be opened before him. He was in the prime of manhood, in the full vigor of his mental powers, revered everywhere as the champion of freedom, and his friends confidently expected him to win for himself a still loftier name while advancing the cause of human rights. But at the outset of his senatorial career his health began gradually to fail, until it was almost impossible for him to attend to the routine of his duties. He served two years on the committees on foreign affairs, claims, and pensions, and was succeeded, in 1863, by Mr. Buckalew.

At the conclusion of his senatorial term he was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the court of claims, which office he held up to the time of his death.

He was a man of strong convictions, and outspoken in the expression of his opinions; a man greatly beloved by his friends and unsparingly hated by his enemies. He was a powerful speaker, keen in debate, carrying with him the hearts of his hearers, and producing conviction in others frequently by the strength of his own.

He died at his residence in Towanda, on the 16th day of March, 1868, aged fifty-four years one month and twenty-six days. He is buried in Towanda cemetery, and his resting-place is marked by a plain slab on which is inscribed, in addition to his name and the dates of his birth and death, that celebrated proviso which has made his name immortal.

TROY.*

Towns, cities, and communities, regularly planned and organized at their earliest foundation, like the ancient city of Asia Minor from which we derive our name, are seldom without records and archives, preserved frequently with sacred care, to be referred to by succeeding generations as undoubtedly accurate and ample chronicles of their origin and progress.

The village of Troy, Pennsylvania, such as it is at the present, or whatever it may be in the future, was but the offspring of chance, and we may easily imagine the original locality as dark and forbidding, with its low and marshy grounds, heavily shaded by a forest of hemlocks and pines, interspersed with tangled thickets of laurel, through which roamed the deer, the bear, and the panther, unmolested save by an occasional arrow from the quiver of the wandering Indian hunter, whose distant wigwam marked some spot more congenial for the abode of even savage humanity.

The greater portion of our borough, according to old maps and original surveys, is included in three lots of warrant No. 1004. The western lot, of about 220 acres, was taken up by Elihu Smead, and the two eastern are inscribed with the names of Aaron and Moses Case; while the southwestern, of 130 acres, lying on what is now Canton street, was the territory of Joseph Wills.†

The division line between Elihu Smead on the west, and the lots of Aaron and Moses Case, was about three-fourths of a mile in length, and its course north 18° west, passing through Pomeroy's brick stores on the west side of Canton street and the outer corner of the opera-house. Adjoining the lots above named, east, was a tract of 200 acres in the name of Thomas Baeker, and south of this the lands of Samuel Rockwell, the father of Luther and Rufus Rockwell.

The early name of the township in the maps of the county, under the old Connecticut title, was Augusta.

The grant of the town of Augusta was made June 18, 1794, with the following bounds: beginning at the northwest corner of Burlington in the south line of Columbia, and near the southeast corner; thence south five miles to the west line of Burlington; thence west five miles; thence north five miles; thence east five miles; and was granted to parties who had been deprived of their rights by the Pennsylvanians.

On the Susquehanna company's records are the following: "At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Augusta, legally warned, and held at the house of Joseph Bulkley, innkeeper, at Fairfield, Conn., March 9, 1795, David Allen, moderator, it was resolved to give Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, one of the proprietors of said township, five hundred acres, to be laid out in regular form, provided he settle the township with eight settlers, so as to secure said township to the proprietors, agreeably to the regulations of the general meeting.

"Oct. 17, 1798, Nathaniel Morgan has made choice of lots No. 44 and 45 in Augusta, out of which he takes the above-mentioned five hundred acres.

"Attest, John Franklin, *Clerk.*"

The beginning of a little town at this point, with its tavern, store, and post-office, came about merely from the crossing of the old road east and west with the route surveyed as early as 1807, from the West Branch to the State of New York, at Elmira; and these cross-roads, irregular as they still are in direction, width, and outline, constituted for a long time the entire system of streets. The beginning of anything like town, village, or corners can be dated but little if any earlier than the year 1820, and the indications at that period must have been very slight.

If we look back to the early settlers of this region we shall find them to have been for a long term of years few and far between. Probably the earliest permanent settler, within a radius of five or six miles at least, was

* Contributed by C. C. Paine.

† Mr. Wills must have been an early settler here, and lived to an advanced age. Many of us still remember seeing him seated or standing near the pulpit of the old Baptist church, with a white handkerchief covering his venerable head.



FIRST PRES. CHURCH, TROY, BRADFORD CO., PA.

NATHANIEL ALLEN,

who is said to have located as early as 1793, on the place now owned by Philemon Pratt on Sugar creek. After remaining there a year or two, he advanced his line of pickets to the place just below East Troy long afterwards occupied by him and his descendants, serving there, as it would seem, for some time as an advance-guard upon these ragged outskirts of civilization. As a land-agent under the Connecticut title, he made the original surveys of a great portion of this then wilderness, extending them as far west as the Tioga river. Under the original title he became himself the owner of three townships, but together with the other original settlers he was obliged at length to relinquish his claim, unless paying a second time for the right of soil. He subsequently built a saw-mill and grist-mill below the present East Troy, which were resorted to from quite a distance. Nathaniel Allen was of English descent, but was born on Long Island.

One of his daughters married Howard Spalding, resided in the immediate vicinity, and lived to the advanced age of ninety. Another daughter married Benjamin McKean, brother of General Samuel McKean. The eldest son, Adolphus, was a physician, and emigrated to Illinois. His second son, Samuel,* continued to reside on the farm until his death. Some of his family still reside on the homestead. Nathaniel Allen was a man of more than ordinary intellect, and one of the leading men of his time of northern Pennsylvania.

Reuben Case, the father of Gen. Elihu Case,† deceased, and of his brother Reuben Case, came on in 1798, from Granville, N. Y., and took up the land still in part occupied by his descendants, about one and a half miles from Troy borough. The first house in the township, a cabin, which he and his family first occupied seventy-eight years ago, was within a few rods of the old homestead where still dwells the aged widow of Gen. Case. On the arrival of Reuben Case from Washington Co., N. Y., Nathaniel Allen, already at East Troy, turned out to assist in cutting a road from his place to the log cabin of the new-comer, four miles distant. There were then but eighteen settlers between this point and the Susquehanna river at Ulster, then known as Old Sheshequin, and the road thither through Burlington was the only route then, and for a long time after, by which the Sugar creek settlement was accessible from the east.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Noah Wilson, the father of the venerable Col. Irad Wilson, of Alba, came on with his family to that place in the spring of 1803. The colonel speaks of the following individuals as being then the occupants of this vicinity: Elihu Smead, in a little log cabin near the present residence of Mrs. Thomas Maxwell, with a chopping of about an acre; John Barber, with a similar cabin and chopping near the site of Viele's steam-mill; towards the south was a little clearing of Caleb Williams, and that of Reuben Case; next was Samuel Case, on the Wood farm, now belonging to the estate of Edwin C. Williams; farther on was Aaron Case, where is now the farm of Shepard Spalding; and Dr. Rowley, on that now owned by Alonzo Thomas, his grandson. With good-will in their hearts, and sharp axes on their shoulders, all these sons of the forest mustered in force to cut a road through to Alba, for the passage of Noah Wilson and his family to their new home.

We may well imagine the style of living with the early settlers in this western wilderness to have been decidedly simple and primitive.

Gen. Case speaks of the cabin occupied by his father as having been three logs in height, but adds that they were big ones. The roof was of bark and the flooring and doors of split basswood plank. One entire end of the edifice was left for fire-place, and a hole in the roof served for an exit to the smoke. In order to get their wheat or corn ground at a mill, they had to traverse the hills and the forests thirty miles to John Shepard's, at Milltown, above Tioga Point, but ordinarily they made holes in the top of hardwood stumps, and, with a pounder fastened to the end of a spring-pole, they hammered out the material for bread and hominy. Johnny-cake sweetened with maple-sugar was in use at parties and other festive occasions, while sage, roasted corn, and even pine-bark were the prevailing substitutes for tea and coffee. Venison, trout, and bear meat furnished the market, and deer-skins supplied clothing until the homespun woolen and tow cloth became more abundant, while the bear and the coon generally furnished coverings for the head. Col. Wilson states that the common usage was for men, women, and children to go to meeting on Sundays barefoot, but that when a taste for style and display began to prevail, the women adopted the plan of carrying their woolen stockings and cowhide shoes in their hands until arriving near the place of worship, generally some private house, when they would stop by the wayside and put them on before entering.

Few indeed were the roads that could be traversed with a wagon; it was sufficiently difficult to get over and through them in the ordinary conveyance of an ox-sled.

Uel Porter, who, with his father and elder brother John, came on to the Porter farm in 1813, in speaking of the cabin they first occupied there says, "Our fire-place was constructed with a chimney of chestnut sticks split out and laid up cob-house fashion, then covered with a coat of clay. The fire-place was of a size to admit a huge log, 14 feet in length, by way of backing to a rousing fire not seen indoors in these degenerate days. On each side of the ample fire-place, or rather within it, was a large thorn-bush. One of these my brother kept well supplied with strips of venison; the other, it was my duty, and no very great task, to have pretty well strung with good-sized mountain trout, which then abounded in Sugar creek and the smaller streams flowing into it."

While thus some of the daily supplies afforded by the kind hand of nature to the early settlers in the wilderness would be classified by us as luxuries, their way of life must have been full of what would seem to the present generation the greatest privations and hardships. It might be of advantage to those who habitually indulge nowadays in the common complaint of hard times, to imagine themselves

* Samuel Allen was a justice of the peace of Troy township.

† Elihu Case was born at Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., September 22, 1790.

back into the times and circumstances that surrounded the pioneers of this region, in order to enjoy a realizing sense of the true meaning of hard times.

Another early settler, one of the few still remaining of the times in which he arrived, is Hon. Reuben Wilbur, who has almost completed his ninety-third year, having settled here in 1807. He spent about six months with Esquire Nathaniel Allen, of whom he purchased about three hundred acres, being the same land which Judge Wilbur has occupied for more than threescore and ten years. He originally contracted for it at fifty cents per acre under the Connecticut title, but was obliged finally to pay four hundred dollars under that of Pennsylvania. The possession-right he purchased of Paul Dewitt. Regarding the weather of those days, he says that in the year 1807, about the 1st of April, a snow fell four feet in depth. There was at the time scarcely a ton of hay in all this section, and not to exceed five tons in the county. Straw beds had to be emptied, and browsing on the buds of trees was resorted to in order to carry the cattle through.

Elihu Smead and Aaron Case seem to have been at that time the only inhabitants of the village proper, the latter living in a cabin near the present residence of Mrs. George Hull. Thomas Barber lived near the site of the old Taylor house, now owned by G. F. Viele; and Joseph Barber near the present residence of John A. Parsons.

Without referring particularly to Judge Wilbur's subsequent career as sheriff of Bradford County and State senator, we may be allowed to give an incident related by a resident of Wellesboro', formerly of Columbia, and who very probably was himself a little mixed up in the circumstances as narrated. It serves to illustrate the ready faculty of adjusting difficulties and taking things, as we may say, by the smooth handle, which has been characteristic of the judge.

A number of years since, while he held the office of associate judge, there was a small tavern kept somewhere in Cabot Hollow, by one Peter Cooper. Here a number of the young men of the surrounding country,—farmers and the sons of farmers,—during the period of their sowing an unfortunate crop of wild oats, were in the habit of meeting for what is called a jollification. Departing from thence late one night, quite a number chanced on their way home to pass the house of an individual whose name may or may not have been Joe Gilpin. By this name, however, we will call him. Neither he nor his family enjoyed affluent means, nor in fact a very good reputation. Some words passed between this man and the party of rowdies, who finally entered the house, sang some songs, and inflicted a little damage on the furniture and fixtures, such as they were, before resuming their way homeward.

The next morning Judge Wilbur was interviewed by the injured proprietor, who recited his grievances and demanded a warrant for the offenders. His relation was listened to by the judge with a considerable amount of patience and sympathy, and he declared they ought to be made an example of. "But, Mr. Gilpin," said he, "if you take this matter into court costs will be incurred, your lawyer will charge you a heavy fee, and what with the expense and delay you may fail in getting proper compensation for the grievous damage you have sustained. Now, I'll tell you how we'll fix this thing: as associate justice of the court of quarter sessions of Bradford County, I will take your testimony in the matter, and you will please consider yourself under oath in making your statements. Then I will make out a list of the fines each man is to pay upon the spot."

So the judge sat down at his desk, with pen, ink, and paper, while Gilpin recounted the part each offender had taken in the damages done. One, for instance, had upset the table and broken some dishes. The fine imposed upon him was two bushels of wheat. Another had broken the leg of a chair, and was set down for three bushels of potatoes. A third had spilled a panful of milk and smashed several pipes, and was accordingly sentenced to pay ten pounds of pork. So on through the list.

"Now, Mr. Gilpin," said the judge, signing his name to the document, "I deputize you to collect these fines, which are to compensate you for the damages you have suffered. You can get some bags, borrow a horse and wagon from some neighbor, and call upon the parties immediately."

The man departed, well satisfied with the arrangement, and lost no time in starting upon his tour of collection, with the judge's warrant in his hand. This, although it must be considered to have been a somewhat informal document, yet carried with it such respect and authority that every one without hesitation paid or commuted, and the humble home of the outraged citizen was soon better supplied with the substantials of life than ever before, insomuch that he afterwards declared that he wouldn't much care if those same chaps came around his way again.

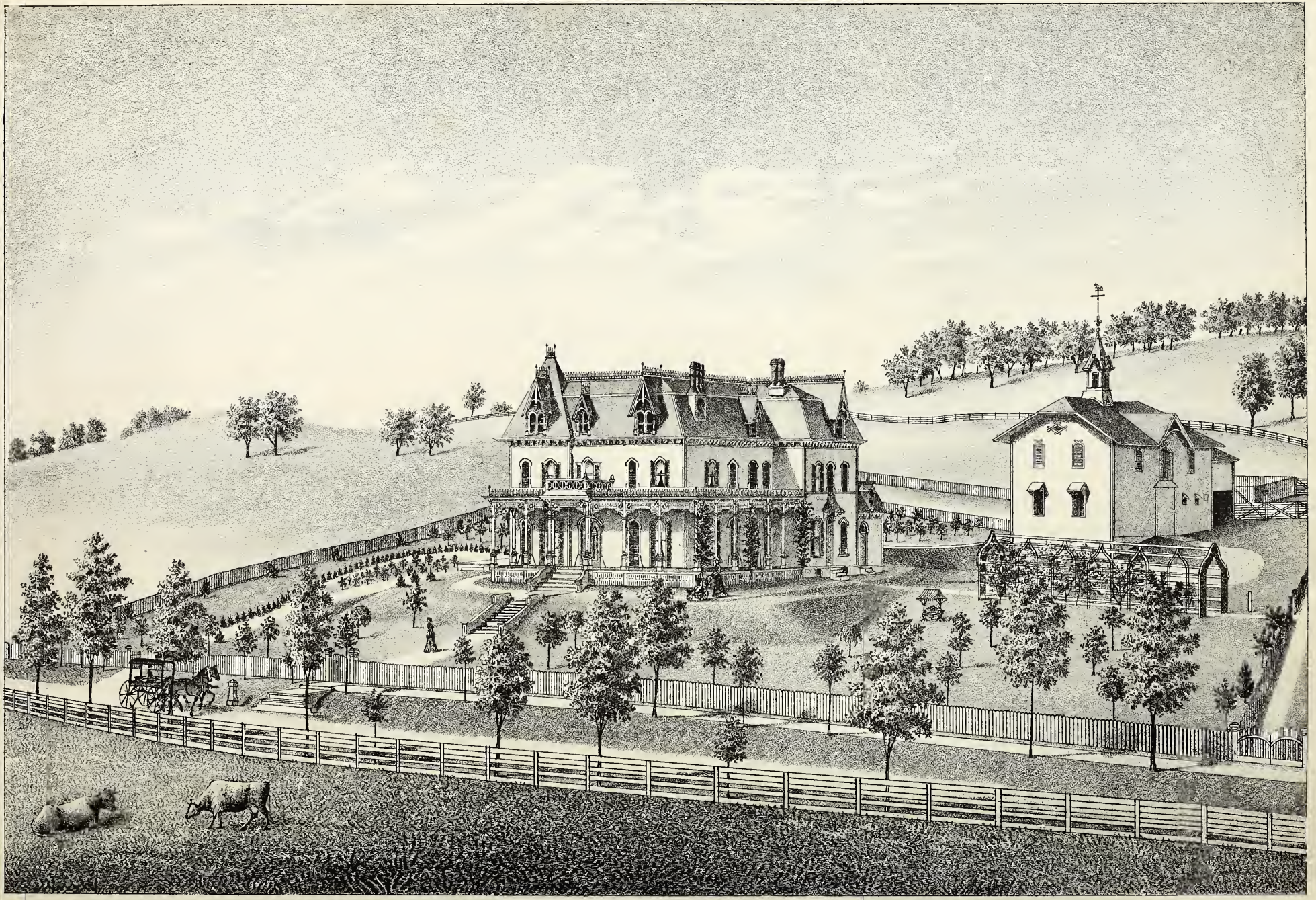
Upon an eminence overlooking Sugar creek, something over a mile eastward from Troy village, there stand the ruins of a building, probably one of the first framed houses built in this region. The stone wall which has long supported the ancient structure is tottering to its fall. Within, you may see the chimney of stone, with its ample fire-place. Near by are some aged Lombardy poplars, which Dr. Almerin Herrick, in his journal, now unfortunately lost, states that he assisted in setting out in the year 1818.

This building was formerly the residence and tavern of Major Ezra Long, who came hither from Vermont, about the year 1810.

For many years this locality constituted the headquarters of this section of country. Here was the post-office, and here were held the military trainings and elections, together with other public and social gatherings, long before the present village had an existence. There was also here an institution for the protection, if not the improvement, of the understanding,—this being a shoe-shop, employing a number of hands, carried on by Silas Rockwell; and, alas! up a little ravine east of the creek was an institution for the confusion of the understanding,—a small distillery. Liquor was in considerable demand, and was known in the current language of the times as "Mudpaw."

The "Ivy Lodge" of F. and A. M. had also its regular sessions at this place; the "Compass and the Square" being conspicuous emblems on Major Long's tavern sign, with the date of 1812, which is still preserved in the office of the Troy House.

Samuel Rockwell, the father of Luther and Rufus Rock-



RESIDENCE OF HORACE POMEROY, TROY, BRADFORD CO., PA.

RESIDENCE OF S. W. POMEROY, TROY, BRADFORD CO., PA.

well, occupied in those days a house near where H. F. Long now resides. Like his son Luther, he left nine sons grown to maturity. He afterwards built and occupied a two-story house at the summit of the hill, south of the road to Troy, which was standing not many years since.

THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE

in the region was erected in 1808, on the summit of the hill, where the old burying-ground remains and the forefathers of the hamlet sleep. The size of the building was about 24 by 36; it was built of hewn logs, and the timber was got out and dressed by Reuben Wilbur and Stephen Palmer. The church was occupied for worship one month and thirteen days after the appointment of the building committee.

Elder Rich was probably the earliest pastor of the Baptist church who worshiped there.

The traveled road in those days, instead of leading, as afterwards, directly over the hill, passed through the old burying-ground and down the steep declivity towards the creek, through a little ravine known by the not very musical name of the "Pinchgut." Its route towards Troy village was formerly much nearer the creek than at present.

THE FIRST FLOURING-MILL

was originally erected by an individual named Ward, and afterwards owned by Major Long. Were we able it would be a matter of curiosity to compare its machinery and dimensions (the dam being then only six feet in height) with those of what is now known as Long's mills, standing upon the original site and rebuilt by H. F. Long in 1858.

Another mill on a small scale was afterwards built by Thos. Barber, in the glen above, near the bend in the Rock road; some of the spars of the dam were to be seen but a few years since still projecting above the water. The carding and cloth-dressing works below Long's mills were put in operation by Samuel Conant about the year 1808. The main building, which, with the older one in its rear, was destroyed by fire in November, 1875, was built by Luther Rockwell for Clement Paine in 1840.

Elder Adriel Hebard is said to have come into this section from Vermont about the year 1800, and occupied a house on the present site of J. G. Loveland's. The large butternut-tree shading the road near the house below is said to have been planted by him.

West of the Burlington road, about half-way between Major Long's and Esquire Allen's, stood

THE OLD SHAD SCHOOL-HOUSE,

probably the earliest institution of learning, and there are those among our citizens who may remember taking their first lessons from Webster or Cobb within its humble walls. It took its name from the weather-vane, in the form of a fish, which surmounted the building.

The first board-roofed house in the township was erected by Gen. Elihu Case in 1798. The first house in the borough was built by Timothy Nichols, father-in-law of E. Case, in 1800. It stood near where the new Presbyterian church now stands. Nichols sold to Elihu Smead, who previously had resided at the foot of the mountain, on Smead creek.

Elder Rich, a Baptist preacher, was the first adult interred in Glenwood cemetery, in 1812.

DR. ALMERIN HERRICK,

then a young man, came hither, in 1817, from the State of New York, to find a suitable opening for the practice of his profession. He remained for two or three years at Major Long's, and finally became a settled citizen of the county, quite as much from the force of circumstances as from choice. Accustomed as he had been to a society of literature and refinement, he found it difficult to reconcile his mind to the idea of settling down for life in a region so rude and wild, and with so little prospect, as it then seemed to him, of general improvement. In his diary kept at the time (and to which, were it now to be had, it would be interesting to refer) he often indulged in the expression of such a feeling, and on two occasions had fixed upon a day for his positive departure. On the arrival of the time set, however, the entry is made that, although a considerable amount was due on his books, which he had hoped to realize, he actually could not succeed in collecting a sufficient amount in money to carry him out of the country. But a good citizen was thus saved to the community, of which he long continued a useful member. Not long after this the doctor was married to the lady who now, in old age, has survived him some thirty-three years, and we do not hear subsequently of his repining at the fate which had kept him here. It was about the year 1820 that he was appointed postmaster and removed to the present site of Troy, then and for some years after known as Lansingburg; the original name of the township, under the Connecticut title, having been Augusta.

One of the earliest documents connected with the progress of the place at an early period is the following, dated Nov. 5, 1823:

"At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the vicinity of Lansingburgh, at the school-house, to devise or fix some plan for finishing the sd school-house, thereby making it the more comfortable for our children, and we, the proprietors, the more applauded by *foriners*. Voted, unanimous, that we finish off the school-house. Proceeded to sine for the purpose above-mentioned, and then voted that after the subscription is expended, to proceed in finishing off the same, and we are bound to pay in proportion to what we have already *sined*. To be superintended by Almerin Herrick.

(Signed) "LABAN LANDON, *Chairman*.

"ELIHU CASE, *Secretary*."

The accompanying subscription is signed by A. Herrick, Churchill Barnes, and John Dobbins, well known in the early history of the place, both acting for some time as justices of the peace; Elihu Newbery, Zoroaster Porter, Benj. Oviatt, Isaac N. Pomeroy, Vine Baldwin, Elihu Case, Ansel Williams, Abraham Case, James Lucas, Dan'l Gregory, and several others. It is noticeable that there are three columns opposite the signatures: one being for number of days' work subscribed, another for number of bushels of wheat, and the third for number of feet of lumber. There is also a column for subscriptions in money, but all the contributions are in the other columns. Dr. Almerin Herrick's subscription takes the lead, being 8 days' work, 2

bushels of wheat, and 10 pounds of iron; Elihu Case's subscription, 1 day's work, 200 feet of boards, and 10 pounds of iron, *towards andirons;* Vine Baldwin's, 20 pounds of fourpenny and eightpenny nails and 20 pounds of iron.

We do not understand these subscriptions payable in iron, only so far as Elihu Case explains his by stating that it was for andirons,—an article getting to be nowadays so much out of use that some may not even understand that. But, considering the scarcity of gold, silver, and bills in those days, we are rather carried back in imagination to the times of the Spartans, who established an iron currency, so cumbrous, however, that its transportation to any amount required the aid of at least one ox-cart.

The old school-house stood on the present site, or nearly, of F. H. Parson's meat-market. It might well be supposed to have gone out of existence long before this time, but having been bought years ago by one Bryan Hanaway, it was removed down Elmira street, where it still forms part of the small dwelling belonging to S. W. Pomeroy, below the residence of Edward E. Loomis.

In Dr. Herrick's bill for the work, etc., which he superintended on the school-house, we find the following rates as then prevailing: for 14 days' work by himself, 56 cents per day; for carpenters' work by James Lucas, Joshua Landon, and others, 75 cents per day; for board of workmen, 18¾ cents per day; for boards (probably a good quality of pine lumber), $3.75 per thousand feet; and for nails, 12½ cents per pound.

ELDER OVIATT,

whose name appears on the subscription referred to, was a preacher, and also filled up the time by working as a house-joiner and carpenter. Dr. S. E. Shepard relates an anecdote of him showing a good faculty at repartee. In one of his discourses he had made a characteristic illustration of the kingdom of God, by comparing it to the building of a house, nicely fitted and framed together in all its parts. It happened that a somewhat critical individual of the name of Sill was afterwards discussing the points of the sermon with Elder Oviatt, and among other difficulties and objections he inquired:

"Suppose, elder, on working up a lot of timber into a frame, you found, among the rest, a stick which was so crooked and warped that you could neither line nor square it, what would you do with it?"

"Mr. Sill," replied the elder, after a moment's thought, "if I found that to be the case, I would just flatten one side of it and make it into a *sill!*"

Elder Oviatt lived for some time on the Sylvania road, near the present residence of Edward Redington, and engaged himself in the manufacture of nails wrought by hand, then much in use. Although a preacher, he was afflicted with an impediment in his speech, in connection with which the following circumstance is narrated. Several years after his removal from this place he came back on a visit. The lapse of time had brought with it some change in his personal appearance, and many of his former acquaintances did not at once recognize him. It was about that time that Gen. Case, wending his way homeward, towards evening, from a day's surveying, noticed an elderly man approaching from the opposite direction. On getting nearer the general turned out of his path to afford him a passage, but the stranger turned out to the same side; trying another tack to the left, he found himself again confronted. It seemed a game of cross-purposes. Gen. Case finally stood still, and inquired,—

"Do you know who I am?"

"Yes," was the reply, "I have known you of old. You are Elihu Case. Do you know me?"

"I do not," was the reply.

"Then I will tell you. I am an unworthy preacher of the gospel, to whom you once said you doubted the Lord's ever having given me a call to preach, for the reason that, if so, he would, as you believed, at the same time have loosened the cords of my tongue."

VINE BALDWIN

is another name on the school-house subscription. He was the father of Thomas B. Baldwin, of this township. He then had a store at this place, and for some time kept tavern in a building standing where the Troy House now stands. His store-building stood a little east of the present corner-store building of Pomeroy Brothers, and stood on what was then the corner. To illustrate the value of corner-lots and other real estate in this town and vicinity, we may state that on his purchasing his store-lot (the best business location in the place) the valuation of the ground, being in its dimensions about 24 by 38 feet, was left to two disinterested citizens, Churchill Barnes and Adriel Hebard, who promptly and unanimously decided upon the sum of $10 as the purchase-money to be paid, which award seems to have been entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

Another purchase made subsequently by Vine Baldwin, was of the land on the hill towards Long's mills, including the present farm of V. M. Long and Rufus Rockwell's estate,—160 acres with 40 sheep, 7 cows, 5 hogs,—for the sum of $700.

ELIHU NEWBERY,

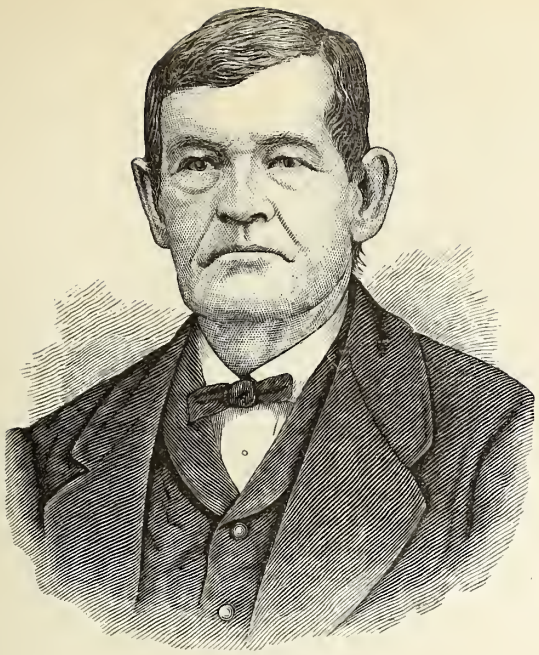
another of the subscribers, came here with a horse, saddle, and bridle, for which he purchased of Elihu Smead a lot of land about two and a half acres, including that on which his son, Geo. N. Newbery, now lives; the consideration mentioned in the deed being twenty dollars per acre.

COL. ISAAC N. POMEROY

and Ebenezer Pomeroy came in about 1818. They were natives of Connecticut, and for some years carried on the carding and cloth-dressing works below Long's mills. Like Dr. Herrick, they had for some time no intention of making this a permanent home. Col. Pomeroy in a few years bought Conant's tavern on the corner, which was replaced by him in 1837–38 by the Eagle tavern, a wooden building with lofty columns, which was destroyed by fire in 1852. A little house standing on the summit of the hill, above where his son is now erecting a large mansion, was for a time the residence of Col. Pomeroy* after his arrival.

* Col. Isaac Pomeroy died at Troy, May 30, 1861, aged seventy-one years. He was a native of Tolland Co., Conn., and settled in Troy in 1818.





JOHN M'KEAN



MRS. JOHN M'KEAN.

JOHN McKEAN.

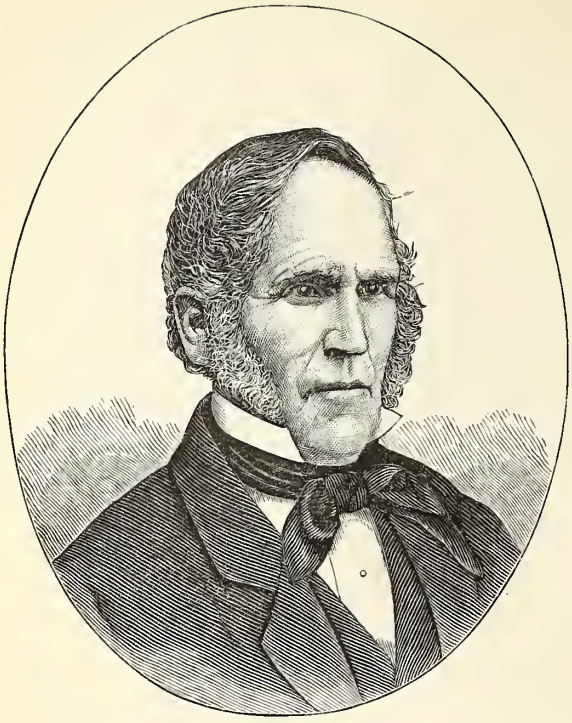
The MeKean family are of Scotch extraction. James McKean, the grandfather of our subject, came from Scotland some time previous to the Revolution, and settled in Maryland, whence James McKean, Jr., the son of the progenitor of the family in this country, emigrated to Bradford County in 1791, and settled in what is now Burlington township, where he was the first white settler. His family consisted of eight children,—six sons and two daughters,—James Jr., Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, Rebecca, and Jane.

John was born in Burlington, May 10, 1809. When fifteen years of age he came to Troy, and commenced life as a blacksmith's apprentice; but the trade not proving congenial to his tastes, he entered the employ of O. P. Ballard as clerk, with whom he remained ten years. He was possessed of a great deal of business acumen, and such was his employer's confidence in his ability and integrity that he sent him to Philadelphia with a drove of cattle, the proceeds of which he invested in goods.

In 1832, Mr. McKean was married to Miss Electa Moore, daughter of William and Polly Moore, of Springfield. She was born in Columbia, May 22, 1811. Soon after his marriage, he associated himself with Ira P. Ballard in the manufacture of baskets, in connection with which they carried on a small groeery trade. They did business two years, when Mr. McKean went to Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business with a gentleman by the name of Spalding. He was interested in other enterprises, and remained in Illinois until the year 1840, when he returned to Troy, where he met a younger brother, Timothy McKean, who was a resident of Texas, and who persuaded him to try his fortune in the "Lone Star State." Accordingly, in September of the same year, they purchased in New York a large stock of goods, which they shipped for Galveston, Texas, with the intention of establishing themselves there in trade. They took passage on the same vessel, and were wrecked on the Bahama islands, losing all excepting what money they had on their persons. They took passage in another vessel, and after a stormy passage, arrived in Galveston, where they found everything in a very unsettled condition, the State having just declared its independence.

After a sojourn of eight months, he again returned to Troy, where he continued to reside until his death. For some time after his return he was engaged in clerking, in which occupation he remained about four years, when he commenced the business of a broker, which he followed the balance of his life.

Mr. McKean was pre-eminently a self made man, and possessed of more than ordinary business ability, and perhaps the two most prominent points in his character were energy and perseverance. Misfortunes never daunted him, but only stimulated him to renewed effort. He was extensively known for years as one of Troy's best citizens, and in his death, which occurred March 8, 1877, the borough met with an irreparable loss.



ALLEN TAYLOR.



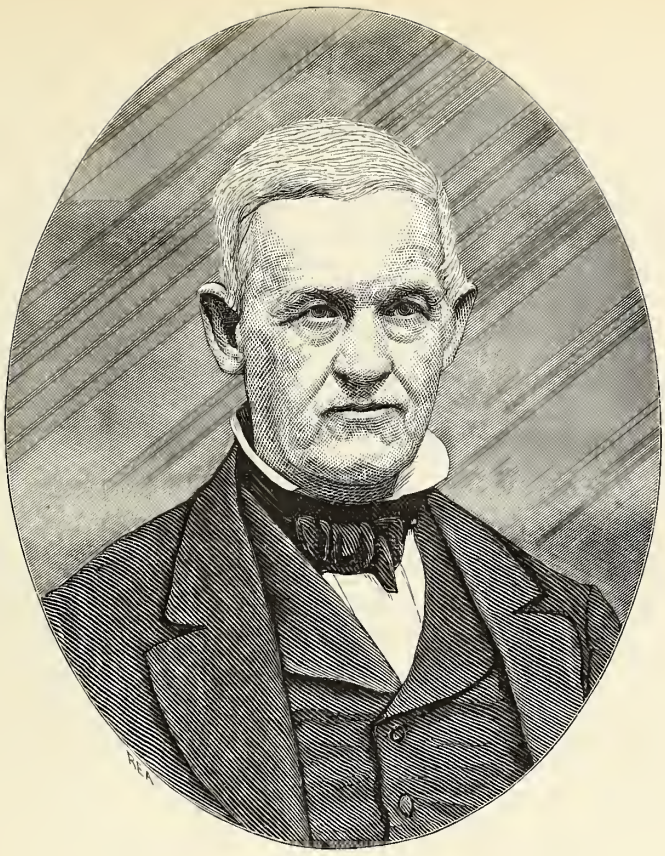
MRS. ALLEN TAYLOR.

ALLEN TAYLOR.

Among the prominent old settlers of the township of Troy, none are more deserving of a place in the history of Bradford than Allen Taylor. He was born in the State of Vermont, May 23, 1792, and was the son of Moses and Martha Taylor, who had the good old-fashioned family of ten children. In 1803 the elder Taylor emigrated from Vermont and settled in the town of Athens. Like the majority of those who came to found homes for themselves and families, he was in limited circumstances, and for the three years succeeding his arrival he rented a farm. At the expiration of this time he came to Columbia, where he remained a short time, having decided to settle permanently in Troy, where he lived until he died. Allen remained with his father until he was twenty-four years of age, sharing the privations and hardships of a pioneer family, and none are better qualified to speak of the hardihood, endurance, and the almost unsurmountable obstacles that lay in the pathway of the early settlers than he; and did our space permit, we could pen from his own lips many a tale of suffering and privation that to the present generation would sound more like fiction than fact.

In 1816, Mr Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Olive H. Stevens, daughter of Joel and Lydia Stevens, of Troy, and shortly after, Mr. Taylor purchased one hundred acres of land near where he now resides, and commenced life for himself. Being a man of remarkable perseverance and industry, he has been successful, and to his first purchase one hundred and thirty acres have been added; he is enjoying in his old age a well-earned competency, the result of a long life characterized by industry, integrity, and honorable dealing. Mr. Taylor is now living at the advanced age of eighty-five, and his life has been devoted almost entirely to the cares of his farm and family. He has, however, been called to fill several positions of trust. He has been assessor of his town for three terms, and the office of supervisor he has held for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been blessed with a family of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity; eight are now living.

In closing this brief sketch we should prove recreant to our duty did we not speak of the many virtues of Mrs. Taylor. She has proved to be a helpmeet in the truest and fullest sense of the word, a kind mother, a worthy wife. She is all, in fact, that is expressed in the term amiable and intelligent. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are both worthy and consistent members of the Disciple church. Thus closes the brief history of one who has done his part in laying the foundation for the present wealth and prosperity of the town, and to him will be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."



Alfred Parsons

ALFRED PARSONS, M.D.

The subject of this sketch was identified for a period of forty years with the physical, moral, and social development of western Bradford. He was the oldest of five children in the family of Thomas and Anna Osborne Parsons, and born at Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn., on Nov. 16, 1797. In the year 1800 his father removed to Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. In his father's family he remained until, at the age of eighteen, he entered Williams college. During two years' stay there his whole time was given to earnest and laborious study, and while there the foundation was laid for that learning, the possession of which, in after-years, contributed so much to his prominence in the profession of medicine. A reverse in the pecuniary affairs of his father, at this time, compelled him to abandon the idea of acquiring a classical education, and returning home he entered the office of Dr. Dewey as a student of medicine. After remaining for some time with Dr. Dewey, he put himself under the instruction of Dr. Morse, of Otego, N. Y., then one of the most skillful practitioners in the State. His medical education, as a student, was completed by attending lectures at the old "Fairfield college," where he graduated in 1825, receiving from "The president and members of the Medical Society of the county of Herkimer, State of New York," a diploma as physician and surgeon. At the same time he was made a member of "The Medical Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, New York."

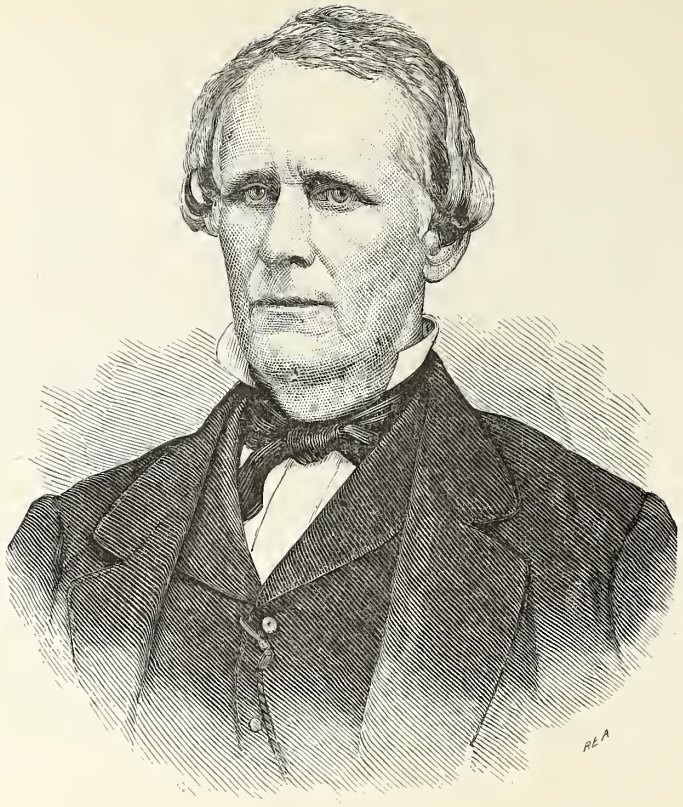
About the year 1826, being on a visit to Eli Parsons, a paternal uncle, one of the pioneers of the county then residing at Columbia, in the county of Bradford, he was persuaded to locate there for the practice of his profession, and entered upon a career of usefulness which continued for a period of forty years. In June, 1834, Dr. Parsons was united in marriage with Jane, the oldest daughter of Hon. Reuben Wilber, one of the early settlers of this section, whose personal history may be found in another part of this volume.

The perseverance and integrity, which are marked characteristics of the family from which he sprung, combined with his great skill and learning, brought its sure reward. Business accumulated rapidly on his hands; he attained a leading position in his profession, and in his later years had acquired a competency which enabled him to rejoice that his family need not endure the privations to which he had been subjected. Dr. Parsons was one of the founders of the Bradford County Medical Society, and took a deep interest in all its meetings and deliberations. Three times elected its president, he was honored and revered by each of its members. In matters of education he was always prominent, contributing freely to the establishment and maintenance of the old Troy academy.

In religious matters he was among the foremost. The ground upon which the beautiful structure of the First Presbyterian church of Troy now stands, was his gift to the society many years ago.

Always energetic in business, and keenly alive to the sufferings of others, the calls of his profession, whether in sunshine or in storm, at early hours or late, whether for the poor without hope of remuneration, or for the wealthy, were never disregarded. He died Oct. 24, 1865, of disease contracted while in attendance upon a patient. Two children, Mary Helen, in childhood, and Sarah Ann, wife of Theodore Waldron, of Troy, in 1865, had preceded him to the grave. Surviving him were his widow and two children, Sophia L., the wife of W. H. Carnochan, Esq., of Towanda, and John A. Parsons, of Troy.

Dr. Parsons was a man of fine personal appearance and an easy, frank address, possessed of a kindly nature which won the esteem and retained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Frequently called in consultation with the eminent physicians of his day, his cautious but sure judgment was always recognized, and he is still remembered by the older members of the profession as a skillful physician and cultured gentleman. Sound in judgment, resolute in purpose, and possessing those qualities of head and heart which gained the affection of the community, he was enabled to maintain during life the supremacy in this respect which he early attained. As he lived, so he died, worthily. His remains are buried in the "old cemetery" at Troy, and of those who knew him in life, none read the inscription upon the plain granite monument which marks his grave, without feeling that there lies one worthy to be remembered, an example of patient self-denial, a lover of his kind, a Christian gentleman.



DUMMER LILLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Troy township, Bradford Co., Pa., Aug. 31, 1813. His parents, John and Nancy Lilley, emigrated from Vermont in 1809, and located in Troy. John Lilley, the father of Dummer, was born in Ireland, of English parents, in 1781, and was impressed into the military service of Great Britain and went to Canada, where he deserted, came to Ogdensburg, N. Y., then to Vermont, where he married Nancy Smith. Dummer was the fourth of twelve children, eight of whom are still living. When he was twelve years of age, Stephen Fowler, a celebrated physician, persuaded his father to consent to Dummer's living with him, promising to make him a physician. At Dr. Fowler's he enjoyed the benefit of three years' schooling, making rapid progress in his studies. When he was fifteen years old, Dr. Fowler moved to Ohio. Mr. Lilley then went home. His father told him that he was too fond of reading to make a successful farmer, and consented to his learning the printing trade. He soon commenced work on the *Bradford Settler*, a paper published at Towanda by J. P. Bull. At the expiration of one year he left on account of the refusal of his father to sign indentures binding him till twenty-one years of age. He was employed on the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*, in 1830, published at Troy, and remained till the paper was discontinued two years afterwards.

In company with Mr. G. W. Kinney he printed the *Troy Argus* for a short time. He went to Towanda in 1834, and became a member of the firm of Utter, Kinney & Lilley, publishers of the *Bradford Argus*, the first number of which was dated Feb. 4, 1834. At the end of the first year he sold out his interest to Utter, but became sole proprietor one year later. He published the paper with much ability and credit till 1840, when he sold out to Elhanan Smith. He soon afterwards purchased a farm in Canton township. In the fall of 1856 he was elected one of the commissioners for Bradford County. He discharged the duties of this office with strict fidelity. He represented Bradford County in the State legislature in 1862. He was re-elected in the following year by a handsome majority, which is a practical test of his popularity, ability, and integrity as a legislator. During the war he was actively engaged in securing bounties for soldiers, which kept him most of the time either at Washington or Harrisburg. He was appointed in 1838, by Governor Ritner, register of wills and recorder of deeds, which appointment he held until the office was made elective by an amendment to the State constitution.

Mr. Lilley is in every sense of the word a self-made man. Few men have led more arduous and active lives, or discharged with greater ability and credit the numerous public trusts which he has filled. By means of his keen, practical insight into human nature, and his wide range of general knowledge, he has done as much, perhaps, as any other man in developing the early resources of Bradford County. He is an earnest friend of improvement and reform, and has always zealously forwarded every project with his pen and purse which tended to better the political and educational interests of his county. Mr. Lilley is still living, enjoying excellent health, and has every reason to feel gratified over his long and successful career.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

O. P. Ballard is believed to have established himself in trade here in the fall of 1822, having been, for a few years, a clerk in the store of Clement Paine, at Athens. He commenced with a few goods taken on commission of Charles L. Hopkins, of that place, and succeeded so well as to buy out his partner at the close of the first year. The people from this section had previously been under the necessity of going to Athens to trade for the most part, and, as he was accustomed to relate, dealt very freely according to their means, when they found an opportunity, at length, of buying goods near home; if they could not find just the article they came for they were pretty sure to invest in something else.

The staple articles of trade and produce in the country, as Clement Paine writes, in the year 1810, were cattle, wheat, and lumber. He adds:

"Lately the manufacture of potash has been introduced into the adjacent towns. I have endeavored to promote this branch of business by furnishing the necessary implements and materials, and we shall, the present year, receive about one hundred barrels of the article, whereas three years ago there was none manufactured."

This manufacture, carried on amid the forests of western Bradford, must have involved a destruction of timber that would now, even in this wooden country, be looked upon as deplorable, great quantities of the finest trees being cut, piled, and burned, merely to gather up the ashes for boiling down into potash. It was worth, in those days, about twenty or twenty-five dollars per barrel, and being an article easy of transportation, it soon afforded an important item of industry and income.

The difficulties of trade in those early days must have been very great; it was mostly barter, owing to the scarcity of money, and the transportation of produce to market, or of goods from the city, was attended with great expense, delay, and risk. A trip to Philadelphia with wagons, as was customary, for goods, occupied about three weeks; but in those days a few wagon-loads of goods made up what was considered a large assortment; if the assortment was in fact small, the prices of course had to be large in an inverse ratio. When John Cummins, many years ago, opened a little store here, the advertisement he published was headed, "Small boats must keep near shore; larger ones may venture more." In connection with which idea, Nelson Adams (I think it was) made the remark, after noticing the limited extent of his stock, "I guess you must have come over in a canoe."

George Kress was one of the early merchants of Troy, buying out the stock of Vine Baldwin. Gen. Kress built the house now owned by Robert Kendall, in its day probably the most aristocratic style of residence in the place.

O. P. Ballard for some time controlled to a considerable extent the trade of the place. Gillet & Cone commenced business here about 1836 or 1837. G. F. Redington was here first as their clerk, until he and D. F. Pomeroy bought them out, and established their store on the corner, which was subsequently, and for quite a long period, the scene of business operations of the Pomeroy Brothers.

Butter, which is now the great article of production and trade, was in the early days a thing of not much account, for the lack of a market. When sold it was merely in small parcels, and seldom put up in tubs and firkins. As a general thing, when sold, it would not command over sixpence per pound. When Eli Baird, about the year 1840, commenced paying 12½ cents per pound, the producers of the article seemed to feel that it was opening a fine harvest for them. Since then the greater quantity produced, and the enhanced price, have brought the value of butter purchased at and shipped from this village in a single year to the sum of not less than $450,000.*

TROY IN 1827.

To give an idea of the extent of Troy in 1827, the year in which Dr. Silas E. Shepard came here, we will give his statement of the residents: Caleb Williams then lived near the present site of Delos Rockwell and Warren Williams, in the old Spalding house; Ansel Williams in the old Seely Mann house, where E. B. Parson's house stands. Next was Joseph Wills, who married the widow of Moses Case, in the old two-story house still standing in the rear of S. H. Fitch's house. Along the present Canton street, at that time, the forest came for the most part within twenty-five rods of the road, and covered the hill west of the creek. Mr. Wells' saw-mill stood near where Bowen's tannery is at this time. A small foundry was afterwards erected there by Capt. Joseph Morse, and subsequently carried on by him and Thos. E. Paine. Jas. A. Paine afterwards took the business, and after him Seth W. Paine, who removed it finally to the place where, through a long term of years, he continued and extended it.

The next was the log house first occupied by Dr. Herrick, on the place long owned by him and afterwards by his son, Delos, where T. McCabe now lives. Elihu Newbery's house and blacksmith-shop came next, the house having been what is now the rear part of the residence of his son. Next was the old school-house and Col. Pomeroy's tavern on the corner. On the opposite corner was Geo. Kress'

* BUTTER TRADE IN TROY.—Only a small portion of the United States is fitted, by the peculiarities of soil and climate, for the profitable production, and this is the belt between the 40th and 42d parallels of latitude. To produce first-class butter, clear, soft water is required, and a climate not too variable during the summer season, and a soil capable of producing a tender, succulent grass. These conditions are better supplied in western Bradford than in any region with which we are acquainted. . . . The butter region proper embraces portions of Tioga, Chemung, and Steuben counties, in New York; Tioga, Bradford, and Susquehanna counties, in Pennsylvania. In 1877 there were shipped from Troy and Canton about 2,300,000 lbs.; the largest shippers being Redington, Maxwell and Leonard, in Troy, whose shipments are almost entirely to New York, while Newberry and Peck, whose establishment ranks next, ship mostly to Philadelphia, where Bradford County butter is peculiarly popular. The whole business is reduced to a most perfect system, adjusted to the rule of supply and demand. Most butter is contracted for early in the season, especially of favorite dairies. In the early fall the loads of butter begin to arrive, and from that time to the 1st of January, and even later, it comes in steadily, while shipments are made at seasons which will meet orders. The principal dealers have facilities for storage, so that farmers bring their packages of butter to the stores, where it is weighed, tested, branded with the producer's name, and stored for shipment when the orders call for it. The business has grown up almost entirely within the last twenty years; it having received a marked impulse during the war, and has been steadily increasing ever since.

store, and below was the residence of Esquire Churchill Barnes, near H. Pomeroy's and the bank. Next came the tannery with its half-dozen vats, probably then carried on by Calvin Dodge, on the lot afterwards owned by Matt. Carnochan; and below, where stood afterwards S. W. Paine's foundry, was the old grist-mill, built by Aaron Case, and in which he was accidentally killed.

On the other side of the street, as now, stood the Adriel Hebard house, and the brick house, now the Adams house, then unfinished.

Below, on Elmira street, was Capt. Jas. Hickok's mill, where the plaster-mill now stands, and his house. He was the father of Leander Hickok, who says that, in the days of his boyhood here, it was not unusual in the winter nights to hear the wolves howling on what is now known as Paine's hill.

The only house on the west side of Elmira street, in 1827, was the frame house of Aaron Case's widow, where Mrs. Hull now lives. The tavern kept by Vine Baldwin then stood at the present site of the Troy House, and above this the little house and store of O. P. Ballard. Farther west there was but one house, that of Reuben Smead, until arriving at Jas. Lamb's, near the present residence of Delos Herrick. The large farm-house of O. P. Ballard, built a few years subsequently, where he afterwards erected the Exchange block, was an immense building for its day. "I remember its looking to me of sufficient size to swallow up all the rest of the village, containing as it did store, printing-office, tavern, and shoe-shop."*

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It is hardly practicable, nor is it necessary, to give here a detailed account of the progress of building since 1827, but some of the more important ones may be noticed.

The Baptist church, which is the oldest in the place, was erected about 1834, James Lamb, Reuben Case, Joseph Wills, and Rufus Rockwell being then its leading members, and Elder Root one of the first pastors who officiated there.

Col. Pomeroy's Eagle tavern, on the corner, was built about 1837 or 1838. The colonel kept the house for some years, and it was subsequently kept by Jackson Strait, Herrick, and Loren B. Morse, who occupied it when it was destroyed by fire in 1852.

It was in 1838 that the first brick store was erected by Long, Taylor, and Thomas. It stood on the present site of H. F. Long's block.

The old Troy academy was built in 1842, by James Riddle, under the direction of Col. Pomeroy. Among those who originated and aided in this laudable undertaking were Col. Pomeroy, V. M. Long, F. Smith, and S. W. Paine. The old building, divested of its steeple, is now, occupied as a dwelling-house, standing in its original position on the hill overlooking the village from the east.

It was also about this time that the Episcopal church, overlooking the village from the West hill, was erected; and also the mill, now known as Vicle's, by Seba C. Taylor and Daniel Dobbins, Chas. Colony being the architect. The first steam-engine in operation in this vicinity was put into this mill by Eli Baird, who, in 1846, was the proprietor. As an illustration of the dread inspired by steam works in those days, it is related that a respectable farmer of the vicinity being present when this engine, which was an upright one, was first put into operation, a sharp and sudden escape of hissing steam from one of the valves sent him flying through the window of the building with almost as great rapidity as if he had actually been blown out by the explosion which he dreaded.

The large frame house erected by O. P. Ballard on the north side of Main street was burnt in 1848. An immense barn, afterwards built near by, was also destroyed by fire, with a large amount of valuable property which it contained. The house built by him farther west, under the hill, which was burned in 1873, was quite an extensive one, and involved a large expenditure, especially in the stone work connected with it. The stream near by was walled up, and subsequently for a considerable distance flagged at its bottom with splendid stone. From the dam in this stream water was carried through a large underground canal to the house, and thence for some distance eastward before connecting again with the creek.

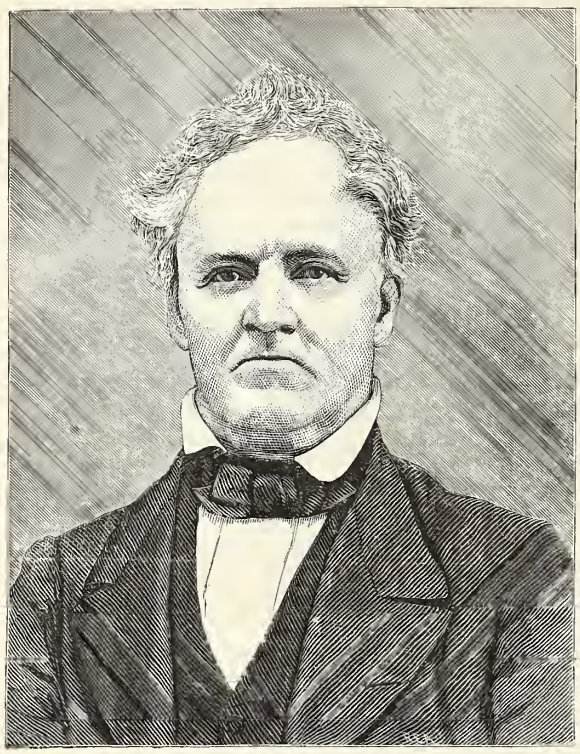
The style and plan of the house, with its numerous small rooms and underground passages, was so peculiar as to excite a considerable degree of wonder and curiosity. Strange rumors became current, and in the country around there were many who believed that it was built in the interest of the Pope of Rome, and could be intended for nothing short of a nunnery or inquisition. Many will remember the circumstance of a committee having been sent here from a township to the eastward, for the purpose of examining the building, and reporting upon its plan of construction and probable intended use. What they reported on their return we have never learned.

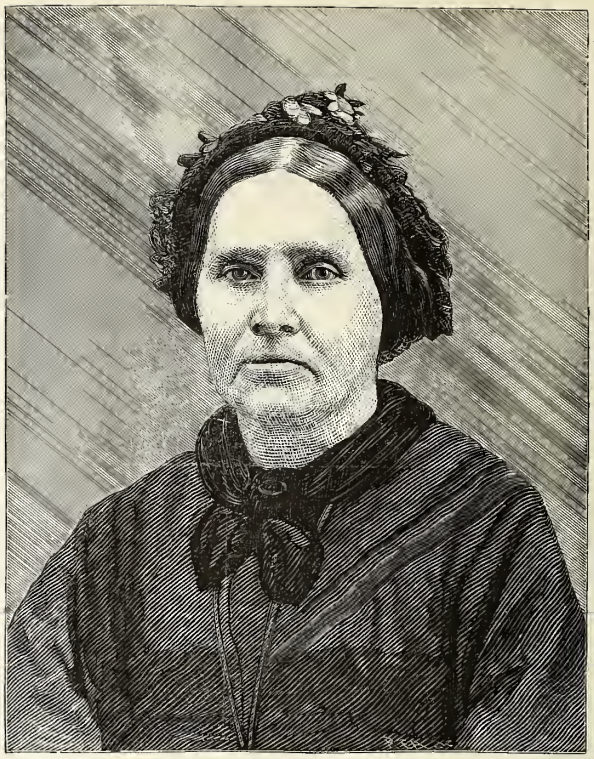
This house, for many years the residence of the family, was burned in 1873, only about three months after the destruction by fire of Ballard's brick exchange, a four-story block, 90 by 72, erected for Mr. Ballard by Sidney Hayden, in 1849. The still unoccupied space of its ruins constitutes a serious vacuum amid the well-constructed business buildings of Troy borough.

The church building still occupied by the Presbyterian congregation was erected in 1848, a much smaller one having previously occupied the site. Rev. Mr. Harrower, a Scottish clergyman, was the pastor some forty years since. He was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Todd, who remained some fifteen years. Among the leading members of this church in those days we remember such men as Ebenezer Pomeroy, Laban Bowen, and Capt. Solomon Morse. Jonathan Peck is perhaps the oldest living member. The original church building, not exceeding in size 20 by 30 feet, still stands in the rear of E. C. Oliver's house. Thus there are in near neighborhood of each other three successive church buildings, including the extensive and elegant brick edifice just now completed. A comparison of the buildings illustrates well the increase of wealth and refinement; let us hope that it may also express the growth of true religion and sound morals in the community.

The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1854, during the pastorate and under the personal direction of

* Clement Paine.





Photos. by G. H. Wood, Towanda.

ORIN P. BALLARD.

MRS. ORIN P. BALLARD.

ORIN P. BALLARD.

The subject of this sketch was born Feb. 22, 1798, in Greene Co., N. Y. His parents, Thomas and Catherine Ballard, were among the early settlers of the town of Burlington. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, sharing the privations and hardships of a pioneer family. When seventeen years of age he engaged himself to Clement Paine, of Athens, as clerk, with whom he remained five years. He then returned to Burlington, where, for some time, he worked on a farm; but finding this a slow road to fortune he went to Athens, and proposed to Charles Hopkins, of that place, to establish a store in Troy. The proposition was accepted, Mr. Ballard selling the goods on commission. This was the first store in the borough. By business ability and honorable dealing he soon found himself possessed of sufficient means to purchase the stock, and commenced business for himself. For many years he purchased his goods in Philadelphia, and hauled them with teams over the mountains. For thirty years he was the most prominent business man in the western part of the county.

In connection with his mercantile business, he carried on various other enterprises for several years. He ran a stage line from Troy to Elmira, and also kept a hotel for several years. He established the first paper published in Troy, called the *Anti-Masonic Gazette*, which was edited by Thomas E. Paine. Mr. Ballard was a leading man in the Anti-Masonic party, and best known for the prominent place he held in that movement. Foreseeing that Troy would ultimately become a place of importance, he purchased largely in real estate, especially farms, many of which he carried on himself, and at his death was an extensive landholder. As a business man, Mr. Ballard was very methodical, and his success was attributable largely to his foresight, remarkable energy, and strict integrity.

In 1823, Mr. Ballard was married to Miss Amanda Calkins, of Burlington. She died in 1826, and he was again married to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Howard and Lucy (Allen) Spalding, of Troy, where Mrs. Ballard was born, Nov. 1, 1808. Mr. Ballard was one of the most substantial men of Bradford County, and a powerful aid in developing the resources of his town, building up and advancing the best interests of society,—a man of broad charity, generous liberality, and manly honor. He died Aug. 8, 1872, "a good old man, and full of years."





MRS. REUBEN WILBUR.

HON. REUBEN WILBUR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Charleston, R. I., nearly opposite Newport, May 21, 1785. He was the son of John Wilbur, one of the most ardent patriots of the Revolution. He received an excellent education, and gave early promises of those abilities and morals which were so highly recognized and rewarded in after-years. In the winter of 1805–6, full of hope and youthful energy, he directed his steps to the west, and passed a year at Penn Yan,* Yates Co., N. Y. He returned to Rhode Island in 1807, and came in the same year to Bradford County, then a portion of Luzerne county, where he spent a few days with Dr. Stephen Hopkins, who was proprietor of a hotel and store at Tioga Point, now known as Athens, and then came to East Troy, making his home at Nath'l Allen's, the land-agent for the Connecticut title. He purchased in June of the same year three hundred acres of land on Sugar creek, for which he paid fifty cents per acre, only one acre of which was cleared; but, unfortunately, his title proving worthless, he was compelled to repurchase the land at four dollars per acre, and pay Paul De-Witt one hundred dollars for the right of possession. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 his patriotism indueed him to enter the American army, wherein he did gallant service, and was rewarded with the position of paymaster and first lieutenant. At the close of the war he returned to the quiet life of farming.

In 1825 he was elected sheriff of Bradford County, and discharged the duties of this office with such ability and integrity as to give general satisfaction. Under the administration of Governor Wolf he was elected State senator for Bradford County, and re-elected while Governor Shunk was in office. As a senator he was cautious, prudent, and honest, and favored all legislation which tended to develop the resources of the State, and advance the general welfare of its citizens. He was afterwards appointed associate judge for Bradford County.

When James Buchanan was elected president, Mr. Wilbur was one of the presidential electors; and when the electoral board met at Lancaster to pay their respects to the president elect, the eldest of their number began to introduce his associates separately to Mr. Buchanan, who, espying Mr. Wilbur, exclaimed, "You need not introduce to me this man; he is an old friend of mine," and taking him by the hand greeted him warmly. Before leaving he asked his opinion upon various matters of State policy coming up at that important crisis of the nation's history. He was appointed State inspector of prisons by Governor Wolfe, and while discharging the duties of this office at Philadelphia, became intimately acquainted with Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, America's great statesmen. He was appointed a member of the State board of equalization, discharging the delicate duties of that office with such impartiality and justness as to give general satisfaction to the people.

Judge Wilbur was married to Sally, daughter of John Dobbins, an early settler on Sugar creek. She was born Jan. 15, 1792, and is still living.

The most salient feature of his character was his indomitable energy. He never failed in anything he undertook. He is very hospitable, entertaining his guests with a remarkably clear and interesting recital of the early days of Bradford County. He is still living at the ripe old age of ninety-three years.

> "So on he moves to meet his latter end,
> Angels around befriending virtue's friend,
> Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
> While resignation gently slopes the way,
> And all his prospects brightening to the last,
> His heaven commences ere the world be past."

*Jemima Wilkinson resided there at that time. She is described by Mr. Wilbur as being a remarkably beautiful lady of about forty years of age.



UEL PORTER.



MRS. UEL PORTER.

UEL PORTER.

Among the venerable pioneers of Bradford County, the subject of this sketch is entitled to a prominent place. He was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1805, and was the youngest child of Thomas and Hannah Porter. In 1814 his father came to Troy, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres of the "Drinker" tract, for which he paid ten shillings per acre. When nineteen years of age his father died and he was left in sole charge of the farm and his father's business. His brother John owned a farm adjoining, and the attachment between the two brothers but strengthened with years; they labored in unison and held everything in common. In 1825, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Eliza Ann Farman, of Columbia, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are now living. In 1863, Mrs. Porter died, and in the year following, Mr. Porter was again married to Miss Mary Jenks, of Elmira. She died in 1864. Mr. Porter is well qualified to speak of the trials and privations of early days. For many years they were obliged to pound their corn in a stump hollowed out for the purpose, as there were no mills in the locality. Wheat was boiled and eaten with sugar or milk. But life in early days was not entirely devoid of charms; good appetites were the result of temperate habits, and many a dish common fifty years ago would have tempted an epicure. The woods were full of deer, and Sugar creek abounded with fine trout. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and the coarse but nutritious fare had probably much to do with the hardy constitutions of the people.

In the house of the elder Porter, which was built of logs, was the old-fashioned fire-place, on either side of which there hung a thorn-bush, upon which in the summer season hung dried venison upon one side and dried trout upon the other, ready at any time to appease the appetite of the occasional visitor or of the family. Mr. Porter was a great hunter in his early days, and proficient in all athletic sports. As was common in those days at any gathering, shooting at a target, wrestling, and jumping were the principal amusements, in all of which he excelled, and it is with pleasure that he looks back upon the feats of strength and endurance exhibited upon these occasions. Mr. Porter has been a successful farmer and is enjoying a competency, the result of a long life of industry, economy, and honorable dealing. Notwithstanding the privations and hardships of early life, he is in the possession of good health and all his faculties, and worthy in every respect of honorable mention in history.

Rev. W. H. Knapp. The building and its appointments were decidedly creditable to the society for the time at which it was built; but the location being deemed unsuitable for a church building, the property was disposed of, and the building converted into the present opera-house on Canton street, a neat and tasteful edifice being thereupon erected for the purpose of a church on Redington avenue.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

published in the place was entitled the *Anti-Masonic Democrat*, edited by Thomas E. Paine, in the year 1830. This was succeeded by the *Troy Argus*. A large proportion of the subscribers to this sheet were on one occasion surprised and almost panic-stricken at receiving their weekly number bearing the conspicuous but ominous title of "Tory Argus," a transposition which may have been accidental, but was thought to be the sly work of a roguishly-inclined employee.

Subsequent to the *Argus* were the *Analyzer*, by F. Smith and Jas. A. P. Ballard; the *Troy Banner*, by Wm. Webb; the *New Star*, by Julius Sherwood; and the *Trojan*, by Barclay & Messenger. Previous to our present *Northern Tier Gazette*, there was also a journal published by Dr. Johnson, and another by W. H. Baldwin.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOROUGH.

The organization of the village as a borough took place May 14, 1845, E. C. Oliver having been the first burgess; G. F. Redington, V. M. Long, Frederick Orwan, and Layton Runyon, members of the first common council; and Allen E. Thomas, clerk.

The first assessment of the taxable property of Troy borough amounted to $58,925, and the borough tax laid thereupon was $180.69.

Troy township lies on the head-waters of Sugar creek. The borough lies at the confluence of the Middle branch, Glen branch (formerly Smead's creek), and South branch of Sugar creek. The line between Troy and Springfield townships formerly ran up the Main street of Troy borough. Troy was so named to please Churchill Barnes, who, although a native of Vermont, had visited Troy, N. Y., and was so pleased with the place that he was anxious to have it called by that name.*

The first road was opened in 1798. The first brick-kiln was put up by Ezra Long, who also opened the first tavern. The first blacksmith-shop was on the west side of Canton street, with Caleb Williams at the forge. The first steam saw-mill was at H. A. Case's, and the first steam grist-mill that of H. F. Long. The first white child born in the township was Esther Case.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR EZRA LONG.

The most prominent of the early settlers of Troy township was Major Ezra Long. He came into the county in 1809, residing previous to that time in Vermont. He was born at Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 24, 1782. He married Lydia Alvord, April 3, 1805. The children of that marriage were: Alonzo, born at Hubberton, Vt., March 4, 1806; Philander A., born at Hubberton, Vt., Oct. 1, 1807; Volney M., born at Brandon, Vt., June 4, 1809; Horace F., born at Old Sheshequin, Bradford County, Nov. 1, 1811; Ezra, Jr., born at Troy, Bradford County, Dec. 4, 1813; Lydia M., born at Troy, Bradford County, Dec. 5, 1815; Clarissa E., born at Troy, Bradford County, Jan. 9, 1818; Martha M., born Nov. 15, 1819; Ezra O., born July 28, 1821.

Of these children but three are living,—Hon. V. M. Long, for a long time an associate judge of the county court of Bradford; Horace F. Long, at present proprietor of Long's Chalybeate Springs, and the old and well-known hamlet, "Long's Mills;" and Martha M. Long, residing at Troy.

Major Ezra Long resided at Hubberton, Vt., owning the Hubberton mills in 1806 and 1807. Leaving there, he resided at Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., until 1809; then leaving Vermont, he came into Old Sheshequin or present Ulster, Bradford County, occupying the famous hostelry known as the Thomas Overton stand.

In February, 1812, he came into the wilderness of Sugar Creek, settled in Troy township, and purchased the old Elisha Rich mills, since known as Long's mills. Here, at the age of thirty, he commenced improving and enlarging his estate. The old homestead was built near the mills in the year 1812, and is still standing; at the same time he established a public-house, and, as its genial landlord, won the respect and lasting remembrance of many a weary traveler. The sign that formerly stood in front of this hotel is still in existence, and hangs in the office of the Troy House. Major Long was one of the first Freemasons in northern Pennsylvania, and occupied a prominent position in the order. In politics he was a stanch Democrat up to the time of Jackson's administration, when the removal of the United States bank deposits gave, in his well-balanced opinion, ample cause for a change to the opposition.

Major Long's private character was such as to secure the admiration and respect of the entire population of Troy and surrounding townships.

The hardships and privations of the early settlers were mitigated not only by his advice, but also by his unlimited generosity. He died in 1848.

SILAS E. SHEPARD, D.D.,

since the chapter giving an account of the history of the "Disciples" in Bradford County was written, has departed this life. His position in that branch of the church which he represented, as well as his prominence as a citizen in the western part of the county, has entitled him to especial mention in the history of the county. He was born in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1801; received his academical training at North Norwich, N. Y. At the age of eighteen he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in 1825 came to Canton, in Bradford County. Mr. Shepard was a hard student, and made himself familiar with the original languages in which

* Judge Reuben Wilbur.

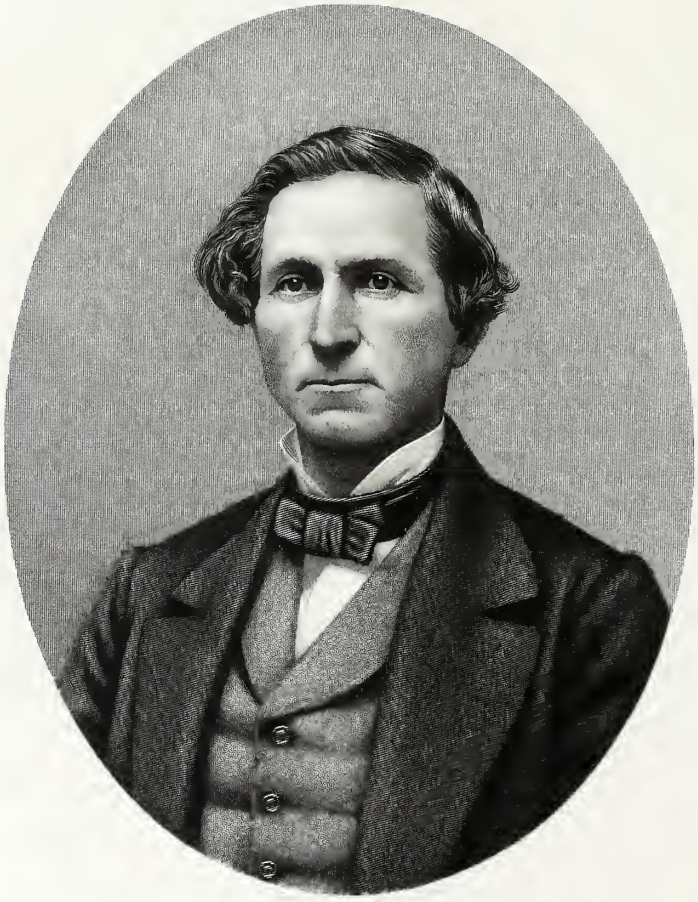
the Bible was written. In 1834 he became editor of *The Primitive Christian*, which he managed with much credit to himself and the denomination it represented. In 1839 he returned to Troy, and in 1850 he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Disciples, in Seventeenth street, New York, and filled the position for eight years. While pastor of this church he became connected with the American Bible Union, for translating the Scriptures, and in the various capacities of vice-president of the board of managers, one of the translators, secretary of the board of revision, and finally a member of the board of final revision in the society until 1858, when he was able to carry out a long-cherished plan of visiting the east. He visited the most important cities of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, returning home after an absence of fourteen months. For two years he was again connected with the Bible Union, spending his summers at Troy and his winters in New York, or lecturing on the Holy Land. On one of these lecturing tours he became connected with the Central Christian church of Cincinnati, where he remained about two years. At this time secession had culminated in rebellion, and Dr. Shepard published a pamphlet giving utterance to vigorous Union sentiments, which awoke great excitement among the members of his denomination on both sides of the river, and led to his return east. Until 1868 his time was variously employed, some of the time lecturing for soldiers' aid societies, some preaching, and also continuing his work on the Bible Union. In 1868 he was induced to become a candidate for the State senate on the People's party against George Landon, and was defeated. At the close of the great war he went to Indianapolis, in 1865, and was for some time pastor of a church in that city, or connected with the Western University. At this time efforts were made to organize the Institute at Hiram, Ohio, into a college; the organization being perfected, in 1867 he took charge of it as the first president. The labors connected with this position were too severe for his strength, and he exchanged the presidency for the pastorate of the Disciples' church, in Hiram, then to the Christian church, in Cleveland, in 1870, and returned to Troy in 1872, where he remained until his death, in October, 1877. Even his latter days were not days of rest. His pen, as was his wont, was constantly busy, making contributions to the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, and the *Christian Quarterly*, of which he was one of the founders, and for many years one of its editors. His articles were always well written, and characterized by a clear and forcible style.

DANIEL F. POMEROY.

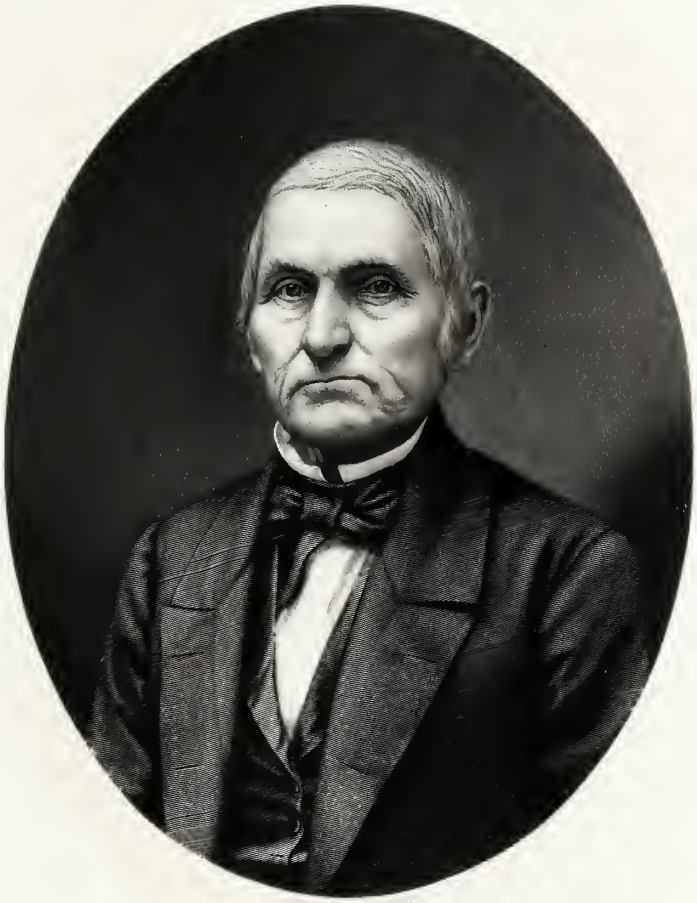
A truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity. As such we present an outline of the life and character of Daniel F. Pomeroy.

He was the eldest son of Col I. N. Pomeroy, and was born Feb. 27, 1816, at Genoa, N. Y., whither his parents had migrated from Connecticut. The following year his father removed with his family to Troy, and it was here that he spent the most of his life, and became identified with its growth and prosperity, and left the impress of his character. As a boy he was remarkable for his truthfulness, integrity, and aptitude for business. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of H. W. Camp, of Oswego, N. Y., and began the first round of the ladder as clerk and boy of all work. He remained in the service of Mr. Camp about four years, his brother Samuel being employed in another store in the same town, and his brother Horace going to Owego about the time he returned to Troy, where he began as clerk for Gillett & Cone, with whom he remained about five years. He then formed a co-partnership with G. F. Redington, and began business for himself. Some time after S. W. Pomeroy joined the firm, and Horace was employed as clerk. The firm of Redington & Pomeroy did a large business until 1844, when Mr. Redington withdrew, and Horace Pomeroy became associated with his brothers. The firm now took the name of S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy & Co., and did an extensive business in general merchandise and produce until 1860, when they sold to the firm of Gooderich, Newbury & Peck. The firm had for many years kept large deposits in New York, and had sold drafts on the New York banks. This business had increased to such an extent that in 1860 they opened a banking-house under the name of the Pomeroy Brothers. For twenty-eight years he was associated in business with his two brothers, and such was the entire harmony and confidence that existed between them that not a single stipulation or contract was ever made in relation to their individual interests. His whole life was characterized by untiring energy, strict integrity, and honorable dealing. In all business transactions he was never known to oppress a debtor. Himself just and upright, he influenced others to like action. The entire community gave him their confidence, and his assured progress was observed without envy. He labored from a love of activity, and not alone for the acquisition of wealth. He had in view no ultimate elegant leisure. With unselfish motive he devoted himself to business, and gave of well-won means to the benefit of the public and the needy.

Daniel F. Pomeroy was more than a business man. All enterprises having for their object the advancement of the people, the borough, and the welfare of the county obtained his hearty commendation and support. He was, to an eminent degree, a public-spirited and benevolent man. In 1852, when the railroad was proposed through Troy, no one was more ardent, or with more untiring zeal went over the country to awaken co operation for its success. During the war he was a firm supporter of the government, and, though not in the field, many a soldier and many a widow and suffering family can testify to his timely aid. Kind and sympathetic, his heart responded to the appeals of the poor, and his efficient aid to those in sickness and distress was proverbial. An ardent friend of education, he actively co-operated in securing the present beautiful and commodious school building, and counseled for and helped forward its best interests. His habits were temperate and abstemious. Socially, he was genial and courteous, winning and retaining the regard of those with whom he came in contact. In 1841, Mr. Pomeroy was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Francis Tyler, Esq., of Athens. She died, leaving one child, Mrs. Fanny Rich-



D. H. Penny



I. N. Pomeroy

ardson. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Brunette, daughter of the Hon. Dummer Lilley, of Sylvania. On the 8th of April, 1872, he was called to a higher existence. He had suffered with an affection of the lungs for twenty years, and it is presumable that his sudden death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people who came to mourn for a friend lost, and

"Now he hath his full of rest;
Sods lie lightly on his breast
With no sorrow laden."

COL. I. N. POMEROY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Coventry, Tolland Co., Conn., March 28, 1791. He was a son of Ebenezer Pomeroy, who was one of the most prominent merchants and citizens in Coventry, and represented his county in the Connecticut legislature. He gave his son an excellent education, which laid the foundation of his future successful business career. He went to Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained till 1818, when he came to Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., and at once became engaged in the manufacture of cloth with his brother, Ebenezer, which he followed very successfully for ten years. He then purchased a farm near Troy, upon which he lived ten years, when he bought the Eagle hotel at Troy, which was situated where the store of Pomeroy and Jewell now stands, of which he was proprietor nearly twenty years. About this time he built his residence adjoining the bank, in company with his son, Horace. He invested largely in village property, imparting, by means of his excellent business talents and liberality, a stimulus to Troy that will long be gratefully remembered. He was extensively connected for many years with staging and bridge-building, being considered one of the most courteous and genial of employers. He took a very active interest in military affairs, and was appointed colonel of a militia regiment. His affability and fine military bearing made him one of the most popular officers in his regiment.

He married for his first wife Anna O. Kingsbury, who died in the month of December, 1831. The fruits of this union were seven children, viz., Sibyl K., Daniel F., Eleazer, Horace, Samuel N., Laura A., and Charlotte E., of whom the daughters and Daniel F. are deceased. For his second wife he married Maria Ann Merrick, who died Feb. 27, 1839. For his third and last wife he married Lucinda Merrick, of Springfield. The success of his sons in business is mainly attributable to the excellent business maxims which he taught them, one of them being that unity was necessary to success, and which his sons practically carried out, Horace, Samuel, and Daniel F. doing business together twenty-eight years without any stipulation in regard to their individual interests. He gave them the example of a spotless daily life, together with a practical illustration of those principles to be observed which lead to success. He was very sociable and fond of good jokes. The old settlers speak of his stories and anecdotes as being racy, and spiced with a plentiful amount of wit and humor. Few men have left the impress of their lives and characters upon the places in which they resided more indelibly then Col. Pomeroy, or have been more just in their business transactions. The people of Troy regard him as a public benefactor, and showed their appreciation of his loss by their large concourse at his funeral.

ELI B. PARSONS

was born in the town of Columbia, Bradford County, Pa., Nov. 3, 1824. His grandfather, Eli Parsons, who fought gallantly in the Revolutionary war, settled near Columbia Cross-Roads in the year 1800, and at once began to build a house and prepare the earth for cultivation. In the lapse of time Providence blessed his toil with material prosperity



ELI B. PARSONS.

and surrounded him with a fine family of dutiful children, of whom James, the father of the subject of this sketch, stayed on the old homestead and married Louisa Strait, a daughter of Capt. Burton Strait, a prominent soldier of the War of 1812. Our subject's boyhood days were spent pleasantly in alternately attending school and working on his father's farm.

As he approached his majority he evinced a strong desire for learning, which could not be quenched except by drinking at the sparkling fountain of knowledge. He accordingly bent the energies of his soul towards disciplining his mind, and thus prepared himself to cope with the ablest champions of the bar in the legal arena of Bradford County. He studied law under Stephen Pierce, a celebrated lawyer, and also was graduated from the Cherry Valley law school of New York. In 1850 he passed a successful examination in the supreme court of the State of New York, and was accordingly admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. After establishing himself at Troy, Pennsylvania, he began to manifest that legal acumen which distinguishes him as a lawyer and financier. He did not, however, confine himself exclusively to the practice of his profession;

but, having a speculative turn of mind, he made many bold ventures, which proved surprisingly successful. In 1868 he purchased the celebrated Minnequa springs, which, by his tact, he brought to notice, so that it has now become one of the most fashionable summer resorts in Pennsylvania. After selling this property to Peter Herdic, he bought, in 1869, the noted Watkins Glen property, then but little known; and, by his shrewdness, tact, and patience made it such a pleasant and attractive place of resort, that the property has become immensely valuable. In 1871 he leased it to the present proprietors, and in 1872 sold it to them. In 1875 he purchased the mineral spring in Cawker City, Kansas. The mineral sediment deposited from this spring (called the Wytouga or the Great Spirit spring) has formed a mound fifty feet high, about six hundred feet at the base, and wide enough at the top for two teams to drive abreast. The spring is in the centre of the mound, and has wonderful medicinal properties. In 1875 he also bought the property, near Olean, New York, called Rock City, from the fact that it so closely resembles a city in its alleys, streets, and blocks. This he intends to make an attractive place of resort.

In all his speculations he has been remarkably successful; and this has not been the result of chance, but of an almost intuitive knowledge of human nature and a rare faculty of knowing just what will "take" with the public. There are few keener business men, or many who have a wider range of experience with the public mind, than Mr. Parsons.

TUSCARORA.

The geographical situation of the township of Tuscarora is between the townships of Pike on the north, and Wyalusing and the Susquehanna river on the west, and Susquehanna county on the east, and Wyoming county on the south.

It has an area of about thirty-five square miles. The surface of the township is hilly generally, but the soil is, notwithstanding, fertile, and produces the cereals and grass of a most excellent quality. The town is well adapted to grazing and dairying.

The Susquehanna washes the southwestern border of the township for the distance of about two miles; the Tuscarora creek rises in the northeastern part of the town, and runs nearly due south through the eastern portion of the same, passing into Wyoming county. Its principal tributaries are the Little Tuscarora, coming in from the west, but passing from the town before its junction with the main stream, Pond, and Stephens creeks, also coming in from the west. There are also several small ponds or lakelets in the township.

The township was erected from Wyalusing in 1830, and received the name of Spring Hill. In 1856 the name was changed to Tuscarora.

SETTLEMENT.*

The farm now owned by Mr. B. W. Edwards, and lying immediately back of Laceyville, in Lycoming county, is undoubtedly the first possession occupied by a white settler in the present town of Tuscarora. It is a part of a large tract, surveyed in the warrant name of Jacob Erisman, Aug. 4, 1773, in pursuance of a warrant dated April 3, 1769. Erisman conveyed it by *deed poll* to Joseph Wharton, April, 1775. Wharton, who owned and occupied the land for the space of thirty-three years, secured the title by patent from the commonwealth in 1777. Wharton built his first log cabin on the highest ground, about sixty rods southeast of the present location of the Spring Hill road. He made a good road direct from his house to the river, the terminus being near the present residence of P. O. Lacey.

There was no road along the river until as late as 1790, travelers taking the Indian paths or river-beach. This pioneer improvised his samp-mill by felling a huge white-pine, and hollowing out the stump for his mortar, and used a heavy Indian pestle for grinding the corn. The identical pestle is now in the possession of B. W. Edwards, the present owner of the land. The owner of this mill frequently loaned its use to his neighbors,—after he had some,—for there was no water-mill nearer than the Wyoming valley.

Wharton cleared and fenced about sixty acres of land, and set out an orchard. He also built a second log house in the central part of his clearing. This house stood some thirty rods from the present location of the road, and directly back of Edwards' farm-house. In 1808, Joseph Wharton conveyed this farm to Elihu Hall and Elihu Hall, Jr. The Halls were carpenters, and made but little improvement on the land. Finding the Wharton house too small for both families, they demolished it, and built a long log house, with a chimney at each end, which they laid up with rough stones as high as the mantel, which was of wood; and above the mantel oak staves took the place of stones, which were laid up "cob-house fashion," the interstices being filled with clay mortar. Both outside and inside were covered with a thick coating of the mortar, which was put on with the hands of the builders, in lieu of trowels, the latter article being absent in that neighborhood. The roofing was shingles about three and a half feet long (called, in western parlance, "shakes"), shaved thinner on one side than on the other, for overlapping the edges, and laid about fourteen inches to the weather. They were fastened on with wrought nails, of the nearest blacksmith's make.

* Contributed by Rev. D. D. Gray.

While the Halls were in possession the Spring Hill road was opened in part. They built a plank house on this road, and sold out to Jacob Gray in the spring of 1815. Rev. D. D. Gray was then a boy of seven years old, and he asserts that he traveled every sled-path, and visited every habitable part of the township, the first year of his residenee. He thus names the families resident in the township in that year, 1815: Thomas Morley, Stephen Beeman, Edward Cogswell, and Elisha Cogswell, on Tusearora ereek; James Blaek, Harry Aekley, Jaeob Huff, Reuben Shumway, and Stephen Bowen, on Spring Hill; William Clink and Daniel Johnson, on South Spring Hill. These settlers had at that time from two to twelve aeres of cleared land caeh, the whole of the improved land in the township, aside from the Wharton farm, probably not exeeeding eighty aeres.

About this time Jeremiah Lewis, Chester Wells, and several others made a beginning, and in the eourse of a few years all the land suitable for farming purposes was taken up.

The first settler* on the Tuscarora creek, within the present bounds of the township, was Oliver Sisson, who eame thereto in 1805, and loeated four miles from the river, on the farm known on the Bradford County map as the "Cogswell Homestead," and the hill known as Sisson hill reeeived its name from him. He died in 1809, leaving all of his property to his wife, his will being reeorded in Wilkes-Barre, as this was then a part of Luzerne county. The possession, or quitclaim right, was eonveyed by the widow to Julius and Elisha Cogswell about 1809. Julius soon after eonveyed his interest to Elisha, and the farm has ever sinee remained in the family, and is now owned by the Rev. Bela Cogswell.

Edward, Joel, and Daniel Cogswell, three brothers, came from Connecticut and settled in Bradford County. Daniel soon moved away and was lost sight of. Joel settled near Le Raysville, where he lived and died. He reared a large family of ehildren, and was the father of the elder Dr. Cogswell. Edward was a miller by trade, and worked in the mills all along the Susquehanna, down as far as the mouth of the Laekawanna. While he was at work in the mill now known as Lewis' mill, one day his boys, Elisha and Julius, were down the ereek fishing, when a bear came on the seene, and began to demonstrate on the young fishermen, who, deeming diseretion at that partieular juneture the better part of valor, sought refuge in the mill, the bear following them elosely, almost to the door.

Edward settled on the farm now owned and oeeupied by his grandson, Dr. Cogswell, a son of Elisha Cogswell. Elisha Cogswell was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was a daughter of Bela Ford, who eame from Schoharie Co., N. Y., to Pike township, as early as 1807. The Cogswell genealogy is as follows: Edward Cogswell married a sister of Stephen Beeman. Their children were—Elisha, married Hannah Ford, died at East Spring Hill, 1873, at the age of eighty-seven years; Julius, still living at Auburn Corners, Susquehanna county; Amos, died in youth; Sally, died unmarried; Orilla, married John Morley; Euniee, married Levi Merrill, and lives in New Era (Terry), Bradford County. Rev. Bela Cogswell, the oldest of Elisha Cogswell's children, was born Jan. 10, 1817. In early life he was conneeted with the Methodist Episeopal ehureh, and when but sixteen years of age reeeived a lieense as a local preaeher in that eonneetion, whieh he held for several years. Owing to a ehange of views on eertain doetrinal questions he severed his eonneetion with the Methodist Episeopal ehureh and united with the Free-Will Baptists, and was ehiefly instrumental in organizing the ehureh of that denomination at East Spring Hill, and in the ereetion of the house of worship at that plaee. He has been its only pastor. During that time he has also had the oversight of the Liberty Free-Will Baptist ehureh in Susquehanna county.

Reuben Shumway eame into Tuscarora in 1805. He eame from Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1801, to the Wyalusing, near the present residence of the Widow Buek, and lived there four years. He also lived a short time on Lime hill. He settled in Tusearora, on the farm now owned by Stephen Lyon. At this time there was nothing but a foot-path over the hill. His wife was Miriam Town, a sister of Joseph C. Town. She died in 1819, and was the first person who died on the hill, and the first person buried in the burying-ground near Mr. Lyon's. She is spoken of as a very excellent woman.

His family consisted of Esther, Silvenus, Darius, Cyrus, Alva, Luther, Reuben, and Sally. Esther was married before the family eame to Tusearora, and never followed them here. Silvenus married Esther, daughter of Benjamin Hurlbut, and moved to Ohio. Darius married Catherine, also a daughter of Mr. Hurlbut, and lived where Hiram Shumway now lives. He was killed by the running away of his team down Break-neek hill, about 1845. Luther died when a ehild, of smallpox. Cyrus married Bridget Clink. Alva married Rhoda Quiek, and moved to Illinois. Reuben married Mary Ann Foster. Sally died young.

The two brothers, John and William Clink, eame from Steventown, N. Y., to the present loeation of Laeeyville in 1810, moved to Skinner's eddy 1811, and from thenee in 1814 to Spring Hill. They removed from thenee to Auburn, Susquehanna eounty.

Benjamin Hurlbut moved from Elizabeth City, N. J., to the Wyalusing ereek in 1803. He was a miller, and was employed in Gordon's, and afterwards in Town's mill. He came to the hill in 1805 or 1806. His brother Amos came with him. Benjamin bought the Conneetieut title of Gordon. He married a lady whose family name was Smith, in New Jersey. Their ehildren were—Esther, who married Sylvenus Shumway; Catharine, who married Cyrus Shumway; Eliza, who married a Braee; Charles; John; Rebeeea, who married William Clink; and Joanna, who married a Cook. Mr. Hurlbut died about 1817, on the farm he first purehased.

John Maxfield eame into the township about the time that Mr. Hurlbut died, put up a house, but removed after a year or two.

Stephen Beeman eame soon after 1809, and began a clearing a mile below the Sisson place, where Oliver Warner

* Contributed by Rev. Bela Cogswell.

now lives. He made his residence on this farm during the remainder of his life, but died suddenly while on a visit to his daughters in Susquehanna county. Mr. Beeman had no children by his first marriage, but married a second time, and reared a large family. He was a brother to Edward Cogswell's wife. His mother came to the township with him, but died fifty years ago.

Dr. Ebenezer Beeman, a brother of Stephen, was a skillful physician, and noted for eradicating or rendering innocuous the venom of poisonous reptiles. Dr. Nathan Seoville was associated with him in the practice of their profession. Aaron Beeman, of Le Raysville, was also a brother of Stephen. They were Connecticut men. Alpheus and Daniel Lewis Crawford, brothers, came from Connecticut and settled at East Spring Hill about 1829. David Lacey came about the same time. The father of the Crawfords came to Wyoming at an early day. After getting a house begun, he sent for his family. His wife started alone on horseback, with two little children in a bed-tick slung across the horse's back. She drove in a cow, which, with a stock of bread taken from home, furnished the party food for the journey. Alpheus Crawford went west to Lee Co., Ill. D. L. Crawford lives near Stevensville.

Emanuel Silvara came from Portugal. When a lad he secreted himself on a vessel bound for the United States, and was discovered when a short distance from port. On landing in America the captain sold him for three years to pay for his passage. He served his time, after which he married and came to East Spring Hill about 1839 or 1840. He bought the Crawfords' farm, and though to a great extent ignorant of our language and destitute of all advantages of education, he accumulated a fine property. The little village which has sprung up about the place where the old mansion was built is called Silvaraville in his honor. He reared a large and respectable family.

Burrows Dowdney was from New Jersey, and lived at the mills. Some time after Abial Keeney bought Dowdney's farm, and the latter removed from the town. David Dare was a relative of Dowdney's, and Dare's sister was the wife of George Smith.

Jacob Huff was a native of Germany, and emigrated therefrom to this country about the time hostilities commenced between the mother-country and the colonies. He enlisted in the service of the latter, and was engaged in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, and others not remembered. He lived where Milton Lewis now lives. He died at the age of eighty-one years.

Other early settlers, not heretofore named, were Daniel Merritt, on the place now occupied by Martin Lyon; Moses Rowley, where the Gartlands now live; Richards, and Starks.

FIRST THINGS.

The first framed barn was raised in the township June 24, 1822, by Elisha Cogswell, on the Cogswell homestead.

The first saw-mill was built about 1820, by Ludd Gaylord, near the mouth of the creek where the present foundry is located. A grist-mill was afterwards built there. Previously the nearest mill was at Wilkes-Barre.

The first white child born in the township was Marinda, a daughter, to Julius Cogswell, in 1811.

The first death in the town among the settlers was that of Oliver Sisson, in 1809.

The first marriage in the township was that of John Morley and Orilla Cogswell, in 1816. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Hazzard, the first Methodist circuit preacher on the creek.

The first regular religious services were held by this minister in 1813, in the house built by Oliver Sisson.

The first carriages were carts. The wheels were blocks sawed off of large logs, the blocks beings from six to eight inches in thickness. These were facetiously called "Toad-smashers." The grain was cut with a sickle, threshed with flails, and winnowed by the wind. The hand-fan was similar in shape to the ordinary dust-pan of domestic use, but much larger, and made of wood. Corn was pounded in mortars, and made into samp or hominy; the forest and stream furnished the meat in due season, and brides were wooed and won in homespun.

The settlers were generally poor in worldly wealth, but they were temperate, industrious, hardy, patient, and jolly. They spoke sportively of their inconveniences and hardships, feeling that better things were in store for them. Strong arms dealt sturdy blows upon the forest, and year by year the openings grew broader and the sunlight more cheerful. As the years passed the stumps were removed, and Tusearora began to assume the air and appearance of an old settlement. To-day the farms are well fenced, smooth, well stocked, and well tilled. New buildings are taking the place of the old ones, the children are occupying and enlarging the bounds of the forefathers, and the ancient landmarks, the forest, and the tangled bridle-path are removed forever. Competency, thrift, and contentment reign apparently throughout the township.

The township is divided into seven districts, wholly within the town, and one joint district (No. 2) with Wyalusing, each of which has a school-house, in which good schools are taught for at least six months each year. There are also four houses of worship in the township, two post-offices,—Spring Hill in the west, and East Spring Hill in the east part of the town,—mills, stores, and mechanics' shops, a physician and surgeon, and a resident clergyman. The population in 1850 was 855; in 1860, 941; 1870, 1224.

FORMER INHABITANTS

once occupied this territory, and for a long time resisted the encroachment of the fathers of the present dwellers. They were the wild beasts and the Indians. The latter surrendered their places more quickly than the former, and more bloodily, too, so far as the invaders were concerned. At the mouth of the Tusearora creek an encampment or village of the *Tuscarora* tribe of the Six Nations used to exist, which gave the name to the creek; hence the name of the township.

The forests were the home of numerous bears, wolves, panthers, and lynxes, whose depredations upon the folds and flocks of the early settlers were frequent and destructive. Bears climbed into pens and took out hogs, fattening for the table of the good wife, without so much as a "by your leave." Wolves made havoc in the sheep-pens unless protected by high board fences. A rail pen was an assistance

rather than a hindrance to their work. They were trapped and hunted with a will, but it was twenty years before they were exterminated. Bruin surrendered more easily and quickly. He was not so sharp as his gaunt brother, the wolf, and fell into pitfalls and snares with little provocation, and was soon driven from the township. He never could resist the seductive influence of a piece of fresh pork. Herds of deer frequently cropped the green wheat in the fall, or gorged themselves with the ripened buckwheat, destroying as much as they ate, and they soon passed away. Wild turkeys in large flocks found delicious feeding too on the buckwheat, beginning to take their full share of the crop as soon as the grain began to ripen, and continuing to harvest the same until the crop was gathered in. Small boys were frequently sent to frighten the persistent thieves away.

Brook trout were plentiful in the creeks and shad in the river, and wild fowl skimmed the surface of the streams or winged their flight by the windings and turnings thereof.

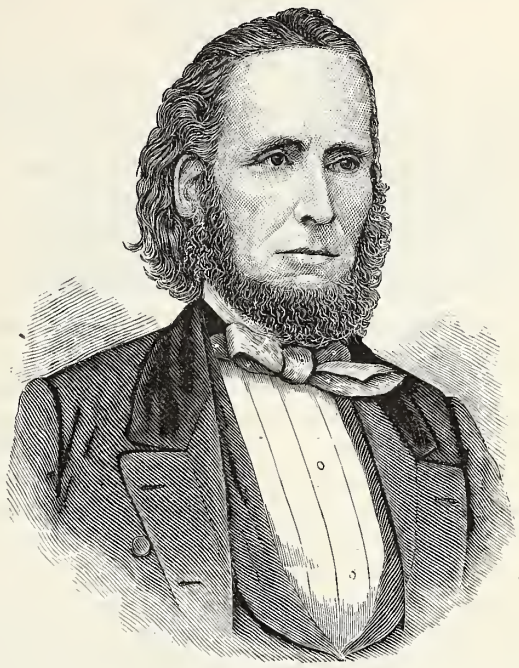
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. BELA COGSWELL

was born on the place on which he now lives, Jan. 10, 1817. Elisha Cogswell, the grandfather of Bela, came from Connecticut in company with two brothers, and settled in what was then the "far west," about 1785 or 1790. He was by trade a miller, and had the charge of the most important mills on the river, among which was the Ingham mill at Sugar Run. He afterwards purchased a farm on the Tuscarora creek, where he lived until his death.

Edward, the son of Elisha Cogswell, married a daughter of Bela Ford, who lived on "Ford street," in Pike township, and settled on a part of his father's farm, in what has been known as East Springhill, where he died June, 1877, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and sincere piety, and held an official position in the church for more than sixty years.

Bela, the son of Edward, or "Uncle Ned," as he was familiarly called by the people of his neighborhood, was a self-made man. In his boyhood the facilities for education were very inferior to what they now are. He improved those which he had to the best advantage, studying and reading as far as he could, until the people thought he was qualified to teach, when he taught several terms. Previous to 1837, before he was twenty years old, he was licensed to preach the gospel, and for more than forty years he has been engaged in the work of the ministry, and preached to the same people. He was one of the original members of the Free-Will Baptist church on the Tuscarora, and was mainly instrumental in its organization, and in erecting the pleasant church edifice which is used by the congregation. This church has a marble pulpit of unique construction, and on the marble tablets surrounding it are the names of members, pastors, contributors, etc.,—a constant reminder to the worshipers of those who are affiliated with them in the ties of



Bela Cogswell

the spiritual brotherhood. Mr. Cogswell has been their first and last pastor. In addition to his duties as pastor, he has frequently had to perform the official duties of a citizen, having, besides other township offices, been justice of the peace fifteen years. He married, Oct. 19, 1837, Eunice Prentice. She died in 1870. There were born to them seven children: Abel B., who died March 7, 1839, Sophronia M., Emma R., Mary A., Stella A., Osmer E., a young man of great promise and flattering prospects for success and usefulness, who was accidentally killed Nov. 16, 1876, leaving a young widow, and Ward B., the youngest, who is at home with his parents.

Mr. Cogswell was married a second time, May 22, 1870, to Lydia Fuller, widow of the late Stillman Fuller, who died in South Carolina, where he and his wife were employed in teaching the emancipated blacks by the United States Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Cogswell retains his vigor unimpaired, and bids fair to live many years and to do much useful work in his profession to the community.

ULSTER.

WHAT is now known as Ulster was originally called Sheshequin. It was the site of an Indian town built after the Pontiac war, at which the Moravians established a mission on the solicitation of some of the native inhabitants, who had belonged to Brainerd's congregations on the Delaware. The name Sheshequin, however, was not confined to the Indian town, but was applied to the whole district claimed by the inhabitants of the village, which included the meadows on Queen Esther's flats and on the east side of the river. When Gen. Spalding first settled in what is now called Sheshequin, he gave that name to his settlement, and for many years the two places were each called Sheshequin; and, to distinguish one from the other, that on the west side of the river was named Old Sheshequin, and that on the east side New Sheshequin. The new Sheshequin becoming much the more important place, at length threw off the qualifying term, and became simply Sheshequin, while Old Sheshequin, after much discussion, and several different names having been proposed, at length took the name of both the Connecticut and Pennsylvania township, and, by the general acquiescence of the inhabitants, has retained the name which was assigned to it. It is only one of many examples of the strange way in which old names become transferred to new places, while the older place assumes some new name without historic significance or local value.

The present township known by this name is but a very small remnant of the one first organized as Ulster. The original township was about five miles from north to south, and about eighty from the east to west; present Ulster is a trifle greater distance from north to south, and not more than three miles from east to west. It is bounded by the Susquehanna on the east, North Towanda on the south, Smithfield on the west, and Athens on the north. Along the river are the plains usually found along the river, broken by high land between Ulster and Milan, and terminated on the south by the Ulster mountain. West of the river the land rises to a considerable height, Moore's hill being among the highest points of land in the county. The hills, though high, are not steep, and are susceptible of cultivation to their very summits, and good crops are raised by the thrifty farmers whose farms cover their rugged sides.

Ulster takes its name from the Susquehanna company's town, of which it is a part. An account of this town and the papers connected with it, although covering part of Sheshequin, are best understood by being taken together, and seemed most appropriately to belong to that part of the old town which has preserved the name. Ulster was originally granted by the committee of the Susquehanna company to Asahel Buck and others in 1775;* but no survey nor allotment being made, it was superseded by another grant, made Sept. 12, 1785, which was itself superseded by a third grant, dated July 23, 1786, and surveyed and allotted in the fall of the same year, and described as follows:

Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite the head of an island, about three-fourths of a mile below the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna; thence west two miles to a corner; thence south five miles; thence east five miles; thence north five miles; thence west three miles to the place of beginning.

In order to obtain more accurate knowledge of the history of the township, Judge Gore and Elijah Buck, then of Buckville, N. Y., made the following deposition:

"September 2, 1802.

"Before me, Thomas Cooper, Esq., one of the commissioners under the act passed April 4, 1799, entitled 'An act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of lands within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county,' etc., personally appeared Obadiah Gore, Esq., associate judge of the court of common pleas, of the said county, and Elijah Buck, Esq., of Tioga county, of the State of New York, who, upon their oaths, do swear, depose, and say that on the 28th of August, 1775, on the application of persons (proprietors in what was called the Susquehanna company), whose names are mentioned in document A and B, hereto annexed, a grant was regularly made, according to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna company, for a township containing twenty-five square miles, called Ulster, located on the west side of the northeast branch of the river Susquehanna. A true copy is hereto annexed, marked G.

"That the war breaking out soon after with the British and Indians, no effectual settlement was made in the said township under the said grant of 1775, the generality of the proprietors and settlers, claimants under the said grant of 1775, being called to the common defense of Wyoming and the neighborhood, or having joined the army of the United States.

"That on the close of the war, and during the fall of 1784 and the spring of 1785, these deponents, with upwards of thirty other persons, settled and resident within the township of Ulster, as located in the said grant of 1775, and being weary with the contest with Pennsylvania respecting the Susquehanna company's claim, and desirous of living in peace and conformably with the laws of the State in which they were placed by the decision of Trenton, they, with the generality of the proprietors and settlers, were and have continued supporters of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

"That the sentiments of the undersigned deponents and other settlers in the old town of Ulster being commonly known, they were violently opposed on many occasions and their interests thwarted by many leading proprietors in the Susquehanna company, then and now resident in Luzerne county, and who were and have continued universally hostile to the pretensions of Pennsylvania, in respect to the Susquehanna purchase, and opposers of any plan of compromise hitherto hold out under the authority of the State.

"That being overpowered by the numbers of their opponents in the Susquehanna purchase, and unwilling to embark in any further contention and dispute, the undersigned, with other settlers of the old town of Ulster, acquiesced in the claims of an interfering township laid out by and under the patronage of their opponents, of the description aforesaid, under the name of Athens, still existing and settled as a half-share township and not recognized as one of the seventeen townships of the county of Luzerne under the act of April 4, 1799, and the supplements, in lieu of the old town of

* For a description see Athens.

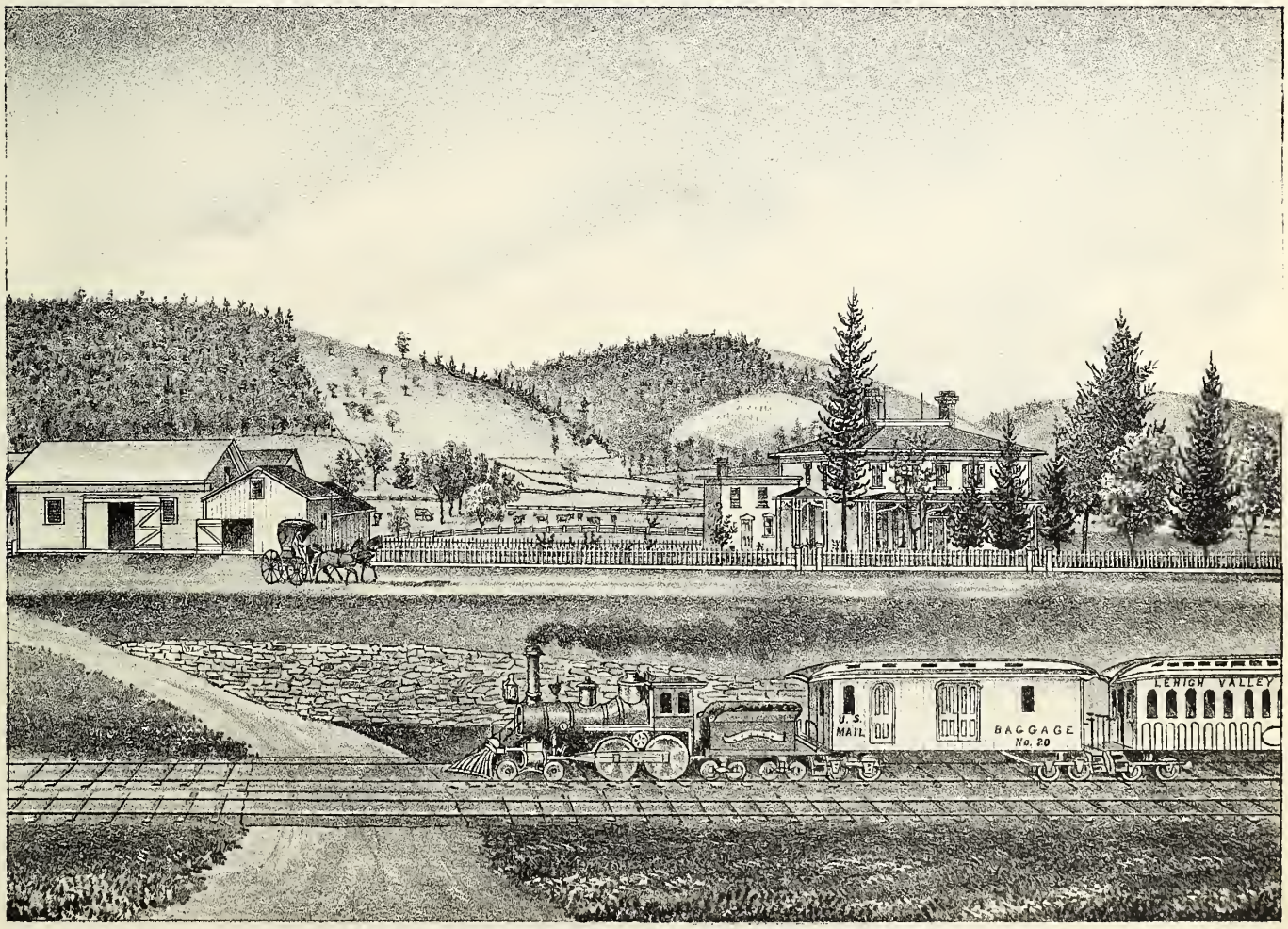


G. H. Vandyke



MRS. MARY J. VANDYKE.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RES. OF G. H. VANDYKE, ULSTER, BRADFORD CO., PA.

Ulster, which was entirely on the west side of the river, northeast branch of Susquehanna. These deponents and other claimants acquiesced in and accepted a new grant of the township of Ulster, the northern bounds of which commenced at the south part of Tioga Point, and extended on both sides the river Susquehanna. A copy of the second grant, as far as it remains perfect, is contained in document D. Document E is a list of the proprietors applying for the second grant, in conformity to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna company. The boundaries of the town of Ulster, according to the location of the second grant, were not yet agreeable to the claimants and settlers of the town of Athens, who, having the guidance of the affairs of the Susquehanna company entirely among themselves and their adherents, insisted that the town of Ulster should be placed still lower down the river, and this was again consented to by the undersigned deponents and other settlers in Ulster, and a third grant was accepted in the year 1786, a copy whereof is contained in document F. Of the old town of Ulster no regular survey was made, owing to the circumstance of the war immediately succeeding the original grant, nor was a survey completed under the second location, as the third was granted about nine months only after the second. A copy of the survey under the three grants herewith presented being document G. If the old location of Ulster, under the grant of 1775, be established it will include but few comparatively of the applicants under the law of April 4, 1799; the second will include all those who have applied under said law."

"DOCUMENT A.

"List of the proprietors of the township of Ulster, Mr. Asahel Buck, agent, August 28, 1775:

Catherine Draper, ½ share, 1 right, certified by receipt.
Elijah Phelps, ½ share, 2 rights.
Jonathan Buck, ½ share, 1 right, certificate.
Lockwood Smith, ½ share, 1 right, certificate.
Thomas Millard, ½ share, 1 right, receipt.
Aholiab Buck, ½ share, 1 right, certificate.
Capt. Joseph Eaton, ½ share, 1 right, certificate.
Elijah Buck, ½ share, 1 right, certificate.
Daniel Kellogg, 1 share, 2 rights, certificate.
Abraham Brockaw, ½ share, 1 right, receipt.

"DOCUMENT B.

"N. B.—On another list exhibited these names appear to have been added:

Stephen Shepard, ½ share, 1 right.
Joseph Spalding, ½ share, 1 right.
William Buck, 2½ shares, 5 rights.
Obadiah Gore, ½ share, 1 right.
M. Hollenback, ½ share, 1 right.
J. Jenkins requests the favor of being admitted.
Asahel Buck, 1 share, 2 rights.
Thomas McCluer, 1 share, 2 rights.

"DOCUMENT E.*

"List of proprietors for Ulster, July 21, 1786 [figures in parenthesis denote the number of rights belonging to the person whose name they follow]:

Capt. Simon Spalding (4), Capt. Thomas Baldwin (3), Obadiah Gore (2), William Buck (2), Elijah Buck (2), Henry Baldwin (1), Joseph Kinney (1), Joseph Kinney, Jr. (1), Capt. Joseph Spalding (1), John Spalding (2), Reuben Fuller (1), Widow Hannah Gore (1), Samuel Gore (2), Abraham Brockaw (2), Avery Gore (1), Capt. Joseph Eaton (2), Capt. Joshua Dunlap (1), Lockwood Smith (1), Heirs of Aholiab Buck (1), John Shepard (1), Stephen Shepard (1), Col. Nathan Denison (1), Joshua Jewel (1), Hugh Forsman (1), Isaac Baldwin (1), Chester Bingham (1), Adriel Simmons (1), Nehemiah Defries (1), Abner Kelly (1), Benjamin Clark (1), Maj. William Judd (1), Capt. Timothy Hosmer (1), Silas Gore's heirs (1), Asa Gore's heirs (1), Zerah Beach (1), Lebbeus Hammond (1), Benjamin Baily (1), Laurence and Sarah Myers (1).

"DOCUMENT F.

"Pursuant to a vote of the Susquehanna company, appointing a committee to grant townships to such proprietors as appear authorized to take up the same, I have, with the leave and approbation of said committee, located and surveyed a town on the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, beginning, etc.,† which survey is made at the request of Capt. Simon Spalding, Lieut. William Buck, and others, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the committee aforesaid.

(Signed) "OBADIAH GORE, *Agent.*

"The above survey of a township called and known by the name of Ulster is accepted and approved by us, the subscribers, to be and belong to the said Simon Spalding, etc., etc., and others, their associates, as part of their general rights in the Susquehanna company's purchase, and the same is hereby granted and confirmed to them, their heirs, and assigns, agreeable to the votes of the Susquehanna company. In testimony whereof, we have signed these presents this 21st day of July, A.D. 1786.

(Signed) "ZEBULON BUTLER,
"JOHN FRANKLIN, *Committee.*"

This last grant was regularly surveyed and allotted, and the lots distributed among the proprietors of the township.

As Ulster was included in the purchase of 1784, we find no Pennsylvania surveys prior to that date. The title, however, was vested in Charles Carroll, and in Pickering, Hodgdon & Company, whose agent, Thomas Overton, sold to the settlers after it was decided by the commissioners that Ulster could not be embraced in the confirming law. Old Ulster included a few of the settlers in the upper part of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Settlers came into Ulster about the same time that Col. Spalding and others went into Sheshequin, 1783 and 1784. A number of them were from Wyoming, and came about the same time, if they did not come together. Of these may be mentioned, as one of the pioneers, Capt. Benjamin Clark, who was among the very first to build a house on the "town-plat" of Wilkes-Barre, having emigrated from Tolland Co., Conn. He was a corporal in the First Independent company of Wyoming, under Capt. Robert Darkee, and served seven years in the Revolutionary war. In the battle of Mud fort, the man in front of him had his head shot off by a cannon-ball. He was one of the detachment sent for the relief of Wyoming after the fatal battle, and was in the army of Gen. Sullivan, which devastated the Indian country in 1779. For his services he received a pension of $96 per year. Subsequently he was appointed captain of militia, and was known by the old settlers as Capt. Clark. After peace, Capt. Clark remained in Wyoming one year. In the spring of 1784 he moved to the place now called Frenchtown, and the year after came up to Ulster, built a log house on the bank of the river, and moved his family into it in the spring of 1785; a tenement building on the Ross farm now marks the site of Capt. Clark's first house. It will be remembered, an unusually severe rain fell in October, 1786, causing an unusual rise in the river, called the Pumpkin freshet. Capt. Clark's house stood on the low flat near the river. The water began

* Documents C and D have not yet been discovered. The following list of the proprietors of Old Ulster has been discovered, to wit: Elisha Satterlee, Stephen Hopkins, Uriah Stephens, Oliver Bigalow, Lockwood Smith, William Buck, Elijah Buck, John Franklin, Benjamin Allen, Thomas McCluer, Elisha Mathewson, John Patrick, Matthias Hollonback, Abel Yarrington, John Jenkins, Christopher Hurlbut, William Jones, Benjamin Smith, Nathan Carey, —— Hageman, John McKinstrey, Ishmael Bennett, Asahel Buck, Thomas Duane.

† The boundaries same as have been given above.

to rise rapidly, the family became alarmed and fled to the hills, and Mr. Clark commenced moving his goods from the house; and so rapidly did the water rise, that across a low place between his house and the hill-side, where was dry ground when he went for his last load of goods, he was compelled to swim his oxen on the return. Although soaked with water, the family had no shelter for their heads from the storm on that chill October night. The water came up to the eaves of the house, but the building resisted the force of the current, and after the flood subsided the family moved back into it. Like other Connecticut settlers, Capt. Clark took up his farm in Ulster under the Connecticut title, but this proving worthless, he purchased the State title through Thomas Overton.

Capt. Clark was an ardent Federalist, and a member of the Methodist church. His house was a place of entertainment for travelers, and the home of the Methodist itinerant for many years, and in it the first preaching was held in Sheshequin. Here, in 1810, under the preaching of Rev. Loring Grant, H. B. Bascom,* late bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was converted and received into the church.

The winter before the great ice freshet he was at Sheshequin, and in company with Sergeant Thomas Baldwin went down to Wilkes-Barre in a canoe. There had been a thaw accompanied with rain, and the river was bank full, when the weather became suddenly cold. It was with great effort the two men could keep from freezing. They reached Wilkes-Barre the same day, but so intensely cold had the weather become that, high as the river was, it froze over that night.

Captain Clark was twice married. In the Westmoreland town records are the following entries: "Births of the children of Benjamin Clark and Nabbe his wife,—John Theophilus, born July 8, 1770; Polly, born Feb. 24, 1772; Nabby, born March 3, 1774; Sally and Milly (twins), born March 5, 1777. Nabbe, wife of Benjamin Clark, departed this life March 12, 1777, in the twenty-fourth year of her age."

John married and settled in Burlington, near Luther's Mills; Mary married a Blanchard, and Abigail married a Culver; both left the State.

His second marriage was to Keziah Yarrington, whose first husband, Silas Gore, was slain in the battle of Wyoming. She came from Stonington, Conn.; she was in the Forty fort at the time of the battle. An Indian, who had been on friendly terms with Mr. Gore, hinted to them that it would be best to go down the river, but he did not heed the warning. After they learned that our men were defeated, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Bidlack, Mrs. Durkee, and Mrs. York went to the door of the fort, and were refused a pass. They were persistent in their demand, and finally were allowed to go out. They found a canoe, and went down the river and escaped.

Mrs. Gore had three daughters by her first marriage. Patty married a brother of Ebenezer Shaw; Rebecca married James Braffitt, who died; and she then married Joseph Bloom. Both these were settlers in Burlington. Mr. Bloom and his family moved into the State of Ohio. Lucy married Avery, son of Obadiah Gore, and lived in Sheshequin. By his second marriage were Lucinda, who was married to Nathaniel Hovey; Ursula was married to Samuel Treadway, and her family moved to Illinois; William married Sylvia, a daughter of Ezra Mills, and had a part of his father's farm. About 1817 he went to Cairo, Ill. Julia Ann married John Overton, and he having died, she married a man by the name of Passmore, and went west.

Captain Clark died in Ulster, Aug. 9, 1834, aged eighty-seven years.

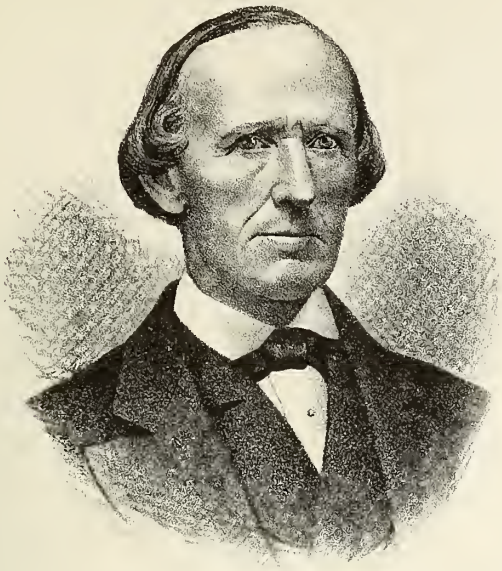
Nathaniel Hovey, who married Lucinda Clark, came to Ulster as early as 1802. He moved to Batavia, N. Y.; enlisted in the war of 1812, was sergeant of a company, and died near Sackett's Harbor in 1814. Rev. S. C. Hovey, the eldest son of Nathaniel, lived with his grandfather, Clark, until his death; became possessor of a part of the old farm, and yet resides in Ulster. Portraits and a biography of him and his wife will be found on another page.

Adrial Simons came from Connecticut (probably Brandon) about the time, or a little before, Capt. Clark, and occupied the farm now owned by Mr. Van Dyke and Adolphus Watkins. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the British in one of the battles fought in the vicinity of New York, and was for a long time confined in one of the prison-ships in Long Island sound, where he suffered untold hardships from the confinement, hunger, cold, and filth, which gave those floating dens such an unenviable notoriety. He is described as a fine old gentleman, hard-working, frugal, and kind to the poor. Capt. Simons raised a large family. Four of his sons, to wit, Elijah, Anson, Bingham, and George, went to the State of Ohio. Jeduthan died in Ulster.

Solomon Tracy lived in the lower part of Ulster, on the farm now owned by Mr. Mather. He was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Jan. 1, 1756. His wife was Mary Wells, born in Southold, on Long Island, March 5, 1765; was a sister to General Henry Wells, for whom Wellsburg, in New York, and Wells township, in Bradford County, were named. Mr. Tracy moved from Litchfield to Orange Co., N. Y., to a place called the Drowned Lands; from there he went to the Lackawaxen, where he was engaged in the Indian wars. After the Revolutionary war he went to Wyoming, and then to Ulster, arriving at the latter in 1787. Hon. Henry W. Tracy, a son of Capt. Solomon, says, "My oldest sister was born Oct. 19, 1787. When she was a child, they moved to Ulster. I have heard my mother say she carried her in her arms through the Breakneck narrows on horseback. In 1809 my parents moved to Angelica, N. Y. My father died at my brother's, near Canandaigua, N. Y. My mother died while with me in Standing Stone, Nov. 22, 1848, and was buried in the old Wysox burying-ground."

Eli Holcomb came from Simmsbury, Conn., and in March, 1793, settled in Ulster, on the place now occupied by Mr. Walker. The farm lay in the centre of the town, on what is now known as Cash's creek. He was a thriving, industrious citizen, and raised a large family of sons, some

* An interesting biographical sketch of Bishop Bascom may be found in Bishop Simpson's "Cyclopædia of Methodism," published by Everts & Stewart.

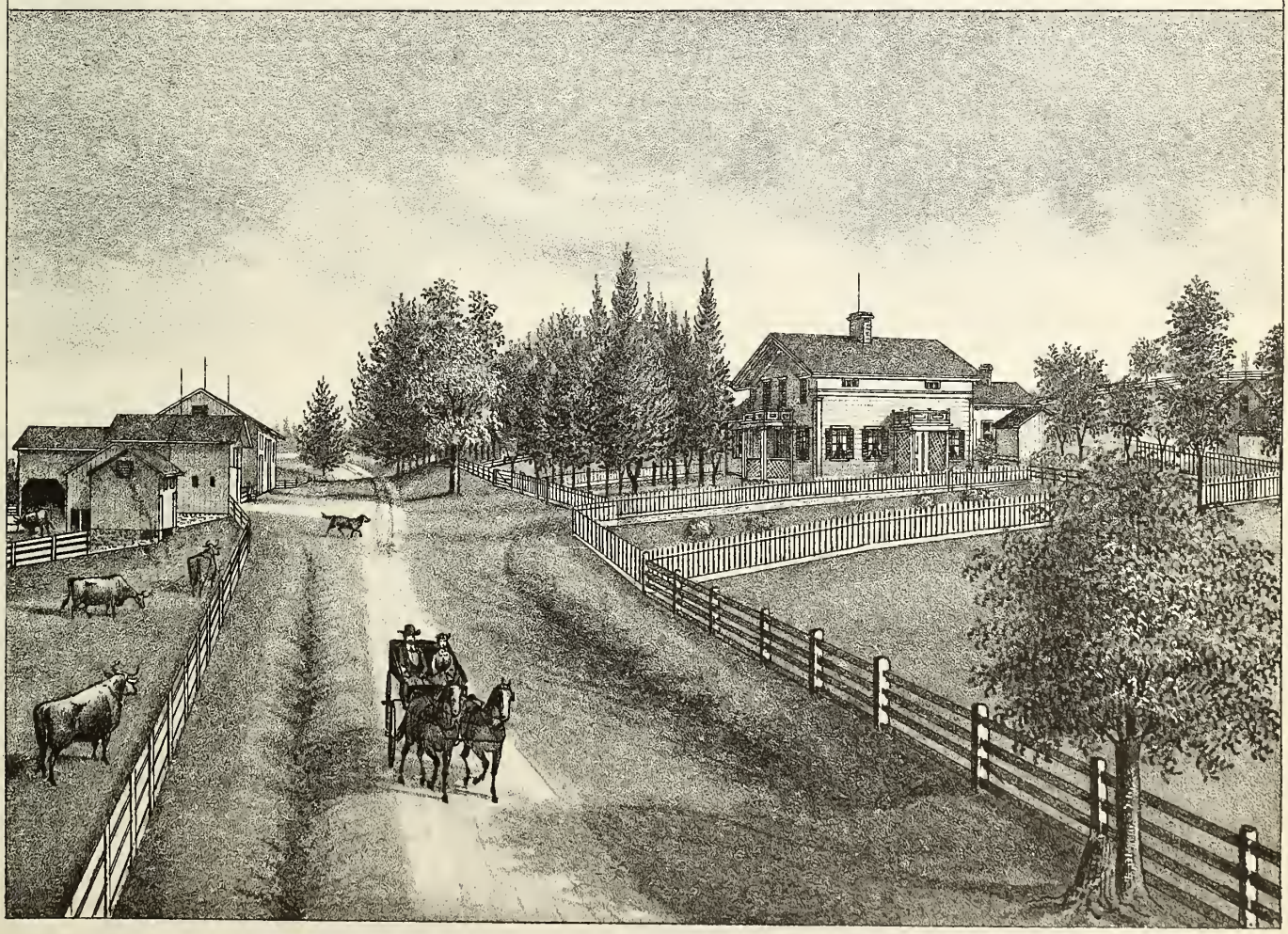




(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD, TOWANDA, PA.)

JAMES VANDYKE.

MRS. JAMES VANDYKE.



RES. OF JAMES VANDYKE, ULSTER, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

of whom remained in Ulster, while others went into Le Roy, where they were the pioneer settlers. One of the daughters married Seeley Crofut, of Le Roy, and another Ebenezer Shaw, the centenarian of Sheshequin. The Holcomb sawmill, on Cash's creek, was known for a long distance, and lumber, with which most of the houses in Ulster and adjoining towns were built, was sawed there.

Captain Isaac Cash was a prominent citizen of Ulster and one of its early settlers. He was the oldest son of Daniel and Mary (Tracy) Cash, and was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1766. The family removed to Wyoming about 1776, and just preceding the battle Mr. Cash went east to solicit aid to repel the expected invasion. On his return he met the flying fugitives, and among them his wife and her little children. They went back to Orange county, and after the war was over returned to Wyoming, where he died in 1789. Isaac Cash was among the early settlers in Athens, having settled on the Point, on the farm afterwards owned by Gen. Welles. He sold his improvement in 1791, and moved to Ulster while yet a single man. He settled on the farm next above Mr. Holcomb, and which Solomon Tracy owned, of whom Mr. Cash purchased it by deed dated Aug. 8, 1791, and is described as lot No. 3, of Ulster, in Old Sheshequin. His grandson, S. S. Lockwood, now lives on the farm. Here he married Sarah, youngest daughter of Judge Gore, of Sheshequin. He was an active, energetic man, dealing largely in lumber and real estate. He was appointed justice of the peace, and held the office until the time of his death, which was April 12, 1813; his wife died two weeks before him, viz., March 28. Of the eleven children left orphans by the sudden death of both their parents, Anna married first Dr. Robert Russell and second Col. Edmond Lockwood. As the biography of Col. Lockwood appears on another page, no further mention need here be made of this branch of the family.

David Cash traveled considerably, and, after embarking in several enterprises, studied law at Nashville, and was admitted to the bar; but being called home by the illness of a sister, he formed a partnership with his uncle, Simon Kinney, and took up his abode in Towanda. Here he married Mary Ann Spencer, who still survives. He held the offices of notary public, district attorney, prothonotary, and was a candidate for the State senate, but was defeated by Hon. Samuel Morris, of Luzerne county. Mr. Cash was also interested in the construction of the North Branch canal and of the Barclay railroad. He continued to reside in Towanda until his death, Sept. 18, 1864. George W., second son of Isaac Cash, went to Texas, where he enlisted in the war for Texan independence, was captured by the Mexicans, and put to death in cold blood by orders of Santa Anna. Another son, John Spalding, went to Texas, and met a similar fate as his brother. Daniel Shepard, the fifth son of Isaac Cash, was a blacksmith and went west, became deeply interested in the Lake Superior copper business, and died Jan. 4, 1869. Two other sons, Isaac and William K., and one daughter, Sarah M., are still living.

Abram Parmeter was among the early settlers of Ulster. He was a native of Boston, and when about fifteen years old enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and was in the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, and for his services drew a pension. He came to Ulster a single man, and, though never owning land, lived for many years on what is known as the Overton, now the Mather, farm. The family of Mr. Walker's mother, whose name was Patience Mills, came from New Jersey to the West Branch, and thence to Ulster in 1791, intending to settle in the State of New York, but the commotion attending the Indian treaty at Athens that year induced them to remain in Ulster until that affair should be ended. While the family remained here, Patience became acquainted with Mr. Parmeter, and they were married. Mr. Parmeter remained in Ulster until 1813, when he moved his family to the State of Ohio. The family of Mr. Mills moved to Canada, where land was offered gratuitously to settlers.

Chester Bingham was at Ulster at an early day. He was from Connecticut, and an extensive speculator in lands claimed under the Connecticut title. At one time he was considered wealthy, but by the failure of the Connecticut claim he lost everything. He had a brother Ozias, who resided just below the line of Ulster, in North Towanda township. His wife died in 1803, and soon after Mr. Bingham returned to Connecticut. Wanton Rice, who probably was at Frenchtown in 1793, was on the Bingham farm in 1809. At one time he lived in the neighborhood of Cayuta creek. Josiah Tuttle, of Sheshequin, married one daughter, and Josephus Campbell, of Burlington, married another. Mr. Bingham had sons, Augustus, Joseph, and Chester, who died young. Mr. G. H. Vandyke lives on part of the Chester Bingham farm.

Elijah Granger came from Suffield, Conn., in 1804, and lived where Alanson Smith now lives. He remained in Ulster but two or three years, when he moved to Athens, where he died December, 1814, at the age of seventy years. Alfred, a son of Mr. Granger, had moved to the Susquehanna previous, and gave such a flattering description of the country that the father was induced to move his family to Ulster.

Thomas Overton, born in England, came from Luzerne county to Athens, where he resided a short time, and then purchased the Solomon Tracy place in Ulster. Here he kept a public-house for a number of years. He was a man of much enterprise and activity, and for many years the agent for Carroll and other land-owners. He died suddenly, and the place passed into the hands of Mr. Gibson. Mr. Mather lives there now. The place was noted for the militia trainings which used to be held there. The old Overton house was burned, and another has been erected on the site.

Abraham Brokaw, of Sussex county, N. J., drew the lot on his proprietor's right in Ulster, which was lot No. 12, and sold it to Mr. Tracy, who had formerly lived on the Cash farm.

Leonard Westbrook lived down next the Narrows at one time, and was an early settler in the town. The family were remarkable for their size and strength.

Above the Narrows, towards Milan, Joseph C. Powell lived. The place was known by those who ran the river as Powell's eddy. He was at one time sheriff of Bradford County. On the places next above were Joseph and Lockwood Smith, brothers, from Westchester county, N. Y., who

are mentioned in connection with the history of the Baptist church of Ulster and Athens. The Anthony estate is the farm of Joseph, and Abraham Snell lives on the Lockwood Smith property. Ezekiel Curry lived on the farm which belonged to the late Col. C. F. Welles' estate, his log house standing near where a brown house afterwards stood on this farm. He had a son, Ezekiel, Jr. Mr. Minier, who has been mentioned in connection with Athens, a German by birth, lived on the place now owned by Myron Warner, Esq. He had sons, George, Abraham, who married Judith Burch, whose brother was Rev. Robert Burch, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, and at one time presiding elder on the Susquehanna district, and lived at Ulster, Daniel, who lived in Wysox, and John.

William and Joseph Loughry were probably brothers, and early settled in Ulster. By deed dated Dec. 11, 1794, Reuben Fuller, of Tioga, conveys to William Loughry, of Tioga, a lot described as Nos. 1 and 2 of Ulster, and opposite New Sheshequin. William Loughry and Nancy, his wife, Joseph Loughry and Mary, his wife, of Ulster, conveyed to Stephen Powell, of "Stamford town, Dutchess county, N. Y. State," the same land, by deed dated Oct. 6, 1801.

In the back part of Ulster is what is known as the Moore's Hill settlement, to which reference has been made in the history of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Clement Paine, of Athens, owned some property in this place, on the Burlington road, and had made some improvement on it, and Jeduthan, a son of Captain Adrial Simons, was living in the same neighborhood about 1820 to '25. Mr. Howie bought the place of Mr. Paine, and Peter McAuley was near him. Besides these there are families of Pollocks, Mathers, Dicksons, and others, names familiar to every reader of Scotch history. Mr. Gibson was a Scotchman, but settled at Ulster, and being among the first aided his countrymen in the selection of their homes and in the negotiations for their farms. The emigration began about 1822, and families continued to come for several years.

INCIDENTS.

At the upper end of Fish island was a shad fishery. In the year 1810 five hundred shad were taken here at a single haul.

The father of Lorin Kingsbury probably taught the first school. The school-house stood where the house is in which George Rockwell lives.

Eli Holcomb had a saw-mill near the mouth of Cash's creek. His son Truman probably built the first saw-mill on the creek back from the river. The first framed house built in the town was in 1818, of lumber sawed at Holcomb's mill.

Thomas Overton built a grist- and saw-mill together on the river.

In the *Luzerne Federalist* of July, 1801, is the following paragraph: "Died of fever in Ulster (Old Sheshequin), Mr. Joseph Bingham, aged twenty, Master Chester Bingham, aged thirteen, sons of Chester Bingham; Miss Polly Simons, aged thirteen; Mrs. Sally Simons, wife of Capt. Adrial Simons; Miss Todd, aged twenty-three; and a son of Mr. Hibbard, aged seven."

"A fever which prevailed at Wysox and Sheshequin in 1803, and proved fatal to many young people of both sexes, abated during the summer, but broke out with virulence the following winter."—*Luzerne Federalist.*

The village of Ulster, which for a time seemed to lack enterprise, has within the past few years exhibited new activity, and has witnessed material growth. It has a church-building, owned by the Methodists, a graded school, two hotels, several stores, steam grist-mill, and about sixty dwellings. The village is the natural outlet for business from parts of Smithfield and Sheshequin. It has a post-office, and the Pennsylvania and New York railroad company has a depot at the town. As has before been said, the village occupies the site of the Indian town, and Cash's creek, which formerly bore the name of "Old Town creek," which divided the heathen from the Christian portion of the Indian settlement, runs through nearly the central part of the village.

Milan, three miles above and at the upper borders of the township, was formerly called Marshall's Corners, in honor of a prominent citizen there, but the name was changed to the shorter one of Milan. The Methodists have a house of worship here, and there are the post-office, store, hotel, shops, etc., a few dwellings, and a railroad depot.

There are in the township seven school districts, of which two are joined in the village of Ulster, and compose the graded school. In 1870 the total population was 1174, of which 1058 were native and 116 foreign, 1172 white and 2 colored.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

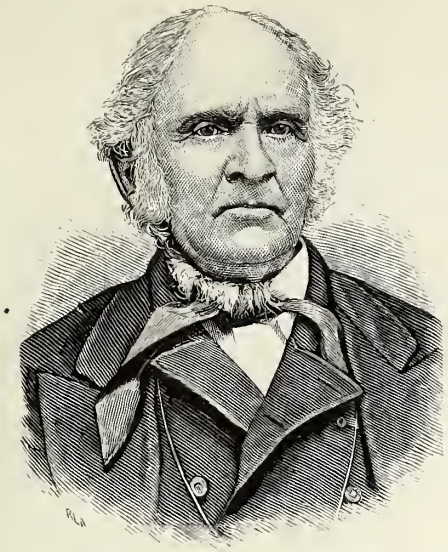
GEORGE HAMMOND VANDYKE

was born in Towanda, Pa., Aug. 27, 1819; his father, William Vandyke, having removed from Northumberland, Pa., to Towanda in 1812, where he died in 1860.

Mr. Vandyke is of Holland Dutch and Irish blood. At the age of seventeen he went into the lumbering business with his brother James, rafting lumber to Port Deposit, in which he was quite successful.

In 1846 he settled upon the farm he now occupies, near the village of Ulster. His education is chiefly of the practical sort, he having attended school but three sessions, when quite young, walking five miles to school during that period. He is a good business man; hence, although liberal, even generous to a fault, he has acquired a handsome property, owning, besides his farm, a saw- and grist-mill, hotel, etc., in Ulster.

He is a Democrat in politics, but has not sought office, filling only such positions as justice of the peace, school director, town auditor, treasurer, commissioner, etc., which offices were not sought by him, but were offered by the voluntary suffrage of his neighbors, and which he filled faithfully and satisfactorily.



SIMMONS CLARK HOVEY.



MRS. SIMMONS CLARK HOVEY.

SIMMONS CLARK HOVEY

was born in Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1807, where he has spent his whole life. His mother was a daughter of Capt. Benj. Clark, a Revolutionary hero, who served seven years in the War of Independence, settling in Ulster soon after its close, having married Keziah Gore, whose first husband was killed in the celebrated Wyoming massacre. His father, Nathaniel Hovey, was an officer (ensign) in the War of 1812, and died at Sackett's Harbor during the war, leaving a wife, two sons, Simmons C. and William M., and a daughter, now Mrs. Hannah Horton. William M. died in 1850. His youngest son, Robert M., was adopted by his uncle Simmons, and carefully educated, and has been for some years general ticket-agent and paymaster, and now chief clerk, in the G., I. & S. railroad-office at Sayre, Pa.

The subject of this sketch received a good common-school education, and adopted farming as a profession, in which he has been very successful. He added to the small tract of land inherited from his grandfather Clark, by purchase at different times, till he owned an ample estate, where he resided till 1873, when he sold it and retired from active life to his residence in the village of Ulster,—still retaining, however, a farm on Moore's hill, purchased in 1837.

Mr. Hovey was married in 1829 to Miss Eleanor Boyce, who was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 14, 1812, and whose parents settled in Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Pa., during the War of 1812.

For some years before and after his marriage, until their death, at the respective ages of eighty-seven and ninety-one, Mr. Hovey took care of his aged grandparents, Capt. Clark and wife, whose last days were rendered pleasant by the kindness of their filial grandson and his generous-hearted and sensible young wife, who has proven herself a true helpmeet, as well as a loving and devoted wife, a good neighbor, a useful member of society, and a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church during her half-century of married life. Mr. Hovey joined the same organization at the age of seventeen, and has been an active and prominent member for over fifty years. He has been class-leader, exhorter, and local preacher, and in 1840 he was regularly ordained by Bishop Roberts.

The Hovey mansion has for a generation been the home of the Methodist minister, and the headquarters of Methodism in Ulster. Mr. Hovey has been an active promoter of education, serving for twenty-three years as school treasurer. He also filled the office of town clerk for some years, and in all positions, public and private, he has acted his part well.

MRS. MARY ANN LOCKWOOD.

Anna, daughter of Isaac Cash and Sally Gore, and granddaughter of Obadiah Gore, Esq., was born March 8,



Mary Ann Lockwood

1793, at Old Sheshequin. On Oct. 22, 1812, she married Dr. Robert Russell, who was a surgeon in the New York State forces in the War of 1812. He is supposed to have been killed during the war, as he was never heard from afterwards. Her mother died March 22, 1813, and her

father a few weeks later, April 12. Anna, the oldest child, was barely turned twenty at this time, and was left with the care of her orphaned brothers and sisters, ten in number, as follows: David, born Dec. 7, 1794; Eliza, afterwards wife of John Wattles, born Nov. 28, 1796; Carassa, who married Morris Spalding, born March 13, 1798; George W., who was killed in Texas, born Sept. 16, 1800; Lord Gore, born May 13, 1802; John Spalding, who was shot near Saltillo, Mexico, born March 13, 1804; Daniel Shepard, born April 8, 1806; Isaac Jr., born May 19, 1808; Sarah, who married William Kendall, born Oct. 7, 1810; and William Kirkpatrick, born Nov. 28, 1812. Of these, David, the oldest, was eighteen years, and William a babe of four months. The latter was taken to his Uncle Nathan's, at Stafford, N. Y., where he was brought up. Daniel was taken in charge by one of his aunts. The others were kept in charge by Anna. Her labors were soon increased by the birth of a daughter, Miami (now wife of J. M. Pike, of Athens), who was born July 29, 1813.

On March 13, 1816, she married Col. Edmund Lockwood. He was born at Watertown, Conn., Nov. 24, 1769. He there married Nancy Judson, by whom he had two children,—Caroline, who married Samuel Simons, and Charles J., who died unmarried. May 19, 1797, he was commissioned captain in the 8th Regiment of militia, by Governor Oliver Wolcott. May 28, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of major by Governor Jno. Trumbull. May 10, 1810, he received his commission as colonel of the same regiment from Governor John Treadwell.

About this time he removed to Baltimore, Md., and entered the service of Charles Carroll. He was soon after appointed by him agent for the sale of the Carroll lands in Bradford and adjoining counties, and removed to Smithfield, in that county. He soon formed the acquaintance of Anna, widow of Dr. Russell, whom he married as above. They took up their residence in Old Sheshequin, in a house built by her father. After this, the homestead now owned and occupied by Mrs. A. C. Jones was erected, where Col. Lockwood died, Jan. 16, 1834, aged sixty-three years. In her eighteen years of married life with Col. Lockwood she bore to him eight children, six of whom survive: Edmund, born Nov. 12, 1816; Abigail Carassa (widow of John Jones), born Sept. 14, 1818; Richard Caton, born Sept. 19, 1820; Samuel Simons, born Feb. 22, 1823; Mary Ann (wife of Daniel B. Walker), born Nov. 7, 1825; Phœbe Maria (wife of Henry Segar), born March 2, 1830; two others, Francis and Chas. Huston, died young.

During the more than thirty years of her widowhood, besides rearing her own children, she was more than a mother to perhaps a score of others, who at various times, and for longer or shorter periods, found a home beneath her roof. Her hospitable mansion was always open to the poor, the needy, and the unfortunate, and was often filled for days at a time by those who had no claim to her hospitality other than her invitation to share it with her. She had a very tenacious memory and good conversational powers. Having been born and reared on the spot which for more than threescore years was her home, she had a very wide acquaintance, and in her later years many people resorted to her for information of the early history of the county. This she was fond of recounting. Though she was from a long-lived and healthy family, her later days were full of suffering from a cancer. She passed away on July 5, 1865, at her old home, surrounded by most of her children and in the full enjoyment of all her faculties, at the green old age of seventy-two years and four months.

Though the flowers have bloomed over her grave for more than a dozen years, yet her memory is still fresh and green in the hearts of many, not only of her immediate family and friends but many a recipient of her bounty.

The home farm was divided among the children, and Edmund, Abigail, Mary Ann, and Maria occupy their portions. Simons exchanged his for a business-stand a few rods south, where he resides. Caton removed to Wellsburgh, Chemung Co., N. Y., where he has several farms and a planing-mill. Miami (Pike) lives at Athens.

WARREN.

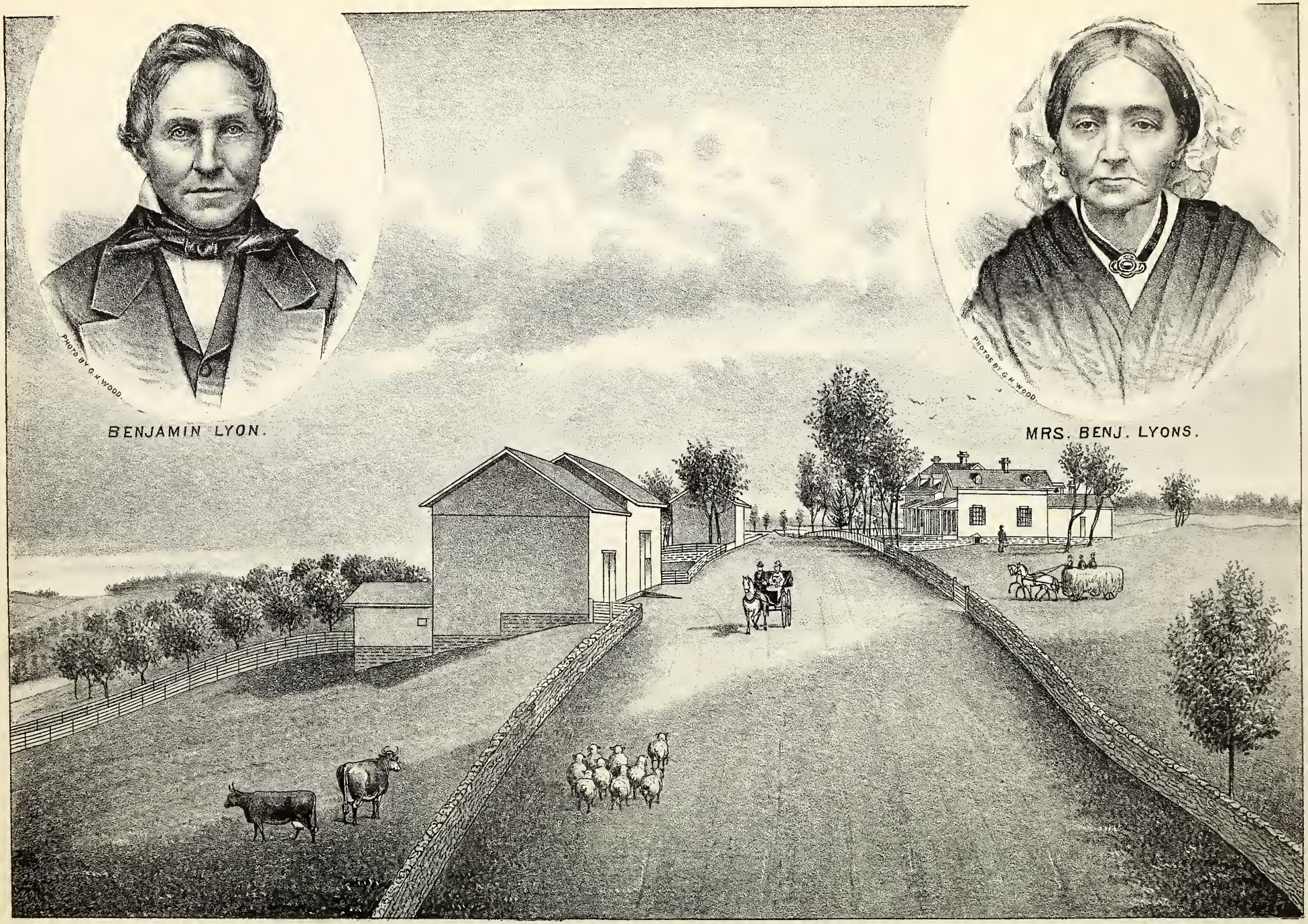
Warren is the northeast corner township of Bradford County. Its surface is very uneven, but at the same time there is but a small portion not susceptible of cultivation. The timber is principally hemlock, birch, beech, and maple, with some basswood, pine, cherry, and ash. The soil is gravel and loam. The crops consist of wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, grass, and flax.

The streams which drain the waters to the Susquehanna rise here. They afford good water-power for running machinery on a small scale.

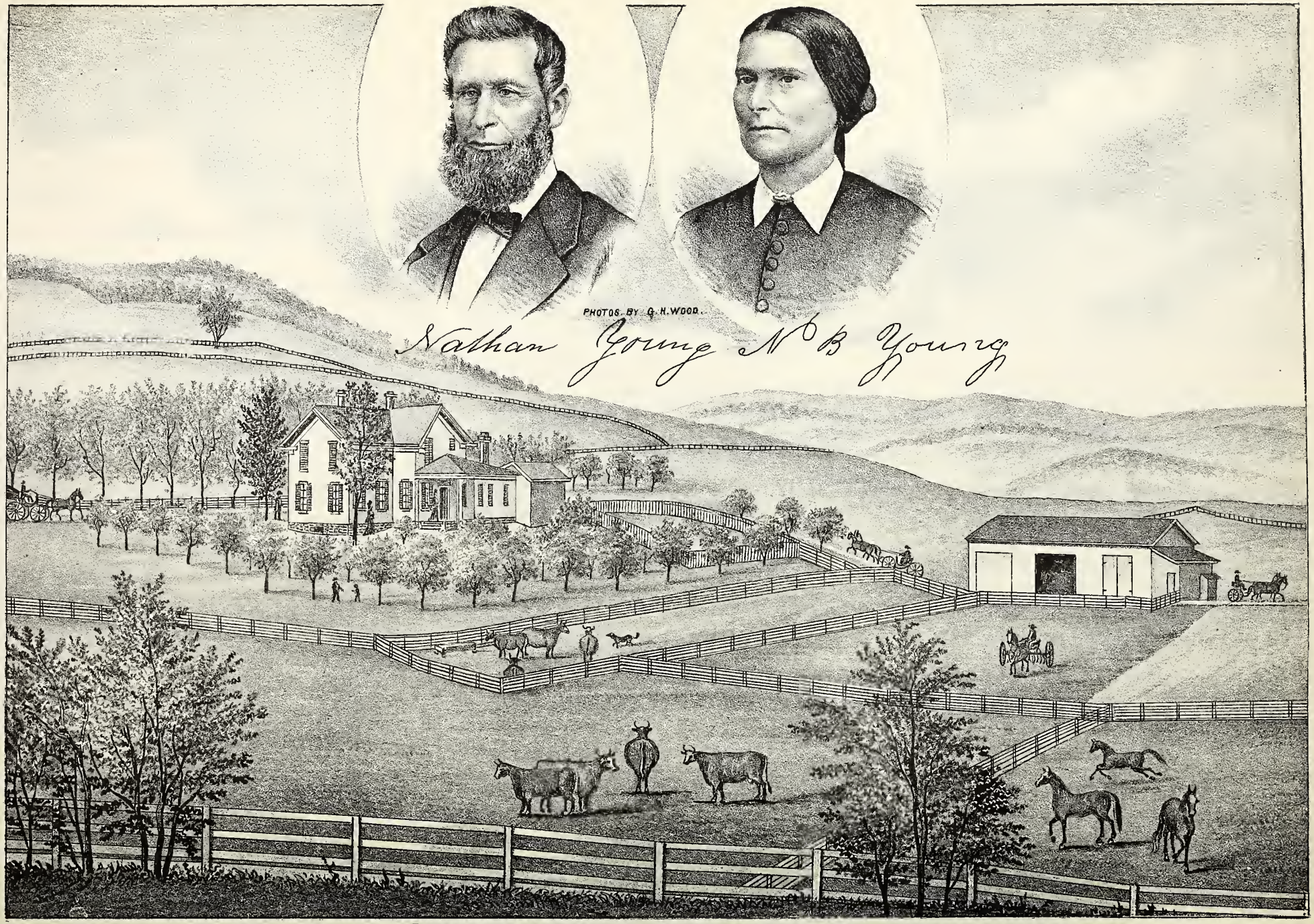
Previous to 1798 this section was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by a few Indians and the wild beasts which roamed unrestrained over the hills and through the valleys.

In 1798, James Bowen, William Arnold, Mr. Harding, and Thomas Gibson came into Warren, then known as *Martell*, and made a clearing on the south branch of the Wappusening creek, at a place called for many years "the old clearing." But they found they were not on the tract of land they had designed settling on, and after obtaining their first crop they abandoned it and went farther north, to a place which has been known ever since as "Bowen Hollow," where James Bowen built a grist-mill on the middle branch of the Wappusening.

In the spring of 1800, Capt. Ebenezer and Jonathan Coburn, brothers, came, with their sons, from Connecticut, and bought under Connecticut title 23,040 acres of land,



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. LYON, WARREN TP, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



RES. OF NATHAN YOUNG, ESQ., WARREN TP, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

and made a clearing on the same farm where they lived and died. Very soon they learned that their title was worthless. But they were men of courage and energy,—men who could, with brave hearts and stalwart arms, encounter, grapple with, and overcome every obstacle in the way of their making a home for themselves and their descendants. The following spring they moved their families from Connecticut to the new settlement, Clement Corbin and his family coming with them. On their arrival at Martell they found Bowen, Arnold, Fairbanks, and Gibson, who had moved in with their families the season before, and made clearings. "The wild beasts of the forest supplied them with meat, and they laid the whole country on the Susquehanna river from Wysox to Binghamton under contribution for their bread, and at times found a scanty supply there. Seneca Allyn, now living in Warren, says he went with a horse to the Wysox flats, thence up the river to Owego, before he could find any grain that he could buy; and he bought two bushels of wheat, put it into a skiff, because there was no way to get his horse across the river. He then took the grain on his shoulders and carried it two and a half miles to get it ground, then shouldered it again and brought it back to the river, where his horse was left fasting, for the very good reason that he could get nothing for him to eat."*

William Arnold and Elizabeth, his wife, came from Swanzey, Mass., to Warren, in the year 1799. They brought with them three sons,—James, William, and Andrew,—all of whom lived to be aged men, and reared families. The fourth son—Benedict—was born in Warren, and was the first child in the township. Their oldest daughter—Patience—married a Mr. Green, a sea-captain, and did not come to Warren with her parents. Elizabeth Arnold died in Warren when fifty years of age, about the year 1801. Her husband died about seventeen years after, sixty-two years of age. After the death of Mrs. Arnold he married for a second wife a woman by the name of Mapes, who survived him several years. Brown and Ives, the land-owners, were anxious to induce settlers to come upon their lands, and made great inducements to secure the settlement of the first-comers upon their lands. The first pasture-field and meadow which the settlers possessed was an old beaver meadow, in which their only cow found pasture during the summer, and where they cut hay to keep her during the winter. There being no mill nearer than the river, Mr. Arnold made a mortar in the top of a hollow stump in front of his door.

During the summer or fall of 1800 the first white child was born in Warren,—a son of James Bowen,—and was christened Harry; and a few weeks later Benedict Arnold was born; and Aug. 10, 1801, A. S. Coburn, son of Parley Coburn.

In 1804 there were fourteen taxables,† viz.: William Arnold, J. Bowen, Henry Billings, Ebenezer Coburn, Parley Coburn, Jonathan Coburn, Moses Coburn, Jr., Amos Coburn, Payson Corbin, Thomas Gibson, Ebenezer Lee, and Roswell Lee.

Mrs. Oliver Corbin, now past ninety years of age, and whose recollections of Warren seventy years ago are clear and distinct, says, "The Arnolds lived about two miles south of us. There was a family of Spaldings, who lived in their neighborhood, when I first remember anything about the settlement. I know but little of him, except that he had the reputation of being somewhat peculiar. Andrew Coburn practiced medicine a little, but generally we had to get well as we got sick.

"Ruth Dewing was a daughter of Ebenezer Coburn. Her first husband was a Dewing. She came to Warren with her father, and afterwards married Joseph Armstrong. She had lived with her brother Amos until he married a daughter of Maj. Platt, of Nichols. She was a very excellent woman. The Armstrongs came in as late as 1817 or 1818. He lived on the turnpike, near Alexander Dewing's. Mrs. Dewing had by her first husband four sons,—Jeremiah, Andrew, Alexander, and Edward. Jeremiah was a Presbyterian preacher, and had a son, Thomas S., who was also a preacher, and at one time pastor of the Second church in Wyalusing. Andrew was living a short time since. Alexander married Miss Piollet, of Wysox, and died recently. Edward and Jeremiah are also dead. Mr. Armstrong and his wife died in Warren.

"Luther Buffington lived in the Bowen neighborhood. Preserved Buffington, from Providence, R. I., was a brother of Mrs. William Arnold, and came from the same neighborhood. He lived in South Warren, on the farm Samuel Chaffe now lives on. His sons were Luther, Calvin, and Benjamin. A daughter, Sally, married Livingston Jenks. He lived on the farm now occupied by Esquire Burbank. He had a store and done trading for some years. He had a large family of children. He was justice of the peace for a number of years. He moved there after 1808. Reuben Jenks was a brother of his. The family moved west.

"Rev. Salmon King was a prominent man in the township, but not an early settler, but I think the first minister who settled in the township. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Warren, and remained there until his death.

"Capt. Case also was a settler in the township. He had a son, Benjamin, who was a lawyer, and married a sister of Andrew Coburn, and Andrew Coburn married his sister.

"Nathan Young married a Merrill. They had been recently married when they came to Warren in 1815, and settled on the turnpike, a short distance from Alexander Dewing's. He had two sons: Nathan, who is on the homestead, and Oscar F., who lives in Rome, Pa. Mr. Merrill moved into the county with Mr. Young, and lived near him.

"Thomas and Oliver Corbin were sons of Clement. Samuel Griswold was our nearest neighbor.

"Jacob Burbank married a sister of Oliver Corbin. He came from Vermont to Warren as a young man in 1813, and boarded with Oliver Corbin. He bought the farm which joined Mr. Allyn. His first farm joined Mr. Corbin, and he lived there until his wife died, and then bought the other."

A Mr. Billings lived near Mr. Cooper, and was an early comer in that neighborhood. Oliver Cooper married a

* Dr. E. P. Coburn.

† In 1815 the number of taxables had increased to forty-five.

Steinberg. He was an Englishman, and came directly to Warren, where he purchased, and became one of the leading men of the township.

Abel and Joseph Prince were brothers, and lived in the southern part of the township. They came after 1810.

George Pendleton was a seaman and a captain, and then followed the business of fitting up sailing vessels. He came to Warren about 1814. He had sons: George, Andrew, William, Nathan, and Charles. George and William married sisters, Eliza and Caroline Pitcher; Andrew married Charlotte, daughter of Luther Buffington; and Nathan married a daughter of Preserved Buffington.

Mrs. Pendleton had married a man by the name of Rogers; and J. P. Rogers, who kept the Valley House, was a son by this marriage. The first husband lived about a year after their marriage.

In 1802, James Bowen* built a grist-mill on the Middle Branch of the Wappusening, near the centre of the town, the materials for which were furnished by the land-holders, Ives and Brown. This mill was the first in Warren township.

In 1803, William Arnold and Mr. Harding went to Sheshequin to procure meat; they purchased one hundred pounds of pork, divided it equally, and started for home. Snow having fallen to some depth, and there being no track, Mr. Harding gave out when not far from where Pottcrville now is. Mr. Arnold left him to obtain help, but when help came they found him a stiffened corpse.

The first school was taught by R. Lee, in 1807. The first death of an adult by disease was that of Theda Corbin. Amos Coburn built the first framed house, and had the first "house-warming."

The first church erected in the township was of the Presbyterian denomination, in 1832. Missionaries visited the settlement, hunting the lost sheep in Israel, as early as 1806–7. Among those self-sacrificing men we name Revs. Woodward, Seth Williston, Kingsbury, Hill, Treat, Bascom, and West. "In the Coburn settlement they established and kept up a 'reading meeting,' as it was called, for years before there was a man among them who could pray in public."

In 1816, the Congregational church was organized with fourteen members, of whom eight lived in Warren, the rest in Orwell. In 1822 a revival in Warren added forty-three persons to their number.

At a very early date a Baptist society was organized at Warren; they were called "Old-School Baptists." In 1844 a New-School Baptist church was organized at Warren Centre. In 1841 a Free-Will Baptist church was organized at the same point.

The Corbins and Coburns came from Pomfret, Vt. Captain Ebenezer Coburn was the father of Parley, Ebenezer, Jr., Amos, Andrew C., and Nehemiah. George was a son of Jonathan Coburn.

Alfred Allyn lived on the road to Pike, about two miles from Oliver Corbin's. He came from Providence, R. I., as also did the Bowens.

Among other early settlers who followed close in the wake of those already mentioned we may name Charles and Robert Sutton, Isaac Van Brunt, Samuel Mason, Lewis Barton, and Samuel Mapes.

Amos Coburn built the first framed house in Warren, at which he had a house-warming, and all the good people in Martell, some on foot and some on ox-sleds; and how they tripped the light fantastic toe! and, possibly, what was infrequent, some of them went in store-troughs, drawn by their oxen, in lieu of sleds.

As an illustration of difficulty of another kind to which the settlers were subjected, the following incident may be related:† "In 1800, Ebenezer Coburn was attacked with fever, and they had no bed, but borrowed Mrs. Bowen's. She, however, was soon taken sick, and the bed must be taken back. They then took the sick man on a horse, and carried him to Mr. Frisbie's, in Orwell, a distance of about eight miles. Parley Coburn then went to Tioga Point for a doctor, and, as the record has it, the doctor came, gave him some physic, and he felt better. He recovered, and the settlers enjoyed a good degree of health till 1814. Then came an epidemic fever which threatened to sweep off the whole colony. It was very difficult to obtain medical assistance. At Binghamton was Dr. Lusk, distance twenty-five miles; it was twelve miles to Owego, for Dr. Waldo; at Wappusening Corners was Dr. Gamaliel Barstow; at Tioga Point was Dr. Huston; at the mouth of the Wysox was Dr. Warner; and Dr. Seth T. Barstow was about four miles up the creek, no road to either place, and there were not well persons enough to take care of the sick. Ebenezer Coburn, Jonathan Coburn, George Coburn, Jacob Allyn, George Pendleton, John Pendleton, Mr. Spalding and wife, Mrs. Bowen, and Mrs. Tripp died. Then there was no unusual sickness, at least no epidemic, until the winter of 1824–25, when Amos Coburn's family were visited with fever, and Amos Coburn and his wife died. These were the most fearful epidemics, I think, that ever visited these townships."

There are now in the township twelve school districts and four post-offices, viz., South Warren in No. 6, Warren Centre in No. 4, Warrenham in No. 1, West Warren in No. 8. Warren Centre, or Bowen Hollow, is the most considerable place; Warrenham and West Warren are business centres.

The following table shows at a glance the comparative growth and prosperity of Warren, by decades, for over a half-century:

Year.	Inhabitants.	Valuation.
1804	14	.....
1814	46	$11,148
1824	129	76,156
1834	224	81,979
1844	304	91,594
1854	395	146,550
1868	377	209,464

In 1850 there were 1571 white and 2 colored persons in the township; in 1860, 1555 white and 8 colored; in 1870, 1417 white, 4 colored, 1291 native born, 130 foreign born, a total of 1421 souls,—one of the very few townships of the county in which there is a decrease in the population.

The township is bounded on the east by Susquehanna

* Mrs. Oliver Corbin says it was built by Noah Bowen.

† Dr. Coburn

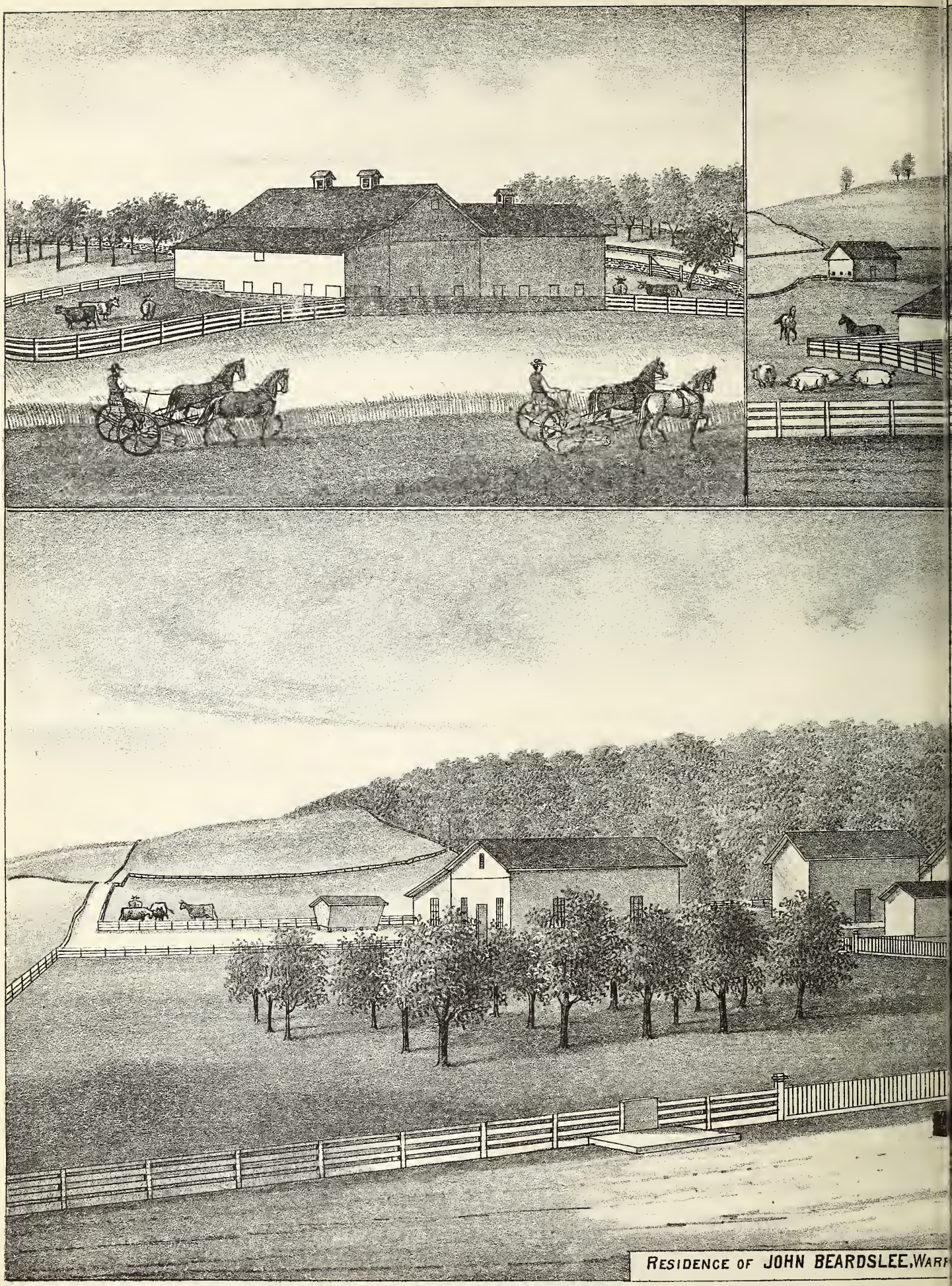


ANDREW DEWING.

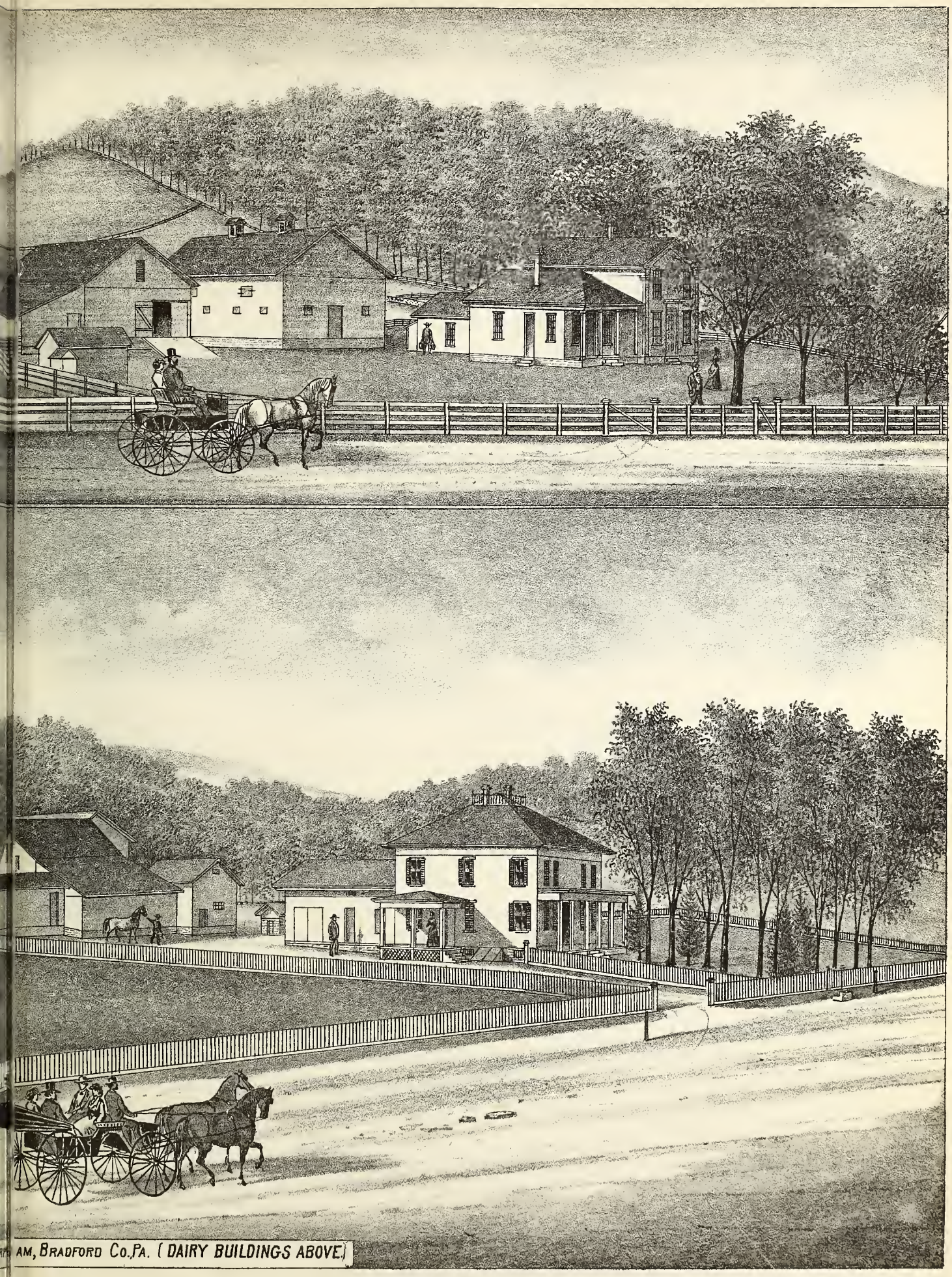


MRS. ANDREW DEWING.

RESIDENCE OF ANDREW DEWING, WARREN TP. BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BEARDSLEE, WARR



AM, BRADFORD CO., PA. (DAIRY BUILDINGS ABOVE)

county, on the north by the State of New York, on the west by Windham and Orwell, and on the south by Pike township. In making inquiry as to the origin of the name, two answers have been given; one that it was named from some place in the east, and the other that it was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was slain at the battle of Bunker Hill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BEARDSLEE.

To sketch the early history of Mr. John Beardslee, the incidents of his father's settlement in the locality will be briefly referred to.

Silas Beardslee was born in New Milford, Conn., May 7, 1761. He moved to Stevensville, in Bradford Co., Pa., in the year 1794. He subsequently moved up the north branch of the Wyalusing creek, on the farm ever since known as the Salt-well farm. The surroundings of those brave heroes who changed the wilderness into fruitful fields were forbidding.

The only mill for preparing grain for food was a hole burned into the top of a stump, using a bent sapling for a spring-pole, with a heavy stick for a pestle, which answered a very good purpose for the neighbors for about ten years. He raised a family of eight children,—three sons and five daughters. The oldest daughter taught the first school ever taught in Apolacon, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and was the first person married in the township. His death occurred in 1820, his neck being broken by a fall from a load of hay.

John, the subject of this sketch, was born in Middletown, Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 12, 1812, being only twelve years old at the time of his father's death; at which time his mother moved, with her children, to Apolacon, Susquehanna Co., on a small farm near the Bradford County line, where, by the combined efforts of both mother and children, they were enabled to keep the family scantily clothed and fed. Early learning the lesson of self-reliance, he indentured himself, at the age of eighteen, to the shoe and tanners' trade, with the Hon. Zebulon Frisbie, of Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa. He remained three years, and made the acquaintance of the family of Col. Theron Darling, who came to Orwell in the year 1798, and married Sally Russell in 1802.

He subsequently married their daughter, Adaline, July 7, 1833. His early discipline of mind to habits of industry found full scope in his new home, established in the north part of Warren, Bradford Co., Pa., where he bought a piece of land and commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in a few years established a tannery, to which he gave the most of his attention for about sixteen years.

He then gave up the business to more fully engage in farming, which was always more congenial to his tastes. He raised two children,—one son and one daughter.

His business relations have always been diversified. He has employed more labor to carve out farms and bring them into cultivation than any other citizen of his town. He always took an active part in the civil, political, and educational interests of his town and county. He was always generous to those in want, and to his public spirit Warren owes much of its material prosperity. He has been frequently chosen to positions of trust by his fellow-citizens, and always discharged the duties of those he accepted with honor to himself and fidelity to the public weal. He was chosen county commissioner in 1864. His public policy was to equalize taxation and economize expenditures; as fruits of this policy, during his term the county tax was reduced one-third, and a county debt of $6000 paid. He is, at this time, living on the farm he originally purchased, enjoying the results of his early industry, and the blessings of an honorable reputation well earned: surrounded by the family of his son R. S. Beardslee, who succeeds him in his business.

NATHAN YOUNG.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Warren, June 15, 1820. He is a son of Nathan and Lucy Young, who emigrated from New Hampshire to Bradford County in 1815, locating in Warren township. His father died at the advanced age of eighty-two years, after having been prominently identified with the growth and development of Warren for many years. Mr. Young received a good common-school education. He taught school winters and worked on his father's farm summers. He was married, Nov. 8, 1843, to Miss Phœbe Coburn, who died a short time after her marriage. He married for his second wife, Sept. 9, 1846, Miss Nancy Bowen, a daughter of George and Sarah Bowen, who emigrated from Providence, R. I., to Bradford County in an early day. The result of this marriage was the birth of three children, viz., Irvin M., Isabel, and George G., of whom only Irvin M. is now living. Mr. Young owns a beautiful farm. A cut of his residence, barns, etc., can be seen on another page of this work. He has been an active member of the Republican party since its organization; has held many town offices, the duties of which he has performed with spotless integrity; has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years; is in fair health, and will probably enjoy life for many years to come.

ANDREW DEWING.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salisbury, Conn., July 19, 1792. He is a son of Michael and Ruth Dewing. He came with his mother, when he was but nine years of age, to Warren, Bradford Co., Pa. His early educational advantages were quite limited, owing to the absence of schools. At the age of twenty-one he began to earn the means of his own support. He soon after bought a strip of land, upon which he now resides, clearing it himself. He was married April 1, 1820, to Miss Elizabeth Fahnstock, of Harrisburg. She died in July of the following year. He married for his second wife Miss Nancy Dobson, of Susquehanna county. They had born to them four children, viz.: George F., Ann C., Ervin M., and Andrew, Jr., all of whom are still living, and well settled in life.

Mr. Dewing has been an active member of the Republican party ever since its organization, and has been a prominent member of the Presbyterian church of Warren for many years.

By his industry and perseverance he has amassed a handsome property. A cut of his farm, buildings, etc., can be seen by referring to another page of this work. Mr. Dewing is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

WELLS.*

Wells (with Springfield and Columbia) was taken from the township of Smithfield, in 1813, and named in honor of Henry Wells, of Wellsborough, N. Y.

After it had parted with South creek and a part of Ridgeberry, Wells was left but little more than 7 miles long from north to south and 4½ wide from east to west, but it would be difficult to find an acre so uneven, rocky, or marshy as to be untillable. It occupies a rolling and well-watered farming district, situated between the head-waters of Seeley, South, and Mill creeks; being bounded north by New York, east by South creek, south by Columbia, and west by the county of Tioga, and was originally covered with a heavy primeval forest of beech, maple, hemlock, pine, and other timber.

The first permanent white settler was Rev. John Smith, familiarly called "Priest Smith." He came from Dighton, Mass., to the Genesee country, as the owner of lands, in 1790 or 1791, and organized at Canandaigua the first Presbyterian or Congregational church in western New York. About 1792 he came with his family and Connecticut title, and located on what is now known as the Beckwith farm. He was a man of learning, and the first Christian minister in this part of the county. "The word of the Lord was precious in those days," and new-comers would journey long distances by marked trees to hear him preach. He eventually moved to Kentucky; but when he returned on a visit a crowd assembled to hear him again proclaim the gospel. Many eyes were filled with tears as he read, in his own inimitable manner, that hymn of Watts,—

"Like sheep we went astray,
And broke the fold of God,
Each wandering in a different way,
But all the downward road."

Two other families, one or both by the name of Reeder, followed Smith, and built their cabins where we have the village of Wells; one was opposite the present residence of C. L. Shepard, and the other where John Roy lives. In 1795, Rev. Daniel Thatcher organized a Presbyterian church at Elmira, and constituted the adult members of these three families a branch of the same. This was the first religious organization hereabouts, but did not long continue, for the Reeders soon moved away. They left a little grave where C. L. Shepard has his garden, which probably indicates the first death in town.

Lemuel Gaylord purchased and located where Mr. Pedrick is now, near the State line, in 1800. Mrs. Gaylord taught the children of her neighbors gratis, at her own house, which was the first school.

Solomon Judson came from Greenville, N. Y., in 1803, and located on grounds vacated by the Reeders. His children were Ithamar (then married), Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Mary, and Jane. The aged parents were buried on the present farm of John Roy; Ithamar had a house for the entertainment of strangers, and for religious worship, a little above where Shepard's store stands, but finally went to Ohio. Samuel and Isaac, after giving name to Judson Hill, went west. Two of the elder Judson's daughters still reside in the village of Wells.

Deacon Silas Waldron arrived in 1804, and, after assisting the Judsons for a time in holding reading and prayer-meetings, returned again to Connecticut.

John Osgood moved into the centre of the town in 1804, from Tully, N. Y. His children were John, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Levi, Mary, Thomas, Caroline, Shubael, Merrill, and Esther.

Samuel Edsall emigrated from Sussex county, N. J., in 1805, and located in the south part of the town. Adam Seeley had come in from the same place, and made a little beginning for him. Mr. Edsall's children were Permelia, Jesse, Richard, Charles, Barton, Lemira, James, Lewis, Seeley, and Jackson. This was the beginning of the remarkable immigration from New Jersey, which continued to such an extent that in 1850 one-half the inhabitants of the town were from that State, or from the adjoining county of Orange.

Shubael Rowlee arrived from New Jersey in 1807. His children were Shubael (who was a justice of the peace for twenty-two years), James, Peter, George, Jonathan, Ananias, Patty, and Elizabeth. About this time Benjamin Seeley and Esquire Hyde located at Aspinwall. Soon after, Zephaniah Knapp settled half a mile north of Hyde; he being from Orange Co., N. Y. The wilderness rapidly filled up with such men as Samuel and William Ingalls, Thomas Warner and his sons Truman, James, and Hiram, James Gordon, Ralph Bovier, David Griswold, and others.

The first death of an adult was that of Peabody Keyes, who, soon after moving to the village of Wells, slipped on

* Contributed by Rev. J. Jewell.



DR. F. G. MORROW.



MRS. F. G. MORROW.

F. G. MORROW, M.D.

Erin, the land of the shamrock, gave birth to the paternal ancestor of the subject of our present sketch. Hamilton Morrow, at the age of fourteen years, emigrated from his native land, Ireland, to America, and when about twenty-one years of age settled in the township of Herrick, Bradford Co., Pa., on the farm on which he still resides, and which he has brought from a state of wild nature to its present good state of cultivation. In the year 1839, when he was twenty-eight years old, he married Jane Walker, of New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., and with her lived in harmony and domestic peace for thirty-five years, rearing a family of seven children to maturity,—three sons and four daughters, three other children dying in infancy.

The duties devolving upon the father and mother in the nurture and support of such a family, added to the struggles and toils consequent upon the reduction of the forest to well tilled fields, were no light task; but the duties were none the less conscientiously fulfilled. As the children arrived at a suitable age they stepped into the line with father and mother, and assumed their share of the daily burden of the home life. The subject of this sketch being the eldest son, was of course the first to respond to the call.

October 27, 1873, one of the daughters, Mary Jane, died, and on Sept. 29, 1874, the family circle was again broken by the death of the mother, dearly loved by her family and friends.

Dr. Morrow was born in the township of Herrick, August 22, 1845. From a tender age until twenty years old he assisted his father on the farm, attending the district school a portion of the time. He then pursued his studies at select schools in Herrick and Camptown, and also at the Susquehanna collegiate institute at Towanda, and under private instruction prepared himself for a classical course. After pursuing a collegiate course for a time in Lafayette college in Easton, Pa., he relinquished the same and taught school for a few months, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. T. F. Madill, of Wysox. He remained with this skillful preceptor for the usual time, and attended two full courses of lectures in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom March 9, 1872.

On the 19th of the same month, he commenced life in earnest by marrying Miss Hannah Scott, daughter of John H. Scott, of Monroe township, Bradford County. She was born Feb. 29, 1848. Her father was born near Bethlehem, Pa., in the year 1800, and married Catharine E. Harris, of Berwick, Pa., in 1830, and soon after removed to Monroe. They reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters; the sons, two of the daughters, and father are still living in Monroe, except Dr. Morrow's wife. Her mother died in 1864.

Dr. Morrow began the practice of his profession April 19, 1872, at Le Raysville, but soon after sought a more promising field at Warren Centre, where a good measure of success has attended him, he having at the present time an extensive practice. Two bright and promising children, Lizzie and Charley, gladden the doctor's household, born at Warren.

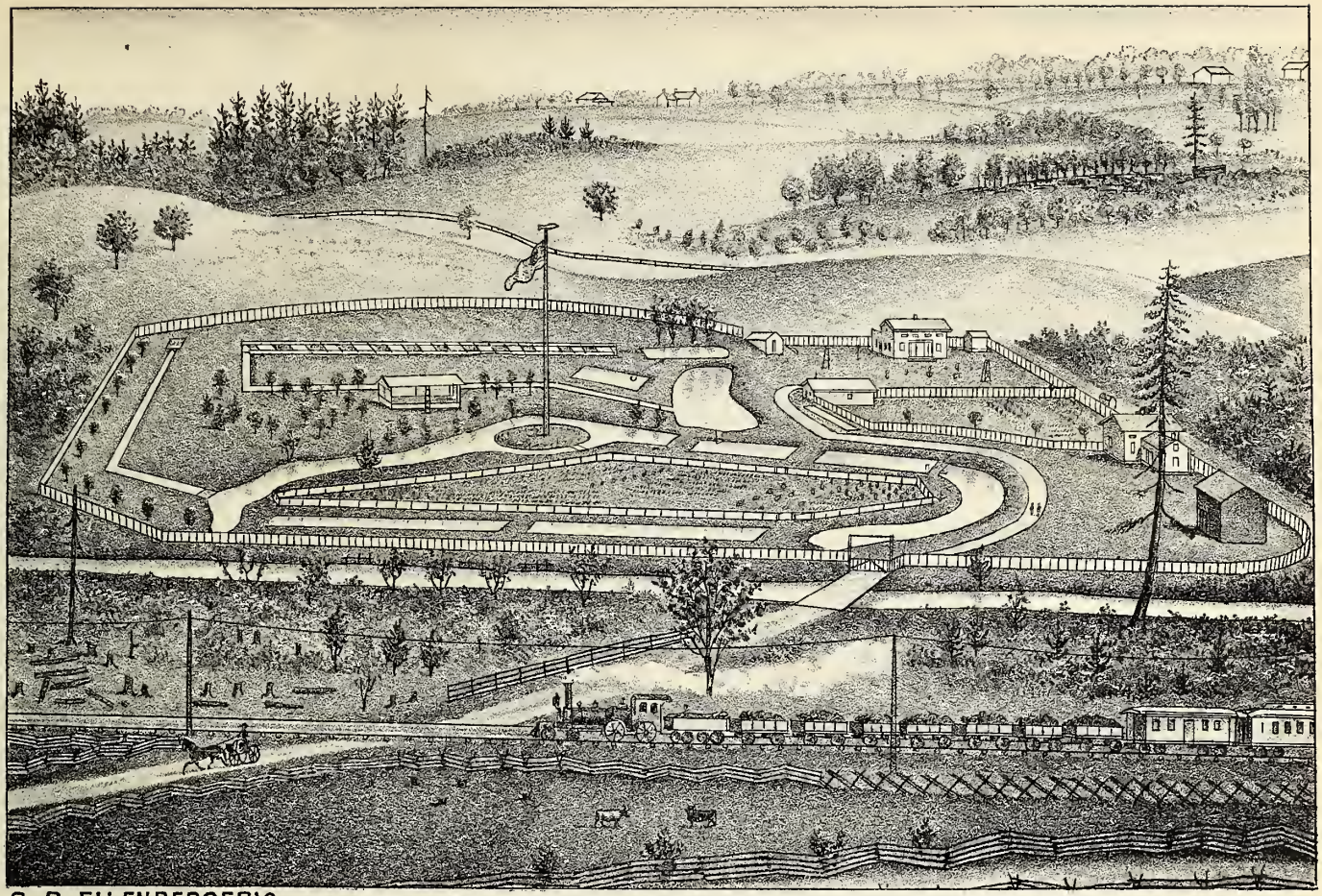


J. V. BALLARD.



MRS. J. V. BALLARD.

RES. OF J. V. BALLARD, TROY TP, BRADFORD CO., PA. (MT PISCAH IN THE BACKGROUND, HIGHEST POINT IN THE STATE)



S. B. EILENBERGER'S COLD SPRING TROUT FISHERY, CONTAINS A SPRING FLOWING FROM 800 TO 1000 GALLONS PER MINUTE. SITUATED IN ALBANY TP., ON STATE LINE & SULLIVAN R. R., BRADFORD CO., PA. (FAVORITE RESORT FOR PIC-NIC PARTIES & SPORTSMEN.)



RESIDENCE OF SHEP. H. BALLARD, WEST BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

the ice, and dislocated his neck, Dec. 25, 1813. A boy in the same neighborhood had died previously; and Solomon Soper's daughter had been scalded to death, on the occasion of a logging-bee at Samuel Edsall's, July 4, 1810.

Peter P. French came from Washington Co., N. Y., in 1824, and built the first lumber-mill in town the same year. His children were James, Seabury G., George W. Mary Ann, William H., Charlotte, and Lyman. In 1826 he had a weekly mail established between Elmira and Mansfield, his saw-mill giving name to the first post-office. Previous to this, the inhabitants were dependent on Elmira for news from the outside world.

Schools were established as soon as settlements were formed, the first being near where Albert Seeley lives, the next where Albert Judson resides, then at Aspinwall, Judson Hill, Rowlee's, and other localities.

Religious meetings were held from the first in the northwest part of the town, as we have seen Rev. Benjamin Oviatt came into the vicinity of the line between Wells and Columbia in 1819, and labored with great success. The first converts, consisting of twelve males and twelve females, were added to the Baptist church, which had been organized at Sylvania in 1812 or '13. In 1821, however, the Baptist church of Columbia and Wells was constituted, at the house of James Seeley, with forty-seven members. The entire additions during Elder Oviatt's service of three years was ninety. This flourishing society was ground to powder between the Old-School Anti-Mission division and the Disciples. The present regular Baptist church of Columbia and Wells had its origin at the Haven schoolhouse, April 3, 1846, and their house of worship was erected in 1853.

The Methodists held meetings at the house of Samuel Ingalls, where David Fries resides, and afterwards formed a class at Judson Hill, where they built a church in 1865. They have classes also at other points.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Wells by Rev. M. M. York and Rev. Simeon R. Jones, March 3, 1821, which became extinct in a few years. The North church of Wells was constituted at the State line, Nov. 22, 1836, and their house of worship has been moved to the village, so as to accommodate all societies. The present Presbyterian church of Wells and Columbia was organized at the school-house in Aspinwall, Feb. 22, 1832, and their meeting-house was built in 1839.

Rev. Joel Jewell has labored in the ministry of the gospel in the towns of Wells and Columbia for a period of twenty-five years, which is longer than any other minister has served in this portion of the county.

There is no mining in Wells; no manufacturing save that of butter. In 1877 the number of milch cows was 1487. John Brown sold that year, as the product from three cows, 903 pounds of butter, besides the milk and butter used in his family.

Wells is noted for its patriotism.

REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS.

Shubael Rowlee, died July 1, 1829.
Solomon Judson, died Dec. 12, 1836, aged 86.
Thomas Warner, died March, 1840, aged 84.

VETERANS OF 1812 AND '14.

Nathan Shepard, Sr., Wm. S. Ingalls, Shubael Rowlee, Jr., John Fitzsimmons, Strong Seeley, Amos Baker, William Osgood, Theophilus Moore, Israel Moore, Partial Mapes, Sarlls Barrett, Jesse Edsall, Richard Edsall, Joseph Capron, and Thomas Ferguson.

IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

William R. Wilson. This man was in the regular and volunteer military service over fourteen years.

Besides the above, there was one special family. Gershom S. Davis went into the 7th N. Y. for three months to guard rebels at Elmira, and his eight sons went into four different regiments. Lewis, Edson, Charles, and Thomas returned; but John, George, William, and Samuel never came back.

The muster of soldiers from this town, which will be found in another place, numbers 113, of whom 20 died or were killed in battle.

WEST BURLINGTON.

THE geographical situation of the township of West Burlington is as follows: It is bounded north by the townships of Springfield and Smithfield, east by Burlington, south by Franklin and Granville, and west by Troy. Its topography is similar to that of Burlington, of which it was formerly a part. The principal stream by which it is watered is the Sugar creek, which passes through the town in an easterly and northeasterly direction, centrally, and has several small tributary creeks, flowing in from the north and south. The soil and its productive capacity is the same as that of the surrounding towns, and its many roads offer good facilities for reaching a market.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the township is fully given in the history of Burlington, the Sugar creek colonization being common to both townships. The first clearing was made on the Sugar, near the mouth of Mill creek, in the east part of the town, near Burlington borough; and at the junction of the roads, west of that point, the first church on the creek was built.

Many deseendants of the old pioneers whose names are given in the history of Burlington are living in West Burlington, the McKeans, Ballards, Goddards, Baileys, Pratts, Swains, Beaches, Leonards, and others, whose farms lie along both banks of the creek.

SCHOOLS.

The town is divided into seven school districts, in each of which a school was taught during the year ending June 1, 1877, an average of five months in each district. Two male and nine female teachers were employed, the former receiving a salary of $25.80 per month, and the latter an average of $15.82; 254 pupils attended the schools, equally divided between the sexes, the average attendance for the whole time being 123; $1013.85 were levied on the property in the township for school purposes; $176.24 were received from the State, the total receipts being $1172.19; $603.60 were paid for teachers' wages, the total expenditures being $972.97, including $264.40 for new schoolhouses or repairs.

THE POPULATION

of the township in 1860 was 902, and in 1870, 896, 9 of whom were foreign born and 1 colored.

ORGANIZATION.

The town of West Burlington was formed in 1855, from Burlington township, the boundary-line between the two towns being very nearly located on the centre line from north to south of the original town, in its wider part. The area of West Burlington is somewhat less than Burlington, but not much.

WEST BURLINGTON VILLAGE

is located in the western part of the town, at the junction of the roads north, a short distance, of the bridge over the Sugar creek. It is a small hamlet, containing a post-office, store, wagon-, blacksmith-, and cooper-shops, grocery, a school-house, and a Methodist Episcopal church, and thirty or more dwellings. On the opposite sides of the creek, the grist- and saw-mills of B. L. Rockwell & Sons are situated, known as the "West Burlington Mills." North of the village, in district No. 4, A. L. Ballard's saw-mill is situated, and in Bloom district, No. 1, D. & G. D. Bourne have a lumber manufactory and steam saw-mill, and in district No. 3 is still another steam saw-mill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEN. SAMUEL McKEAN.

Samuel McKean was born in Kishocoquillas valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and came with his parents north while of tender years. His opportunities for an education were meagre until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he went to the State of Maryland, on a visit to his maternal uncle, who was a man of learning and strict Quaker habits. He took the lad under his care and tuition, who, being very ambitious, made rapid progress in his studies, and also in good business habits. He was taught to learn one thing at a time, and to learn that well, from which resulted his future success. His tutor made it his especial care to teach his young pupil the principles of government, knowing that intelligence is the life of liberty. The house of his uncle furnished young McKean a home until the death of its master, upon which the estate of the latter was settled by Samuel, in accordance with the provisions of the will left by the deceased. A portion was left for the nephew, with which he purchased a stock of goods and established himself in trade in Burlington, as mentioned in the history of that township.

In the fall of 1816 he was elected to the State legislature, and served therein for several successive terms. As he hailed from the backwoods of Pennsylvania, the members from Philadelphia thought to make game of him on his first arrival at the capital. At a dinner soon after his coming, he was placed at the table opposite the carving knife, and requested to serve the guests "farmer fashion." He picked up the knife, tested its edge critically, carved a generous slice of the roast beef, placed it on his plate, garnished it well with vegetables, and bowing courteously to the guests, said in mock solemnity, "Gentlemen, as ye have seen me do, so do ye," and sat down to his own well-filled plate. The whole thing was so gracefully and quickly done, the laugh passed around the table, but at the expense of the laughers themselves.

In 1822, Gen. McKean was elected to congress from the district comprising ten counties, which sent three members, George Kreamer and Espy Van Horn being his colleagues. He served the district eight years. In 1829 he was appointed secretary of the commonwealth by Gov. Wolf, and served for three years. While in this position he drafted a bill for a general school law, taxing every kind of property for free-school purposes, which subsequently became a law as it left the secretary's hands. In 1833 he was elected to the State senate, and served till elected, in 1836, to the United States senate, where he served until 1839, when, his health failing, he was treated, for a severe neuralgia in the head, with opium, and using it incautiously himself, he was thrown into delirium, and in one of the paroxysms of the disease cut his throat with a razor. He did not, however, die of this wound, yet he never recovered his soundness of mind, and died in 1840 of softening of the brain.

His widow, Julia McKean, is a sister of Judge McDowell, of Elmira, N. Y., and lives at the present time on the old homestead in West Burlington.

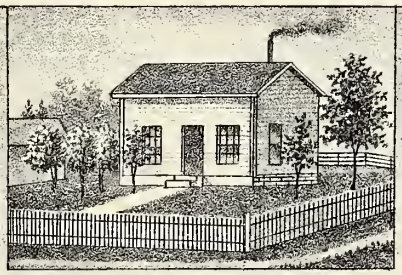


J. B. Mc KEAN.



MRS. MARY C. Mc KEAN.

(PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD, TOWANDA)



OLD HOME, BUILT IN 1836.

RESIDENCE OF J. B. Mc KEAN, WEST BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.

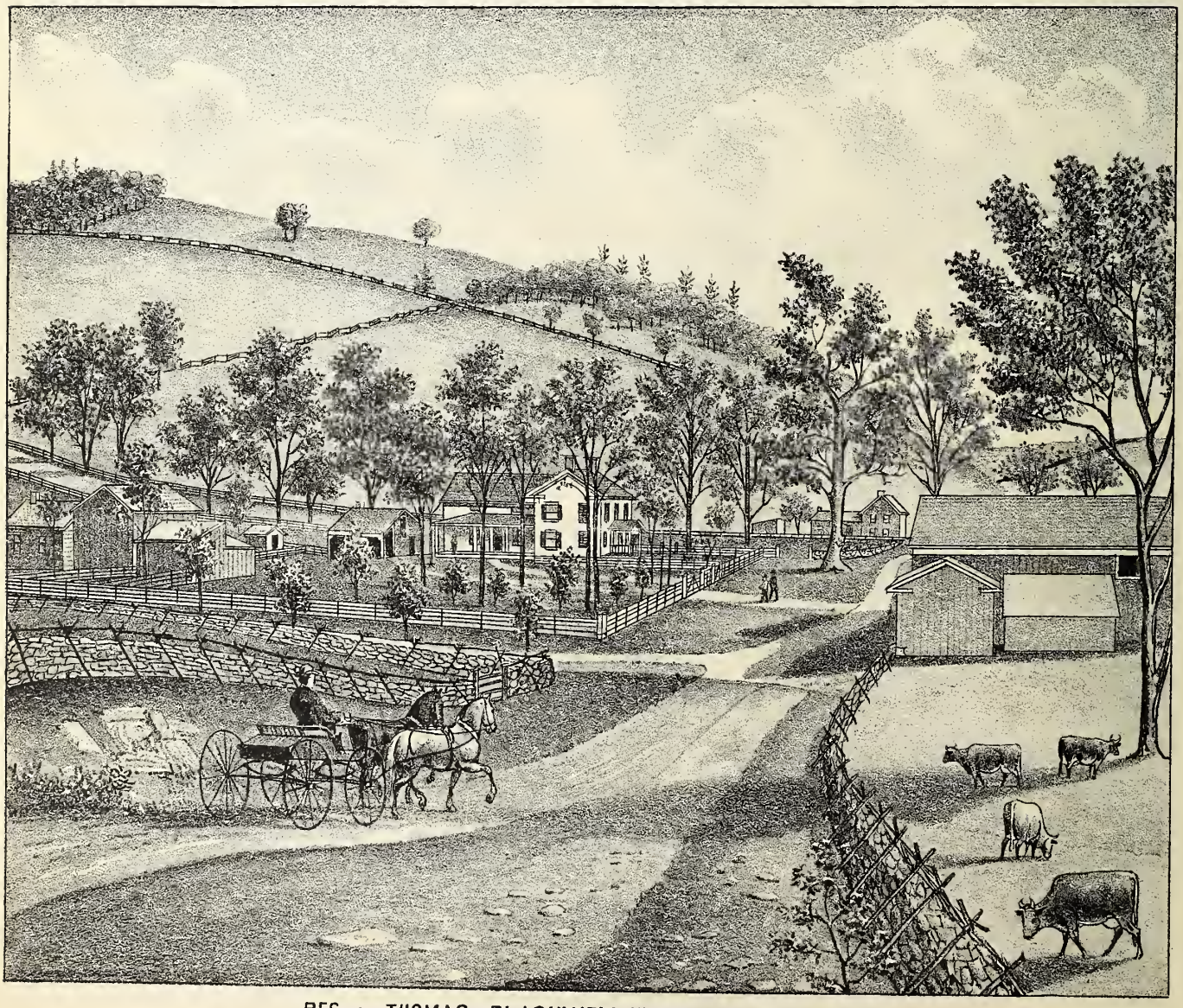


JOHN BLACKWELL.



THOMAS BLACKWELL.

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD.



RES. OF THOMAS BLACKWELL, WEST BURLINGTON, BRADFORD CO., PA.



M. J. Hilton.



Mrs. M. J. Hilton

PHOTOS. BY G.H.WOOD.



(Distant View of Mt Pisgah)

Res. of M. J. HILTON, West Burlington, Bradford Co., Pa.

WILMOT.

This township was named in honor of Hon. David Wilmot, and is the southwestern township on the west side of the river, extending from the Susquehanna to the Sullivan county line in one direction, and from Terry and Albany townships to Wyoming county in the other direction. At the upper portion of the river boundary are alluvial flats, varying from twenty to forty rods in width, which extend to the mouth of the Sugar run, where the flats widen and extend a couple of miles up the creek. In the lower part of the township is what is familiarly called "The Bend," or "Quick's Bend," from the name of one of the earliest settlers in the township. Back from the river the land is hilly, but, as it is cultivated, is found to be fertile and productive.

The early Connecticut surveys were in Springfield township, an account of which will be found in Wyalusing. Beside these there were rival proprietary grants, in the Bend, in the form of two warrants, surveyed in the name of Conrad Pigeon and John Quinton, which were conveyed to Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, and by him released under the compensation law. On the Sugar run was a lot having the name of Lincoln, which tract was granted by the proprietaries, and patented to Reuben Hains, March 31, 1775, and by his heirs conveyed to Silas F. Andrews, with houses and out-houses, etc., who sells to Henry Brindle, April 6, 1804, and is the lot where Andrews built his mills.

The titles to other lands were through warrants obtained by Pickering, Hodgdon & Co., and subsequently purchased by Judge Hollenback. Owing to the death of Mr. Hollenback and the division of his lands among his heirs, and other causes, these lands were not brought into market until within the last forty years, and consequently back from the river the settlements, with one or two exceptions, have been since that date, while large tracts are yet rated as unseated lands.

The first white settler of this township was Thomas Keeney, a native of Litchfield Co., Conn. He settled first at Wapwallepack, but came to the present township of Wilmot as early as 1786. He purchased of Zebulon Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, a Connecticut right and title to a tract of land which he supposed was on the east side of the river, in Braintrim; but when he came to locate it he found his lot was No. 1 of Springfield, which was the farm now occupied by Joseph Gamble and the heirs of James Gamble, in Wilmot. This land he worked the first season, living in a bark-and-brush cabin in the ravine near the house of G. Stuart Gamble, and built a log house on the east side of the river. The bank on which the latter was erected has long since been washed away.

In 1785, Mr. Keeney brought his family from Wapwallepack. He was apprehended as one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering, taken to Wilkes-Barre, and kept in confinement all summer. Several opportunities were afforded for his escape, but he refused to avail himself of them, and decided to remain until he was discharged in a lawful manner. While he was thus absent a party came to his house, and pretended to believe that the canoe, which the family had for their own use and convenience, was kept to aid settlers, and declared their intention to take it away. Mrs. Keeney told them it was necessary for her own personal use. Some sharp words passed, the party in the mean while striving to push the canoe into the water, and Mrs. Keeney holding on to it until the ungallant men had dragged her into the water nearly to the waist, when they relinquished their purpose, and the heroic woman remained "master (or mistress) of the situation." Neither was this pioneer woman afraid of bears, so common in those days. One night she heard a noise at the door of the pen where the hogs were kept, and knew by the sound that they and Bruin were having a fight. Seizing a pitch-fork, she started to the succor of the pigs; she found them engaged in a fierce rough-and tumble fight, so that for some time it was impossible for her to deal the bear an effectual blow. This at length she succeeded in doing, and he departed, a sorer, if not a wiser, bear.

In the spring of 1788, Richard and Joshua Keeney, brothers, and probably distant relatives of Thomas, came to Wilmot from Connecticut. Richard married Mercy, a daughter of Thomas, in September, 1788. She, like her mother, was a woman of great resolution and courage. It is related that, on one occasion, a party of men had driven a panther up a tree, near Rocky Forest, and no one of them dare stay alone to watch the beast while the others went for guns. Mercy, although but sixteen at this time, volunteered to remain, and did so, while two men went more than a mile for the fire-arms, with which the panther was dispatched.

Joshua Keeney returned to his old home in Connecticut in 1789, there married (February, 1790) a Miss Sturdevant, came back and settled in Wyoming county, Pa., bringing out his aged father, Mark Keeney, and his brother Thomas.

Richard and Thomas built the house now occupied by Joseph Gamble. There the wife of Mark died, July 7, 1804, and he the October following. Thomas sold the farm to Joseph Gamble's father in 1812, and moved to Chemung, N. Y., whither the elder Thomas had preceded him. Jeremiah, son of Mark Keeney, lived on the Morrow place. The Keeney family is large, and among the most respected in Wyoming county; but few of the younger branches belong to Bradford.

James Anderson emigrated from Monaghan county, Ireland, in the same ship with Samuel and James Gordon. He settled first in Dauphin county, where he married Mrs. Margaret (Cook) Bailey. In 1801 or 1802 he moved on Sugar Hill, in Wilmot, where Mr. Brindle, the owner, engaged him to board the hands employed in erecting buildings on the property. The next year he moved on the farm now owned by the Wilsons, in "the Bend." The farm then extended from the Morrow place to the river, being Nos. 5 and 6 of Springfield. He first occupied a log house erected previous to his coming, but afterwards built a better one on the bank of the river. The floods have since washed away the ground on which it stood.

At this time the only persons living in the "Bend," beside James Anderson, were James Quick and Thomas Keeney. In 1818, Mr. Anderson sold to the Wilsons and moved to Ohio with his family, except the eldest daughter Elizabeth, who had married Abial, son of Richard Keeney, and lived near the mouth of the Tuscarora, in Wyoming. Mr. Anderson died suddenly in 1829, being fatally injured by the fall of a dead limb from a tree, while riding his horse on his way home from church. After his death his daughter, Ellen, returned and married William Lake, and is now (1874) living near Laceyville, Pa. From her most of the facts pertaining to her father have been obtained. Mr. Anderson was a Presbyterian and a regular attendant at church. On Sabbath mornings he would take his family in his canoe, push it up the river to Browntown, and then walk three miles to Wyalusing, the place of meeting; and though the way was long and the journey difficult, they were seldom absent from divine service.

James Quick, of Dutch extraction, came from near Milford, in the Minisink country, to Tunkhannock, where he remained a short time, and then located on what was known as the "Painter farm," so called from a man of that name (Philip Painter, or Paynter*) who had settled there before the Revolutionary war. Mr. Quick came probably in 1791, for his daughter, Hannah, was born there in 1792. He lived for three or four years in a little log house on the north side of the small brook which runs through the farm lately owned by his son, Paul, near the river, on the point of the ridge. He then built a hewn log house on the south side of the creek, nearly opposite the old one.

Philip Weeks, or Wycks, held the Connecticut title to the possession, but never occupied it. It covered 280 acres, which James Quick bought, as well as another lot of David Richards, also a Connecticut title. The lower flats were partially cleared, it was said by the Indians, but more likely by Painter and Leonard Lott; there were no houses nor settlers there, however, when Mr. Quick came.

Christopher Schoonover, more commonly known by his Dutch name, "Stoffle," came as early as 1792 from the Delaware river, where he lived in the same neighborhood with James Quick. Schoonover had cleared a few acres on the flats, the upland being covered with timber. His house was on the bank of the river below the Wilsons. It was of logs, and covered with bark or spalts. He moved up the river, into the township of Litchfield, and Cornelius Quick bought his possession, who sold to James Anderson, and he in turn to the Wilsons. Schoonover had two sons, Joseph and Solomon, and two daughters. "Stoffle" Schoonover, when he came to Wilmot, brought a young man with him, named Webster Seymour.

Nathan Beeman and his cousin, Timothy, came from Warren, Litchfield county, almost simultaneously. Nathan had a little house a short distance above the landing at Keeney's ferry. Judson Beeman, son of Timothy, was born Dec. 29, 1785. Dr. Ebenezer Beeman was living in Black-Walnut, and Rockwell (Timothy's half-brother) had been about this section for some time, and the representations they gave of the country induced Timothy Beeman to settle there. He moved in March, 1799, with two teams, a yoke of oxen and sled, and span of horses and sleigh. They were twenty days *en route*. Timothy Beeman was the first settler in that part of the town, locating where Hollon now lives. Sugar Hill was then an unbroken wilderness, except that Vanderpool had built a log house on the farm where the late John Brown lived, cut a few trees, and moved away. When Mr. Beeman moved in there was no person living between his place and Ingham's, and his house was the only one in all that section. He bought his land under Connecticut title, and it was surveyed by Stevens. The Pennsylvania title was obtained of Hollenback and Hodgdon.

Judson Beeman says, "My father's family consisted of three sons and three daughters. We went there in the woods, without house or shelter. We moved into the Pool house, and stayed there the first year; then we put up a board shanty, in which we lived the following summer, and the next year my father, who was a carpenter, built a framed house. The hardest part of the work was hauling the boards up the hill from Andrews' mill. My father lived here until he died, in August, 1830, at the age of seventy-six years. He, as well as my mother (whose maiden name was Grace), was buried on Lacy street. Seymour, my oldest brother, bought the Pennsylvania title to my father's farm, and lived there for many years, then sold to Hollon, and moved away. Alfred, another brother, married Rachel, a daughter of Gerritt Smith, and lived on Lacy street; he subsequently moved into New York State. Gerritt Smith also went to New York, near Cayuga lake, and died there."

Silas F. Andrews, son and executor of Ebenezer Andrews, or Andrus, as the name is sometimes spelled, was the first to settle on the Sugar run, above the river. He came about 1792. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Hancock. He was from the State of Connecticut, and his father was one of the original proprietors of certified Springfield, and a settler in it before the Revolutionary war, and died soon after the war closed. Under date of Dec. 29, 1792, the orphans' court of Luzerne county issued to him letters of administration on his father's estate. He bought the lot on Sugar run first above the Ingram property, where he built a grist- and saw-mill at an early day; the grist-mill was but a small house, of logs, with one run of stone; the saw-mill was of the same sort, and although very serviceable to the early settlers, no doubt both would be considered small affairs nowadays. Mr. Andrews was an active business man.

* See Chapter III. of general history of county, *ante*. Mr. Quick says that it was commonly reported that Painter was a Tory. He came back after the war, but did not remain.



Engraved by John Sartain Phil.ª

Mrs. SALLY H. MORROW

He not only built the mills, opened a road from them to the river, but was engaged in various enterprises for the improvement of his neighborhood. Mr. Andrews moved away, up the river, about the year 1800,* having sold to William Brindle, a Dutchman, who came from near Harrisburg. He kept up the Andrews' mills for three or four years, and then moved to the West Branch, although his son kept the property for some years later, when Joseph Preston succeeded to the ownership.

John McCoy was an early comer, but not a late stayer; he lived on the Hiram Horton place, and absconded in the spring of 1803. James Ellsworth lived for a time on the Andrews' place, lumbering, making shingles, etc. He had a Durham boat, and used to run on the river considerably.

Among other early settlers we may name Joseph Ingham, who lived where Washington Ingham now lives.

By deed bearing date Sept. 4, 1789, Jonas Ingham purchased of Isaac Benjamin the Connecticut title to lots Nos. 7 and 8 on the Springfield list, which are at the mouth of Sugar run, and the land now owned by J. W. Ingham. Joseph, the son of Jonas Ingham, took the property and began to make improvements, and built the mills, which, although they have been twice or three times rebuilt, were on nearly the same site as the ones now in use by Mr. Ingham, a view of which is given. Thomas, a son of Joseph, succeeded to the property, and his son, J. Washington Ingham, is the present owner. The family and mill have been landmarks in this part of the country for more than fourscore years. A brother of J. W. Ingham is the Hon. T. J. Ingham, president judge of the district composed of the counties of Wyoming and Sullivan.

Ephraim Marsh, who came about 1799, and built a house about half-way between the river and Andrews' mill; and Eliphalet Marsh, brother of Ephraim, and son of Simeon Marsh, who was a hunter, and lived on the place now owned by Hiram Horton. The Marshes sold to Ebenezer Horton, and moved first to Lime, or Vaughan hill, and then to the Alleghany. Ephraim was father of Sydney Marsh. Old "Bussy" Rosecrantz came up to tend mill for Joseph Ingham; Gideon Baldwin, Jr., married his daughter Betsey. The Gilsons lived on the Horton place for a time, and then went to the Canisteo; Joseph Ellsworth married one of the daughters, and moved into Pike township.

PROTESTANT-IRISH EMIGRATION FROM BALIBAY.

Previous to the Revolutionary war, Samuel Gordon, Thomas Wigton, and probably James Anderson had emigrated from Balibay, in the county of Manghan, Ireland, and found homes in the Susquehanna valley. In 1799, Anderson returned to Ireland for his parents, and on coming back to America, in 1801, persuaded John Gamble, Jr., to come over with him. The Gambles claim to be the descendants of the celebrated Ralph Gamel. John Gamble, being well pleased with Pennsylvania, wrote to his friends in Ireland, and in 1811 other members of the Gamble family,—which included John and his wife Elizabeth Kennedy and their sons James, William, Joseph, and George, and John Morrow, who was a lad, the son of Nancy, a daughter of John Gamble, who married Mr. Morrow,—sailed from Belfast, March 14, 1811, and landed in Amboy, April 15. They first came on the farm now owned by William Mittem and Charles Boyd, in Wyalusing township. Soon after John Gamble, the father, and his son James, bought land in Wilmot, on which the Gambles now live. Joseph Gamble, born Sept. 8, 1791, still lives on a part of the property.

John Morrow, Sr., whose wife was Nancy Gamble, came soon after. He died Oct. 24, 1837, at the age of sixty-seven years, and was buried on Laccy street. Nancy Morrow died April, 1860, aged eighty-four, and was laid beside her husband. John, Jr., bought the farm in the Bend, on which his son Francis G. now lives. He married Sally Horton, a picture of whom is here given. Hon. Paul D. Morrow, president judge of the Bradford district, is her son.

James Gamble had married in Ireland Isabella Nesbit (born May, 1791; died July, 1868). William Nesbit, her brother, came over in 1826 or 1827. After being here for a year or two he sent for his father Nathaniel, and his brother Nathaniel. The father died in 1830, having been here a year and a half, at the age of seventy-six years. The Nesbits lived in a house on the place where Stephen Dodd now lives. Nathaniel, Jr., is still living, a man of venerable age and of unblemished character. From these beginnings the settlement of Balibay in Herrick was commenced, all of the families there and in Wilmot being related either by blood or marriage. They came poor, but, by dint of great industry and economy, have cleared up farms, built good houses, educated their families, and are among the leading families in the county.

Joseph, alias Stephen,† Preston, went to the Andrews place about 1810, purchasing of Wm. Brindle, when the latter moved to Muncy. He died upon this place in 1827, aged sixty-five years. His wife survived him many years, but is now deceased, and both are buried at Wyalusing.

John Gamble and his son James bought a tract in Wilmot, of 400 acres, of Thomas Keeney, where Joseph Gamble now lives. Ignatius and Allen Wilson, father and son, came in after 1819. The Winslows came about the same time. Edward Winslow married a daughter of I. Wilson. They were from Mehoopany. William Nesbit came in 1826, and the father, Nathaniel, a little later; they lived in a house near the present residence of Mr. Dodd.

There was an early burial-place near the log school-house, and a boy named Stranger, a brother of Robert, killed by a falling tree, was one of the first interments there.‡

In the spring of 1807 there was a heavy snow; it began on the last day of March, and continued for three days, and was said to have been five feet deep.§

Allen Keeney states that Nathan Beeman taught the first school in Wilmot, but Judson Beeman says that Simeon Rockwell (a half-brother of Timothy Beeman) taught school

* His name is on the assessment of old Tioga, N. Y., in 1802, published in the "St. Nicholas" for February and March, 1851, p. 358.

† His true name was Stephen, but when the Rosses brought him to Wilkes-Barre they called him "Jo," which name clung to him while in this country.

‡ Narrative of Joseph Gamble.

§ Amos York.

in Wilmot before Nathan or his father eame to the couutry. Without doubt the two contestants for this honor were the first who attempted to "teaeh the young idea."

Mrs. Lake is the only surviving ehild of the old pioneer, James Anderson. Her mother is said to have been a skillful marksman, and it is related that on one occasion, when a party of hunters were watehing for deer near her house, she caught up a gun and brought down a deer that had come up from a dircetion opposite to that which the hunters expected them to approach. Mrs. Lake says the wolves could be heard at all hours of the night, and were frequently seen in the daytime. The sheep were herded every night in pens, near the house, built wolf-proof. It was a common oecurrence for bears to carry off pigs from the door-steps in broad daylight. In the early days the settlers lived mostly by hunting and fishing.

John Quick, now (1878) eighty-five years old, says, "A panther eame one night to Joseph Ingham's; he had two dogs. The panther killed one of the dogs, and, after finishing his meal, started for the woods. A light snow had fallen the evening before, so that his track was easily followed. The next morning Mr. Ingham, with Eliphalet Marsh and some others, started in pursuit. They tracked him less than a mile, and found the 'varmint' had taken a little circuit nearly back to his track, made a nest, and lain down. When found the dogs attacked the panther, who made for the nearest tree, from which he was dispatched. He measured more than seven feet from tip to tip. Deer could be seen often as many as eighteen in a drove. I have seen them standing in the river fighting off the flies like cattle. They were quite destructive to the wheat, as they had an ugly habit of walking through the fields and biting off the wheat-heads."

Most of the trade was done by boats passing up and down the river. Mrs. Lake says that a man named Wallace, from Northumberland, was their prineipal merchant.

There are eleven sehool districts, in each of which there are a sufficient number of families to maintain a good school. The township has rapidly inereased in population. In 1850, the census returns gave it at 550; in 1860, after the township lines were changed, at 1026; in 1870, 1365 white, and no colored,—1230 of native and 135 of foreign birth.

Sugar Run is the most important settlement in the township. There are two post-offices, one at Sugar Run, and the other, called Elwell, in honor of Judge Elwell, is at the centre. The only church in the township is in the back part of the town, on the Albany road to Dushore. In this neighborhood a number of families, of which that of Cummisky is the most important, have settled within a few years past.

WINDHAM.

"At the commencement of the present century the section of country now called Windham was a wilderness, where roamed only wild animals. Although the early settlers labored industriously to clear and improve their farms, for a long time their crops were inadequate to supply their wants, and many of the poorer families suffered for the necessaries of life. It was not uncommon to see half-grown children of both sexes in a state of nudity, with the exception, perhaps, of the fig-leaf. The houses were mostly hovels, and few and far between. Schools, if they could so be called, were kept in the old log shanty, and religious worship was held in private houses or barns.

"In no part of the country has property changed hands more often than here,—many a farm having been owned by more than a dozen different persons. During the successive years in which the writer prepared tax duplieates, there were more ehanges of the resident taxables than the whole number at any one time on the list. At some places of public worship, congregations have ehanged entirely within a few years, none of the former ones remaining."*

One of the very first settlers in Windham was Philo Brainerd. He came in 1801, bringing his family, consisting of wife, four sons, and one daughter; he was indueed to locate here from reports of the eheapness of the lands, fertility of the soil, and advantages of water-power for the construction of mills. He first purehased a traet of land of Col. Hale, a Conneetieut claimant, but the title proving worthless he lost the whole, after having built upon it the mills which were afterwards known as the Shoemaker's mills, now owned by some of the Judson family. He next purchased a section of State's land, 640 acres, which he divided among his sons, retaining the central portion for himself. He then made an opening on the right bank of the Wappusening, and built a log house near the hickory-tree which is yet standing. He built a framed house in 1809 on the Four Corners, but the first framed house in the township was erected by Darius Brainerd, in 1808, on a little eminence some rods south of the creek. This house was burned in January, 1829.

Jephtha Brainerd was born at Chatham, Ct., in 1754. Although a farmer by oeeupation, in his younger days he served as sailor for a few years, and seven years in the struggle of the Ameriean Revolution, ending with being eaptured by the British and confined in a prison-ship. In 1779 he married Abigail Mack, who was born in East Haddam, Ct., in 1758. Their ehildren were Darius, born Oct., 1780; Levi, born Nov. 29, 1781; Drusilla, born Aug., 1783; Jephtha, Jr., born July 23, 1787; and Henry, born Oct. 11, 1799.

Jephtha Brainerd was not only a kindly and social neigh-

* Contributed by Philo Brainerd.

RESIDENCE OF J. O. DAWES, WINDHAM, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

bor, a capital story-teller over his mug of cider, but a prominent man in the pioneer settlement, being often chosen to adjudicate disputes, and having served as a member of the legislature.

Darius Brainerd was drafted near the close of the last war with England, and went as far as Wilkes-Barre, when peace was proclaimed, and he returned. On one occasion, while hunting, he was mistaken in a thicket for a deer, and received a charge of ball and buck-shot from his brother Henry's gun, which made him lame for the remainder of his days. He married Tamar Williamson, of Owego; his location was east of the forks at Windham Centre. He had quite a family, many of whom are still living in the county. Philo, his son, resides at Towanda. He died April 12, 1824, leaving a widow, one daughter, and five sons.

Jephtha Brainerd, Jr., married Betsey Smith, in 1810. He was an inveterate joker, and yet was appointed a justice of the peace, and licensed as a Methodist preacher. He removed to Illinois in 1837.

Drusilla Brainerd was married to John Dunham, in 1808. They had two daughters and one son, John L., who inherited a portion of the Brainerd estate, the son receiving the old homestead, which he occupied until 1848, when he sold to P. Kuykendall, and moved to Sullivan Co., Pa. The daughters are living still, in prosperous circumstances. Drusilla died a widow, Aug. 12, 1825.

Levi Brainerd died Sept. 25, 1827, and Henry Brainerd in April, 1824. Neither were married. Abigail (Mack) Brainerd died in 1837; her husband, Jephtha, lived to a good old age, and died July 3, 1825.*

Daniel Doane moved into Windham in the fall of 1800. He lived on the corner where the Windham Centre post-office is now located. His son, Seth, narrates that Thomas and John Fox were the only men there when his father came, they having come the preceding spring. The children of Daniel were Seth, Daniel, Jr., Joseph, Nathan, Reuben, Charles, Sally, and Phœbe. Seth Doan was born on Cape Cod, Mass., in 1788; he married Lydia Bardwell, daughter of Silas Bardwell, whose wife was Lorena Abbott. They died of smallpox, at Wysox, about 1812. Seth, now "four-score-and-ten," lives near the old homestead.

Daniel Doan, Jr., married Sylvia, daughter of James Bostwick, of New York; he moved to Litchfield in 1844, thence to Potter Co, where he died in his eightieth year.

Joseph Doan lived about three-fourths of a mile from the centre, on the place now occupied by his youngest son, Joseph. He lived and died there.

Among the earliest settlers of this township we may name Stephen Smith, who came from New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., about 1805, and settled where the widow Doan now lives; he remained until 1817, when he sold to Joseph Webster and moved to Susquehanna Co., N. Y. He was an old man, had been a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was the *first* settler on the place.

Gerard Smith, brother of Rensselaer and grandson of Capt. Stephen Smith, came in 1805 and settled on the Webster place, purchasing of Rensselaer Moon. He built two saw-mills on the Wappusening, at Madden's, the first in the township. There was also a grist-mill at the same location, contemporaneous with the mills above mentioned. Gerard Smith sold to Joseph Webster, and removed to Illinois.

Rensselaer Smith, born in 1801, came from Chenango Co., N. Y., to Windham, in 1812. The Foxes, from Connecticut, had preceded him, and were among the first settlers. Jonah Fox lived at the Johnsons' present location, and his son, Thomas, lived where Jacob Reed formerly kept tavern. Russell, another son, lived nearly opposite his father's place. The sons of Thomas Fox were Harry, Silas, and George. They lived near the State line.

David Short, a preacher, with his father and brothers, Reuben and Abel, came from Rhode Island to Cooperstown, N. Y., thence to the Wappusening, in Windham, about 1807, and located where the widow Doan now resides. They did not remain, removing to Tioga county before 1810.

Other early settlers were Lyman Winchester, who lived a little above Brainerd's, and was a great hunter; Nathan Spalding, from Rhode Island, who sold his possession to Daniel Doan, Sr., and moved into Warren; Augustus Hulon, who lived where the creek crosses the road below Windham Centre, and who was connected with and always followed Captain Smith in his migrations; and Jonathan Pease, who took out a patent for a large tract of land, in behalf of the settlers, and then deeded off their respective lots to them. He died Aug. 2, 1836, aged sixty-nine years. His wife died March 16, 1845, in her eightieth year.

Joseph Webster, in 1813, came from Tolland Co., Conn., and settled on the place now occupied by George Smith, purchasing of Capt. Smith, Gerard Smith, and Augustus Hulon. He died in 1830. At the time of his coming Edmund Russell was justice of the peace; Mr. Webster succeeded him, and continued in office until his death.

Edmund Russell and Parley Johnson (brothers-in-law of Mr. Webster) settled in Windham a year or two before him, and gave such a flattering description of the country as to induce Mr. W. to locate there. His business was largely lumbering. Nathan Doan married his widow, who still survives.

John Russell, with his family, came from Litchfield Co., Conn., to Orwell, in 1800; after various changes, he settled in Windham, in 1817, where he bought a tract of land, upon which he lived until his death, in 1820, aged sixty-four years.

Edmund Russell, son of the above, lived in Windham. He died Feb. 21, 1840, aged sixty-one. Of the other sons, Henry died in 1871, aged eighty-three years; John, Jr., moved to Wisconsin in 1819, and died there; William lived next below Esquire William Russell, and died in 1858, aged sixty-four years; Samuel, born in 1784, died in 1832; Julius, born 1796, died in 1868; George W. lived in Windham until 1842, and subsequently went to Wisconsin. Of the daughters, Brazilla lived at or near Hartford, Pa.; Sarah was married to Col. Theron Darling, and lived in Orwell; Polly (Mary) was the wife successively of Mr. Anthony and James Bush, and resided in Windham. James Bush died Feb. 17, 1861, aged eighty-two.

Edmund Russell was the first of the family to move into Windham. He built the stone tavern commonly called the "stone jug."

* Narrative of Philo Brainerd.

Parley Johnson came from Tolland, Ct., in 1811 (likely in 1809), and settled near Shoemaker's mill, on the Wappusening. He was a blacksmith by trade.

Amos Verbeck, an old pioneer, who lived on the State line, came, in 1804, from the Hudson river. He sold to Stephen Morey, and went to Wisconsin, with his children, in 1844.

Benjamin Shoemaker, son of Daniel, and half-brother of Elijah, of Wyoming valley, came from Northampton county and settled in Bradford as early as 1800. He removed from the Mockatawangum flats, where he bought eleven hundred acres of land, to the Wappusening, in 1813, where he purchased the grist-mill since known as Shoemaker's, built by Jephtha Brainerd in 1790. It was a small log building, containing one run of stone, and was burnt in 1815. Another one was erected on its site, which is still standing.

Caleb Wright built the first saw-mill and grist-mill on the Wappusening. For a number of years logs were hauled to the mills near the river, where they were sawed, and the lumber run down the river in rafts. Wright's mill was built as early as 1812. The Dunhams now own the site. Seth Doan built a saw-mill on the head-waters of the Wysox as early as 1848, on a lot bought of Col. Kingsbury.

Benjamin Shoemaker kept a public-house from the time of his settlement until his death, and his wife kept it after his demise. It was a general stopping-place for the people down the river when going to Ithaca for plaster, and many are the stories remembered of the jokes and tricks with which these now old men (as many of them are still living) were entertained in their boyhood days at Shoemaker's. Mr. Shoemaker married Eunice Shaw, of Cherry Creek, Northampton county. She died in 1858, aged seventy-seven.

John S. Madden, a native of Ireland, on the Wappusening, is an enterprising citizen. At his place in Windham, about two miles below the centre, are saw-, grist-, plaster-, and carding-mills, and tannery. Madden has been largely interested in the Eureka mowing-machine works in Towanda, and in some projected railroads.

James Mapes sold his place to Benjamin Shoemaker, and soon after removed.

Hesselgesser was an old hunter and squatter. He lived on the hill, on the farm of Samuel Shoemaker, purchased in 1815 by Mrs. Benjamin Shoemaker.

Many interesting reminiscences are handed down to us by the descendants of the old pioneers. It is said that when Mr. Johnson was moving to this country he lost a horse, and harnessed himself to the side of the remaining horse and drew the load until he could procure another. Tyle Sherman carried two bushels of wheat a distance of seven miles to Shoemaker's mills, and laid his load down but once. In 1802 the late Henry Russell, then seventeen years of age, was sent to mill, with Josiah Grant, to get two bushels of wheat ground. They traveled two hundred and sixty-two miles, over paths only indicated by *blazed* trees, to obtain the flour needed. At another time he took a small grist in a canoe from Nichols to Lackawanna (now Pittston), poling* the canoe down and back, over two hundred miles. Such were the discouragements experienced by the early settlers.

In 1815 there were but 2 horses in the town. Now there are 298. Lumbering was largely engaged in in the early days. At one time there were 12 saw-mills; now only 4.

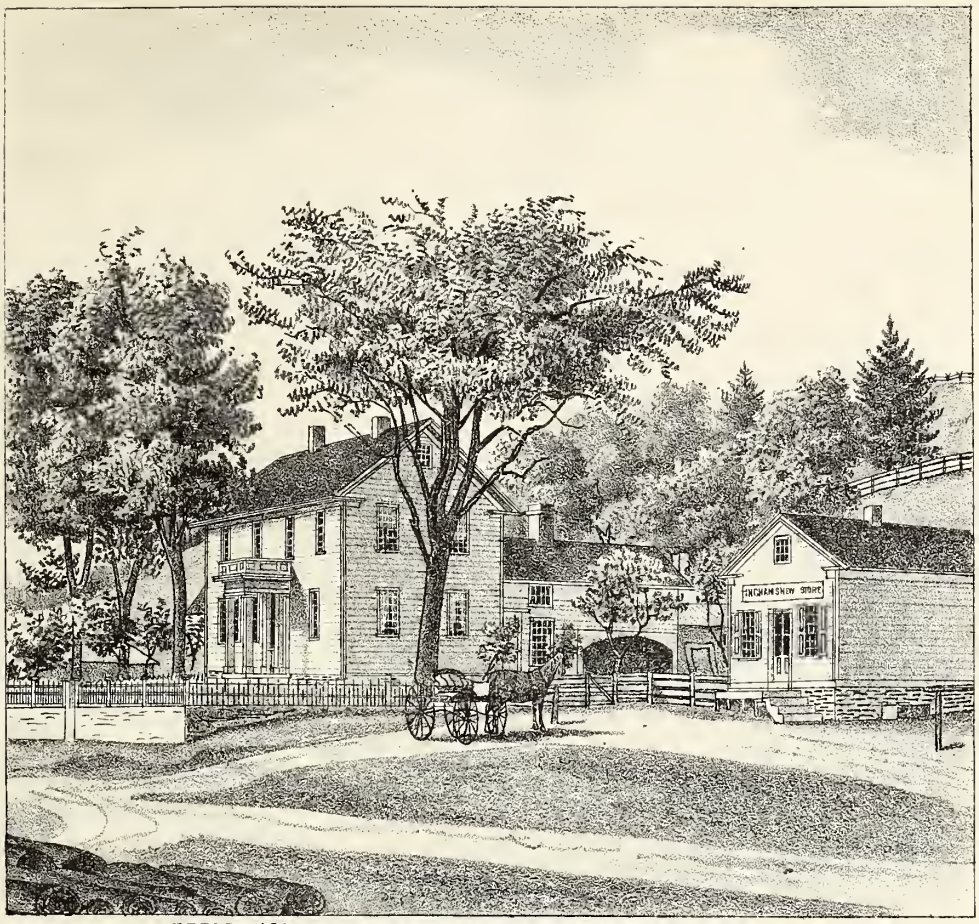
Windham contains four church edifices, well attended,—2 Baptist, 2 union (see Chapter XII.),—and 11 schools, in large and commodious structures. Where once stood the dark and gloomy forest now spreads the fertile field, and the log hut has given place to the comfortable, in some instances costly and beautiful, dwelling.

It may be said to the credit of Windham that very few crimes have been committed by any of its citizens. Most of her people are honest, intelligent, and enterprising. Several of her citizens have filled various State and county offices. At present political parties are about equally divided. The religious denominations are Methodists and Baptists.

West Windham and Windham Centre are the principal places of business in the township.

There are twelve school districts. The census reports a population of 957 in 1850; 1128 in 1860; 1188 in 1870, of whom 1158 were native and 30 foreign born.

* *Bradford Argus*, Oct. 12, 1871.



RESIDENCE OF J.W. INGHAM, SUGAR RUN, BRADFORD CO., PA.



RESIDENCE OF J. R. TAYLOR, WYALUSING, BRADFORD CO., PA.



David Craft

WYALUSING.

WYALUSING, as it is now hemmed in, is only a very small portion of the old town as it was at first constituted in 1790, and is the only one which has retained its original name. It extends to Wyoming county on the south, to Tuscarora and Pike on the east, Herrick on the north, and Standing Stone on the northwest.

The Susquehanna forms an irregular boundary on the west and south. The Wyalusing creek drains the whole township except one or two insignificant creeks; it enters the township at its northeast corner, and empties into the river at the village of Wyalusing. It divides the township in two unequal parts, the one east of the creek containing about half the area of the other. At Wyalusing, in the southern part of the township, are the broad plains on which the old Indian town and its adjacent clearings were situated. At Fairbanks, the old Indian Miciscum, the plains are not as broad, but the slopes of the hills are more gentle, and the meadows of more than a century ago are yet fertile fields. The soil of the township is good, there being scarcely any untillable land within its lines. The valley of the Wyalusing embraces some of the finest land in the county, and was not only eagerly sought after by the early settlers, but their descendants remain on the old plantations.

About one-half of certified Springfield was embraced in Wyalusing, the remaining part of it being located in Wilmot and Terry townships. The grant and boundaries of Springfield are as follows:

"Whereas, upon the application of Anderson Dana, Nathan Kingsley, Amos York, James Wells, and others, their associates, proprietors in the Connecticut-Susquehanna purchase, made to the committee of said company, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, praying for a grant of a township, agreeable to the regulations of said company, the said committee in pursuance thereto did grant to the said applicants and their associates a certain township of land described in a survey made by Samuel Gordon, Oct. 22, 1777, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a cherry-tree standing near the bank of the Susquehanna river, on the west side, opposite the lower island at Wyalusing falls, running thence north 15° west five miles to a pine; thence south 75° west five miles to a stake; thence south 15° east five miles to a stake; thence north 75° east five miles to the first-mentioned bounds, containing 16,000 acres of land, which said town is known and described on the plan of said purchase by the name of Springfield (which said township was to be filled up, divided, and settled agreeable to the rules and regulations of the company then in force). And, whereas, it appears that the aforesaid grant has been lost, and has not been entered on record, and the proprietors aforesaid have made application to us the subscribers, commissioners of the Susquehanna company aforesaid, for a confirmation of the aforesaid survey and grant, and pray that the same may be confirmed agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid survey and grant, therefore be it known to whom it may concern, that we, the commissioners of the Susquehanna company, in pursuance of the powers and authority vested in us, do approve, ratify, and confirm the said tract, survey, and township of land known and described as aforesaid, to be and belong to the said Dana and his associates, their heirs or assigns, agreeable to the true intent and meaning of the above-recited grant, as part of their original right in Susquehanna purchase, as fully and amply as though the same had been completed and recorded.

"Given under our hands and seals, at our office in Athens, January 3, 1798.

(Signed) "JOHN FRANKLIN,
"ELISHA SATTERLEE,
"JOHN JENKINS,
"*Commissioners.*"

The following depositions also relate to the grant and location of the original township:

"April 20, 1802, Samuel Gordon, examined on his solemn declaration (after the custom of the Independents), handed a paper to the commission, says that he assisted to locate the five-mile township of Springfield, previous to the grant in 1777, with Anderson Dana, deceased, and Phineas Pierce. This was the location on which the grant was founded. Witness made a plot of it and gave it to Mr. Dana. The survey began at a cherry-tree on the west or southwest side of the river, hence up the river north 15° west; that to run the township strictly according to the original grant there would have been left a bow upon the river, but the then committee of proprietors directed him to run the lines down to the river and to corner upon the river; says it was his original intention to have run out the township in a diamond-like form, so as to take in part of Frenchtown flats, but under the direction of the committee he ran it out square from north 15° west and south 75° west. The lines were never closed, but at the direction of the committee he ran out the width of the lots; can remember no more of these boundaries, nor has he now in his possession any field-notes or memoranda respecting them; what he had he lent, a considerable time ago, to a person who came to him accompanied by some of his friends up the river, whose names he does not now nor can he recollect; he expects to receive them again. Mr. Hurlbut, the surveyor under the commissioners appointed to put in execution the confirming law, borrowed them, and they were some time in possession of the commissioners. He was employed to survey the township of Springfield under that commission, and did so. He was paid for making out a draft, but never did make it, because the township committee were to furnish parchment for that purpose, which they never did; he has not now the field-notes or any minutes of that survey; he was assisted therein by Capt. Nathaniel Landon, and he then ran out the lots agreeable to the old courses and bounds, which survey of the lots corresponds to their present situation; the then commissioners made him declare, on his solemn affirmation, that he would confine his survey to old corners and known boundaries. The only member of the committee of the Susquehanna company who signed the grant was Col. Nathan Denison; regularly there would have been three of the committee. (N. B.—Thomas Wigton explains this by the others being absent at that time in the army, wherein

they held commissions.) This is the substance of Gordon's statement, taken accurately by Thomas Cooper.

"After the town of Springfield was located, in the year 1777, application was made for a grant, to which one of the committee put his name and no more. This grant was never put on the records of the Susquehanna company. The number of lots ordered to be laid in a five-mile township were laid out under the direction of the committee of the proprietors, though the outlines of the town were not run. There were no corners made to any lots supposed to be in the town only those butting on the river; division lines were run some distance from these corners from the river, but no lines closed. I cannot certify how many settlers were in the town before the time expired for putting in twenty.

"To whom it may concern.

(Signed) "S. GORDON."

"Thomas Wigton, examined, deposes that he possesses the original grant of Springfield, having obtained it from Col. Denison in 1777. The grant was given in 1777; that he has it not now with him, but has sent for it to his lodgings at Wilkes-Barre. The township was located square from north 15° west and south 75° west. The grant was only signed by Col. Denison, he being the only committee man on the ground entitled to issue grants. Col. Butler was absent with the command of his regiment, and Obadiah Gore as a lieutenant under Capt. Solomon Strong in the Continental army. Those who were settled on the ground were allowed their possessions as lots, but they were proportionally issued.

(Signed) "THOMAS COOPER.

"Sept. 21, 1802."

LIST OF THE PROPRIETORS OF SPRINGFIELD.*

Jonathan Avery (1), Jonathan Weeks (2, 48), Philip Weeks (3), Thomas Weeks (4), Thomas Wigton (5, 6), William Church (7), Benjamin Eaton (8, 9), William McKarrichan, Esq. (10, 11), Ministerial lot (12, 46), Captain Landon (13), Benjamin Budd (14, 15, 16), Col. Denison (17, 24), Dana Hatch (18, Dodge), Elias Church (19, Dodge), Perrin Ross (20, 21, Gaylord), Elisha Blackman (22, 30), Ebenezer Andrews (23, 26), William Dunn (25, Dalton), Ephraim Tyler (27, Lewis), Amos Draper (28), Samuel Gordon (29), Elijah Shoemaker (31), Amos York (32, 33), Nathan Kingsley (34, 35), Gideon Baldwin (36), Anderson Dana (37), Lieut. Wells (38, 39), Elihu Williams (40, 47), Benjamin Pawling (41, 42, 43, 44), School lot (45), Jonathan Weeks, Jr. (49), Bartholomew Weeks (50), Capt. Carr (51, 52, Bennett), James Forsyth (53, Bennett).

In 1802, the claimants were Thomas Keeney (1), David Richards (2), James Quick (3), Stiles Goodsell (4), Joshua Keeney (5), Jonas Ingham (8, 9), Matthias Hollenback (10, 11, 13, 37, 38, 39, 40), Public land (12, 36, 46), Jonathan Terry (14,. 15), John Horton (16), Abigail Dodge (17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25), Abigail Dodge and William Dalton (26), Elijah Shoemaker and David Lake (29), John and Daniel Porter (30), Benjamin Ackley and Joseph C. Town (31, 32), Miner York (33), M. Hollenback and N. Kingsley (34, 35), Pawling heirs (41, 42, 43, 44), Gideon Baldwin and John Taylor (48, 50), Justus Gaylord (51, 52, 53).

The present township of Wyalusing was nearly covered with proprietary grants. Beginning on the south, was one to Reuben Hains, next was that of Job Chillaway. Above the Chillaway lot were two warrants in the name of Benjamin Bear and William Smith, of April 3, 1769, surveyed for William Smith, of Lancaster, while the mission was in existence. The lots were sold as John Nicholson's land by the United States marshal, Sept. 26, 1801, to Sarah Campbell and Rebecca Robbins, for two cents per acre, and released in favor of the State. A tract of land containing 3520 acres and allowance, called "Dundee," was surveyed on a warrant of the honorable Proprietors of Pennsylvania, dated Sept. 27, 1773, for 10,000 acres, "situate on the easterly side of the northeast branch of the Susquehanna and on a large stream called Wyaloosing," surveyed Oct. 4, 5, and 6, 1773, by Charles Stewart, deputy surveyor. This "manor of Dundee" was a narrow strip of land covering the creek flats and following the windings of the stream above Camptown. This is also on the list of relcases for Springfield. Above the manor a line of proprietary warrants extended to the county line, of which an account is given in Pike township. In the upper part of the township five warrants were granted, which together contained 1525 acres, viz., in the names of Christopher Gasselman, Philip Suber, and Valentine Taylor, April 3, 1769, John Kinney and John King, July 17, 1769, and were surveyed Sept. 30 and October 1, 1773, and patented March 16, 1775. In the order of John Penn directing the surveys to be accepted, on the Suber lot the order reads, "adjoining Christopher Goetzelman, or some of Wichware's people above Wyaloosing." On the Gasselman order, "below the Rush meadows and above Wyaloosing." All of these lots except the John King warrant were sold to John Gibson, of Philadelphia, who released so much of them as was included in Springfield, and sold the remainder to John Bunnell, Feb. 11, 1839. John King conveyed "Walnut Grove" to Peter De Haven and Adam Hubley, to whom it was patented April 30, 1785. They made partition of their lands Nov. 25, 1785. The later warrants were mostly owned by Samuel Meredith, for whom Dr. Robert H. Rose was the agent.

RE-SETTLEMENT.

As soon as the war had closed, and it was safe for the old settlers to return to their homes, they began one by one to find their way up the river to their old settlements. There were also quite a number who, wishing to escape the troubles then being experienced in Wyoming, determined to get away from there as soon as possible.

Among the very earliest of the settlers in Wyalusing, after the war, was Thomas Brown and his family. Mr. Brown was from Stonington, Conn., and in his younger days a seafaring man. His first wife was Deborah Holdich, with whom he lived twelve years, and had no children. His second wife was Hannah Spooner, by whom he had two children,—one, Thomas, was slain in the battle of Wyoming; and one daughter, who married a Hicks. He married for a third wife Patience Brockaway, who was the mother of the large family now living in the county. Mr. Brown moved from Stonington to Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; from thence to Wilkes-Barre, in 1776, and resided about eighty rods below where the bridge now is. Henry Elliott and his family came from the same place, and lived in the house next to the Browns. Here both families met at the time of the battle, whose fearful horrors were fresh in the minds of those who witnessed them till

* Figures in parenthesis the number of the lot on the draft.



JOHN INGHAM.



MRS. JOHN INGHAM.

Photos by G. H. Wood, Towanda.

JOHN INGHAM.

John Ingham was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Nov. 13, 1784. His father, Jonas Ingham, was born in the same county, of Quaker parentage, in 1746, and was by trade a clothier. In 1777 and 1778 he was in active service as a militia-man: first as lieutenant, then as captain. In this campaign, during the months of November, December, and January, he suffered much with cold, lying out of doors on the ground with no other covering than a single blanket. At the battle of Gulph Mills he was among the last to leave the grounds, and came near being taken prisoner. He married Miss Elizabeth Beaumont, of Bucks county. In 1789 he came up the river to Wyalusing and bought the Connecticut title to what had been known as "Staple's pitch," and where the Skiffs had lived prior to the battle of Wyoming. Here he found the log cabin the Skiffs had built, but their clearings had grown up to brush. On this place he settled, nearly three miles from any inhabitant. In his journal, Mr. Ingham says,—

"After the repeal of the confirming law the settling of land under Pennsylvania title was little thought of, and the inhabitants had frequent meetings. At Tioga Point, at one of them, I expressed myself with so much spirit on the subject of the repeal of the confirming law that they saw fit to choose me one of their directors. After this I was requested to deliver a discourse, on the Fourth of July (1801), to include this subject. The discourse I delivered pleased the people very much, who were now settling under Connecticut title, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was passing very severe laws against them, as the Intrusion laws and Territorial act, and the people were very much harassed by them."

In 1804 he was chosen, as he says, very unexpectedly to himself, to represent Luzerne county in the State legislature, and through his efforts the obnoxious laws above referred to were repealed. The next year the whole settlement was thrown into a ferment by an ejectment suit being brought against Mr. Ingham, which was finally terminated by purchasing the Pennsylvania title. The next year after (1806), as Mr. Robinson, a well-known surveyor, was tracing the Dundee Manor line, some of the people near Camptown, fearing that this was done to dispossess them of their lands, determined to stop the survey. Here we will let Mr. Ingham tell the story: "The inhabitants in the settlement were all of them very averse to any surveys being made, for fear of ejectments, and thereby furnishing the means for landowners to prove their rights. Some of them queried with me what kind of opposition to make. I told them to make any kind of opposition they pleased, only to kill and hurt nobody, nor let anybody appear in arms. When this surveyor came a great many of the inhabitants collected, some in the woods shooting, others around the surveyor threatening him. I was afraid some worse mischief would happen, so I ordered some one to break the compass or I would. Upon this one of the company broke the compass, and the surveyor went away. And not a great while afterwards a United States officer was sent to arrest those who stopped the surveyor and broke his compass, and four of them were taken and had to go to Philadelphia. I went with them to excuse them, and take their part and defend them as well as I could. Accordingly, when they appeared before the court, in the representation which I made to the lawyer who spoke for me, I took all the blame upon myself. I stated the case as it really was. I said the people were ignorant and only did what I bid them, which I thought was better than might have happened otherwise. This the lawyer stated to the court in a few words, then expatiated largely on the commendable part I had acted. Before he was done another lawyer got up and addressed the court, and said he was perfectly well acquainted with me and that I was a very good man. Thus, contrary to my expectations, I received great honor and applause, when I apprehended I should receive severe censure and reprimand as the encourager and ringleader of outlaws. They were all dismissed to go home about their business with only paying the cost."

Subsequently, Mr. Ingham entered into an extensive correspondence with the Pennsylvania claimants of the land, for the purpose of obtaining from them some adjustment of the title which the Connecticut people would accept. But in this his efforts were unavailing.

Mr. Ingham died suddenly in Bloomsburg, N. J., Oct. 28, 1820. Mr. Miner says of him that he possessed a mind highly cultivated by scientific research, was a model of temperance, and a promoter of the peace and harmony of society.

John Ingham came to Wyalusing about 1795. He married, July 9, 1809, Marinda, daughter of Edmund Stone and Susan Hotchkiss, born April 11, 1789, in New Milford, Conn. Her parents soon after moved to Delhi, N. Y., thence to Wyalusing, in 1802, afterwards to Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, where both died the same day of the month, though in different years. The family consisted of eight sons and four daughters; three sons and three daughters still survive.

To John and Marinda Ingham were born Rebecca, Charles K., Emily M., Sarah A., Harriet S., Mary P., and Susan E.

John Ingham brought the first set of carding-machines to Wyalusing from Cooperstown, N. Y., about 1807.

He established without doubt the first manufactory of window-sash in the northern part of the State, if not the first in the State itself. Carried on blacksmithing and edge-tools when the iron had to be conveyed up the river from Marietta on Durham boats, often occupying three or four weeks to a trip.

While riding his horse by the school-house, accompanied by his dog,—where the Merryall burying-ground now is,—a panther sprang upon his dog, when Joseph Elliott, residing close by, came out with his gun and shot—the dog. Reloading his gun, the second shot brought down the panther. It was just after school was out. The panther no doubt had been attracted thither by the children's cast-off dinners, or, perhaps, to make his supper from some truant scholar lingering behind the rest.

the day of their death. Joseph Elliott, a son of Henry, was wounded in the battle, but escaped; and a brother of his took the two families to Catawissa, while Thomas Brown rode a horse. From there they went to Goshen, where both families remained until November, when they returned to the valley. They remained in Wilkes-Barre until 1783, when they moved to Wyalusing. For two years they worked the flats (now owned by G. H. Welles), and then purchased the farm in Browntown, where they bought part of No. 48. Here Mr. Brown died, June 25, 1791, aged seventy-four years.

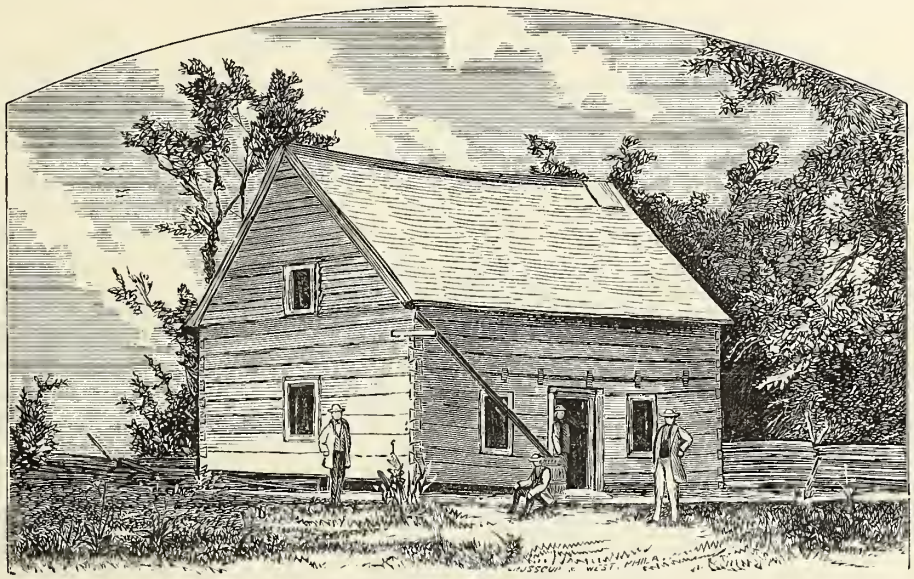
He had children: Ezekiel, married Polly Hancock, and lived in Pike township, about a mile and a half above Stevensville; Humphrey, married Hannah, daughter of Oliver Dodge, and lived in Wyalusing; Daniel, married Polly, daughter of Thomas Wigton; Allen, married Polly Clear; Charles, married Fanny Gilbert, and lived in Monroeton; Jabez, married Lydia, daughter of Wareham Kingsley, was a carpenter, and lived in Oswego; and Benjamin, married Polly, daughter of William Huyck, and lived in Standing Stone. Henry Elliott and his family soon followed the Browns to Wyalusing. Joseph Elliott married, for a first wife, one of Thomas Brown's daughters. Henry Elliott, whose wife was Mary Kegwin, died Dec. 21, 1809, aged ninety-seven years; and Mary, his wife, died Dec. 1, 1806, aged ninety-one years. Of the other three sons of Henry Elliott, Jabez was shot by the Indians while on the Sullivan expedition, at Tioga Point; Henry died before the Revolutionary war, in Orange county; John went to Detroit, and was an officer in the army in the war of 1812; Joseph Elliott married a daughter of Thomas Lewis, raised a family, of whom Hon. John (whose picture and biography are found on another page) was the oldest son. Joseph Elliott died March 31, 1849, aged ninety-three years.

Isaac Hancock, who was one of the earliest settlers in Wyalusing before the Revolutionary war, returned immediately after its close. He had a log house at the point of the ridge, just west of the Sugar Run Ferry road, which he kept as a place of entertainment. He was commissioned a justice of the peace Sept. 1, 1791.

About 1802 he moved up the creek, near the Susquehanna county line, where he died in 1820.

Mr. Kingsley returned to his old home in 1785, where he owned lots 34 and 35. He built a distillery near where Mr. Welles' stone-quarry now is. He was a justice of the peace and judge of the court in 1787, and in his old age was taken west, where he died.

Mr. Kingsley's wife, Rocecelana, died in Wyalusing, but the exact date has not been ascertained. Nathan Kingsley had one son, Wareham, who survived the battle. He married Urania Turrell, and had three sons and three daughters, viz., Lydia, Roswell, Nathan, Chester B., Abigail, and Rocecelana. Lydia married Jabez Brown; Nathan returned to Connecticut; Chester went south; Wareham died at the house of his son, Nathan. Mr. William Kingsley, of Standing Stone, is a grandson of Wareham. The old house in which Mr. Kingsley lived is still standing, and is the oldest house in the county,—a representation of which is here given.



About the same time the York family returned to their old home. Their house, though standing, was considerably dilapidated, their fences were decayed, and their clearings covered with bushes. During their eight years' absence, things had remained very nearly as they left them, except what had resulted from the want of care and labor; even the stick of wood which Mrs. York's son was chopping when he saw the Indians coming with his father lay upon the ground just as he left it. A less spirited and earnest woman, under such circumstances and surrounded by such painful associations, would have given up all hope and sat down in despair. But her son, who had now become a young man, meeting his responsibilities with manly courage, and aided by his mother's counsel, with great energy set about repairing the injury their farm had sustained during their absence, and his labors were attended with so much success that he was able in a short time to place the family beyond the reach of want. Mrs. York was a prominent woman in the little community where she lived. She died in Wysox, Oct. 30, 1818, and was buried in Wyalusing. She was the mother of twelve children. The oldest, Wealthy

Ann, died at the age of six years; Esther married William Smith, of Brooklyn, Conn.; Lucretia married Capt. Aholiab Buck, who was killed in the battle of Wyoming. She married for her second husband Major Gaylord. Wealthy Ann (2) was married to Benjamin Smith, of Kingston, Pa.; Keziah to Job Turrell, of New Milford, Conn.; Sarah to Robert Carr, of Yates Co., N. Y.; Temperance to Daniel Turrell; Manasseh Miner married Betsey Arnold, became a minister of the gospel, who was well known and greatly respected and beloved. Abundant in labor, fervent in his zeal for the truth, a consistent Christian, he died at Wysox, and is buried in the old burying-ground in the rear of the brick church. Berintha, another daughter of Mrs. York, was married to Sherman Buck, and Hannah to Stephen Beckwith. Two other sons, the youngest of the family, both died in infancy. Robert Carr was from Jamestown, R. I., and came to Wyalusing about the time of Mrs. York, and about 1802 moved into the State of New York. Stephen Beckwith and Sherman Buck also remained a few years in Wyalusing, and then went to Yates Co., N. Y.

Very nearly the same time Amos Bennett came to Wyalusing, and settled on one of the lots afterwards purchased by Maj. Gaylord. He built a little tub-mill on the small stream above Bascom Taylor's place, near which he lived; and his two sons-in-law, Richard Benjamin and Benjamin Akla, lived on the same property, but nearer the village. They were from Florida, Orange Co., N. Y. In 1793 they moved into Asylum township.

Gideon Baldwin was an early settler in the lower part of the town, on the farm now owned by David Brown. Mr. Baldwin was an early settler in Hanover, Luzerne Co., Pa., and was intrusted with several important offices while a resident of that town. He bought a part of No. 48 of Springfield, where he lived until 1794, when he sold to Humphrey Brown and moved to Wysox, where he died. He had one son, Gideon, Jr., who lived in Browntown, and his widow spent her last days with this son. Mr. Justus Lewis tells the following anecdote of her: The mother of Gideon Baldwin was a pious old-lady, a Methodist, and her home the house of the minister. She had the habit of falling asleep as soon as meeting began. When she roused up at the close of the exercise, the question would generally be asked by some wag, "Well, Mother Baldwin, how did you like the sermon?" Her invariable answer would be, "I never heard such an awakening sermon in my life." The old Mr. Baldwin's house was the home of the early Methodist itinerant and the place of Methodist preaching, while that of Mrs. York was the home of the first Presbyterian preachers.

In 1787, Thomas Lewis and the family of Lieut. James Wells came to Wyalusing. Mr. Justus Lewis says they came up the river in the same boat. In the biographical sketch of Mr. Lewis the history of that family is given.

In the Wells family was the widow, Hannah (*née* Loomis, born March 28, 1754), and her children, Hannah, Betsey, Olive, Reuben, Amasa, Guy, Cyrus, Theodosia, Alice, and Mary. James, the oldest son, lived at Honeoye Falls. Cyrus, after remaining a year or two at Wyalusing, also went into the State of New York. Reuben moved up the Wyalusing next below Mr. Lewis, whence he removed to Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, where he died at a very advanced age. Amasa moved on the place afterwards owned by Elijah Camp, where he lived until 1817, when he removed near Le Raysville, where he died in 1836, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man held in high esteem for his many virtues and Christian character. Under the old militia law he was made a major, and performed his duties acceptably.

Guy Wells was born in New London, Conn., the old home of the Wells family, in 1766, and in 1790 was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Perrin Ross, who was killed in the battle of Wyoming. Mr. Wells moved up the Wyalusing, and built the house afterwards occupied by Elisha Lewis, where he died in 1828. About the year 1800, the townships of Braintrim and Wyalusing were united in one election district, and Guy Wells was chosen justice of the peace. He continued to hold the office until 1825, so that he well earned the title esquire, by which he was designated, and left an honorable testimony to his character for judgment and integrity, as well as to the respect in which he was held by the people of his neighborhood.

Among the early settlers in the lower part of the town was the family of Mr. Stalford, whose history is given in the biographical sketch of Hon. L. P. Stalford. Other early settlers in the town below the creek were Peter Stevens, who lived where G. H. Welles now does, had a little store, went up to the mouth of Cold creek in 1801 or 1802, where his wife died, and then moved to the west. Daniel Sterling, who lived between the canal and the creek, had a store and kept a house of entertainment, and was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1801. In 1802 he moved to Black-Walnut.

Justus Gaylord, Jr., and his father's (Justus Gaylord*) family lived on a lot which forms the lower part of the Welles farm, coming there previous to 1787. Oct. 7, 1790, Stephen Beckwith, administrator of the estate of Abraham Bowman, sold lots numbered 51, 52, 53 to Robert Lattimore, whose wife was a sister of Beckwith's, and who lived for a few years at Wyalusing, in a house near where Mr. Bixby now lives, and then moved to Wayne Co., N. Y., having sold the Bowman lots to Justus Gaylord, Jr., Oct. 7, 1796. A son of Justus Gaylord, Sr., Ambrose, married a Carney, and settled at Black-Walnut, Wyoming county. As early as the spring of 1776 he and his brother Justus moved to Miciscum, the Indian meadows, on the farm now owned by Seth Homet and others, where their father owned twelve hundred acres of land, three hundred of which were on the west side of the river, where Richard Gilbert now lives. Numbers 20 and 21 of Springfield had been purchased by Perrin Ross, of Plymouth, and sold to Justus Gaylord, May 28, 1777, on which it is likely the boys lived previous to the battle of Wyoming, as their names are on the Springfield list, the accuracy of which was testified to by Justus, Jr. At the time of the battle of

* Deacon William Gaylord, of Dorchester, was ancestor of the family, whose third son was Walter, whose first son was Joseph, whose first son was Joseph, whose second son was Lieut. Samuel, whose second son was Justus of Wyalusing.

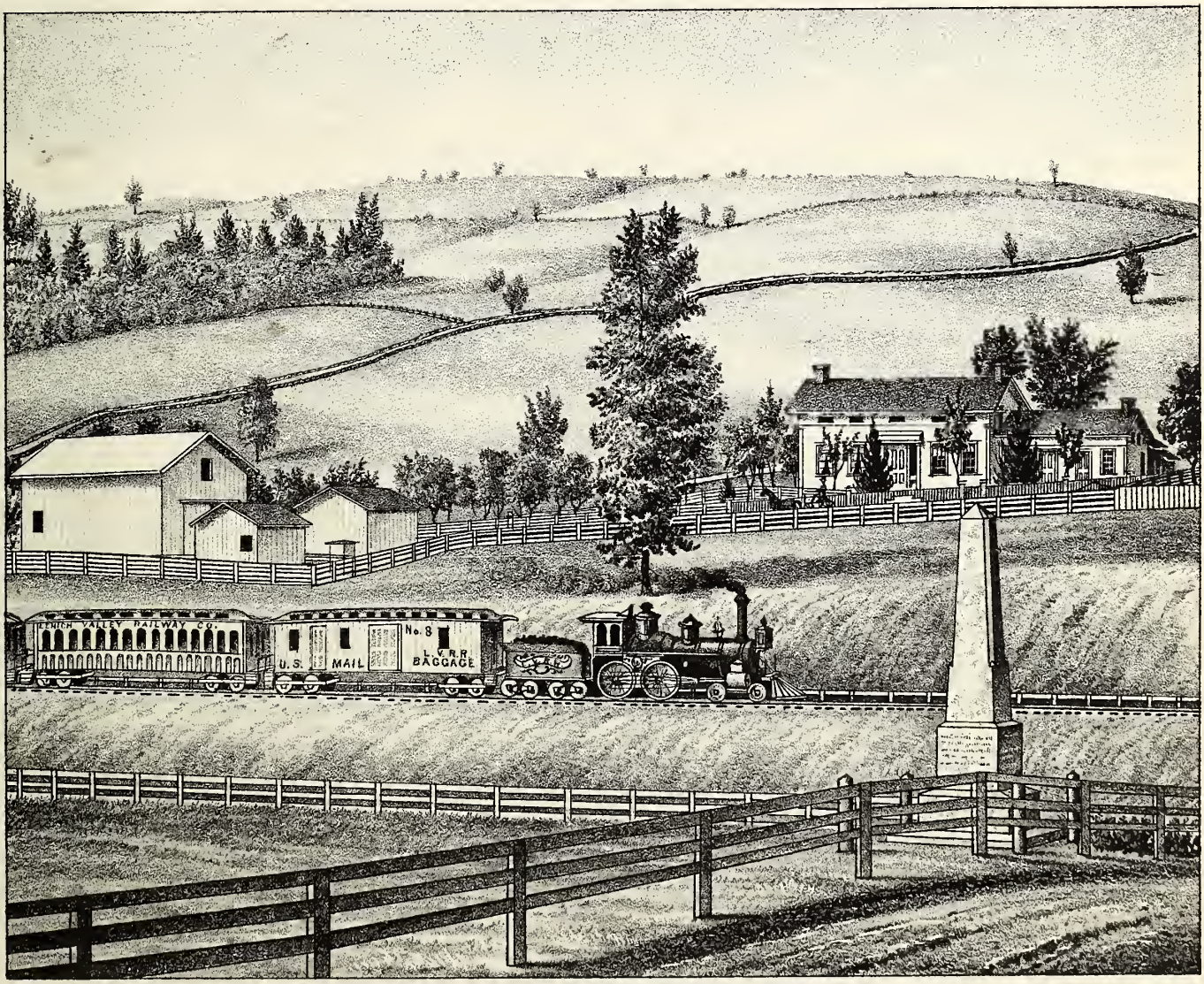


MRS. L. P. STALFORD.



L. P. STALFORD.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD.)



RESIDENCE OF L. P. STALFORD, WYALUSING, PA.

Wyoming, Mrs. Gaylord, the mother, was sick. After the capitulation the Indians came into the house to look for the boys, who were known to be in the patriot army. On seeing the sick woman, they inquired what was the matter, and were told she had the smallpox; whereupon the Indians rushed out of the house pell-mell, more afraid of that loathsome disease than of the Yankee bullets. That night Mr. Gaylord, Sr., took his family down the river to Berwick, and thence to Connecticut. Afterwards he returned to Wyoming, where his house and effects were swept away in the great ice-flood; but the family, after great peril, escaped,—the daughter Dama, who afterwards married David Shoemaker and lived on the old Mieiseum place, having been taken in a canoe from the forks of a tree, where she had been carried by the flood. Soon after this disaster they moved up to Wyalusing. Eleazer took the farm on the Frenchtown side of the river, sold the possession to Mr. Gilbert, and moved to Black-Walnut. Elizabeth married Thomas Wigton, an Irishman, who emigrated probably with Samuel Gordon, and an early settler at Meshoppen. His family lived on the east side of the river, near the depot, and a few rods from the Shoemakers. Other sons were Ludd, who perished in the war, Timothy, who died in Candor, N. Y., in 1852, at the age of eighty, and Chauney, the youngest, who went to Geneva, N. Y., where he was accidentally thrown from a building; his back was broken by the fall, and he died soon after receiving the injury.

About the year 1801 the old gentleman divided a large part of his estate among his children, and went to Black-Walnut, where he lived until about 1814, when he removed to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he died in 1820, at the age of eighty-eight. Of Justus an account is given in the biography of Henry Gaylord.

The Susquehanna company, ever anxious for the welfare of the settlers, offered a township of land to the one who should build the first mill in Springfield township. This offer was accepted by Samuel Gordon, who, in 1793,* built his mill near the site of the present Lewis mill, on the Wyalusing, about three miles from the river.

Mr. Gordon was born near Ballibay, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1740. He was of Scotch descent, of good family, education, and property. He left his native country, accompanied by two brothers—one of whom, James Gordon, subsequently settled near Standing Stone—and a young man named Gillespie, during some difficulties in that country, at which time their property was confiscated. For a time Mr. Gordon followed the sea, after which he settled in Elizabeth, N. J., where he married Mrs. Jane Gillespie, widow of his late fellow-passenger across the Atlantic. Afterwards he moved to Wyoming, and during the years of 1776 and 1777 spent some time in the neighborhood of Wyalusing making surveys, under direction of the Susquehanna company, having been appointed State surveyor by a special act of the legislature of Connecticut, December, 1776. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Gordon retired to New Jersey, where he remained until 1792, when he again entered into the employment of the Susquehanna company as a surveyor, and at the same time operated quite extensively as a land-dealer. His mill, which was commenced soon after, consisted of one run of home-made stone, without bolts, was built under great difficulties arising from the scarcity of money in the settlement and the want of experienced workmen, while all of the iron used in its construction was transported from Wilkes-Barre at much trouble and expense. The mill being completed, on the 1st of May, 1795, the township of Walsingham was surveyed to Mr. Gordon, according to previous stipulation. He was also one of the proprietors of Stephensburg; but, owing to the invalidity of Connecticut titles in these townships, he failed to receive any advantage from these possessions. Under date of April 28, 1805, the proprietors of Springfield grant to Samuel Gordon one of the unappropriated lots, called the Bayonet lot, in consideration of "extraordinary expenses in rebuilding his mill destroyed by fire and afterwards greatly injured by an uncommon freshet." Even the mill, which had cost him so much, was lost through some defect in the title. Two persons by the name of Porter purchased the Pennsylvania title for the land on which it was built, and Mr. Gordon, becoming alarmed for the validity of his claim, as additional security was induced to take a lease of the lands under the Porters; and this acknowledgment of their claim lost him the property, which the commissioners, in 1804, assigned to the Porters. Mr. Gordon was therefore compelled to vacate the land and leave his improvements made at so much sacrifice. This is but a single instance out of many where this complication of title led to like disastrous results, by which families, once in comfortable circumstances, were suddenly reduced to poverty. On the organization of the township, Mr. Gordon was appointed clerk, and for many years the records, which are beautifully written, were kept by him. He died in Wyalusing in 1810, where his only surviving daughter, who has furnished most of the facts in this sketch, erected a stone to his memory.

Soon after the completion of Mr. Gordon's grist-mill, Joseph C. Town, a carpenter by trade, came to Wyalusing and put up a saw-mill on the creek, near where Mrs. Hiram Buck now lives. This contributed largely to the welfare of the settlement. Previous to this boards were split out of pine logs from four to six feet long. The process was slow and expensive, although suitable pine-trees were abundant. In 1798, Mr. Town erected a grist-mill at the same place, of superior construction to that of Mr. Gordon's, and containing a bolt for making flour. This, however, was swept away by a freshet in the creek in the spring of 1800 or 1801. Mr. Town was from Connecticut, and married a sister of Frances Slocum. Mrs. Town went west with her brother in search of their lost sister, and the frequent visits of the Slocum family at Mr. Town's made all of the older people here familiar with the story of the capture and discovery of Frances, which has been so thrillingly told by Mr. Miner in his history of Wyoming.

About 1791, Benjamin Ackley first came into the township, remaining here a part of the time until November, 1793, when he moved his family here and lived in a log house where Elisha Lewis' house now stands. His native

* In Mr. Gordon's day book, now in possession of Harrison Lamb, his grandson, there is this note: "June 25, 1793. This day I raised my mill." It did not get in operation until the next year.

place was New Milford, Conn. He was the first regular blacksmith in the township, and until he arrived there was none nearer than Black-Walnut. Mr. Ackley was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1769. His first wife was Nancy Maxfield, to whom he was married in 1780. She having died, he married Amy, daughter of Thomas Lewis, in 1812. In 1813 he was commissioned justice of the peace, and held the office for ten years. He died in Wyalusing in 1855. Mr. Ackley reared a large family of children, many of whom still reside in the township. It is worthy of note that somewhat later than the period now under consideration, there were four families living upon one square mile, who collectively numbered upwards of sixty children, viz.: John Hollenback, Major Taylor, Mr. Buck, and Mr. Ackley.

Among other early settlers in this part of the township who were here previous to 1800 was James Hines, who came from Ballibay, Ireland, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Soon afterwards, probably owing to a previous knowledge of Samuel Gordon and James Anderson, who were from the same place, he came to Wyalusing and worked for the Stalfords. While here he became acquainted with the family of Isaac Hancock, and married his daughter Sarah. He built a distillery on the little stream near Warren Brown's. Among others who may be mentioned are Judah Benjamin, a shoemaker, and Catharine Bartges, from Lancaster county, a German woman of considerable wealth, intelligence, and prominence. One of her daughters married James Ellsworth, and another was the second wife of John Ogden. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Wigton. Ogden was a blacksmith. Thomas Brink lived for some time on the Stalford place, and then worked the lower part of the present Welles farm for Judge Hollenback, and then moved into Pike township.

MERRYALL SETTLEMENT.

Justus Lewis, late of Wyalusing, gave the following account of the origin of the name of this locality: "In the early settlement of Connecticut a few hardy pioneers began a settlement in the township of New Milford, in what was afterwards the parish of New Preston, and having got a little rum while regaling themselves by a fine cold spring, christened it with the name of 'Merryall.' From this place came Thomas Lewis and the wives of Reuben Wells and several others of the first settlers, hence the name of the place." Mr. Lewis wrote a history of the settlement of Merryall, which is now unfortunately lost, except a single page, from which we quote the following items:

"On the 13th day of July, 1788, Thomas Lewis and family moved from the river on to a place now called Merryall. The year before they came from Connecticut and made a temporary residence at the mouth of the creek, and on that day they settled in a log cabin in a wild, dreary wilderness, four miles from a neighbor on one side and forty on the other. The prospect was dreary enough, but they persevered, and helped others to come in and settle around them.

"In 1790, Daniel Turrell and Sherman Buck settled near them, Mr. Turrell on the place occupied by (the late) Elijah Camp, Mr. Buck adjoining Thomas Lewis. About the same time Reuben Wells settled below him, and Zachariah Price adjoining. The next year (1791) James and David Lake and Benjamin Ackley settled adjoining them, on the place now occupied by Elisha Lewis. In 1792, Job Camp settled where (the late) William Camp lived. Other settlers occasionally came in, and some settled higher up the creek.

"In 1794, Joseph Elliott, Amasa Wells, and Guy Wells moved into the neighborhood. Joseph Elliott where the family now live, Amasa Wells where Elijah Camp (lately) resided. In 1795 the mother of Amasa and Guy Wells (Hannah Loomis, widow of Lieut. James Wells) died, and, while she lay a corpse, the neighbors cleared off a place for the grave, where the present Merryall burying-ground is. She was the first corpse buried there. In the mean time the settlers began locating along up the creek. Jonas Ingham and family came on in 1795. William Dalton settled on the west side of the creek, opposite the meeting-house. In 1799 the first bridge was built across the Wyalusing creek, where Camptown now is. It was not finished when the high flood of 1800 carried it away.

"Three years after, in June, 1803, John Dalton murdered Amos Hurlbut on the low ground where Hiram Buck (Manfred Stevens) now lives. He was tried for his life in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, as we then belonged to that county, and, through the obstinacy of one man, was brought in guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to eighteen years' confinement in the penitentiary in Philadelphia. Dalton was, however, pardoned in 1808, while Thomas M'Kean was governor of Pennsylvania, but he never returned home. He died soon after in hospital, in Philadelphia."

As this was the first capital offense which occurred in the county, we may complete the story by giving the official account of the trial as it appears on the records of the court:

"Res publica *vs.* John Dalton. Indictment for the murder of Amos Hulburd, with count for voluntary manslaughter. True Bill.

"Aug. 16, 1803. The defendant, being charged at the Bar, pleads not guilty, and thereof puts himself on the country for trial; Attorney-General likewise.

"And now, August 17, 1803, a jury being called came, to wit: James Atherton, Noah Taylor, Solomon Johnson, Oliver Pettibone, Zebulon Marcy, Daniel Ayres, Caleb Wright, Joseph Sweatland, Joseph Reynolds, Abraham Shurtz, Roger Searle, and Case Cortlandt, who, being duly sworn and affirmed to try the issue aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations, respectively, do say that they find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree.

"Whereupon, the Court, to wit, on the 19th day of August, 1803, sentence the defendant to undergo an imprisonment at hard labor for the period of eighteen years; and that he be fed and clothed, and in all respects treated, according to the directions of the 'Act to reform the penal laws of the State;' and that he be placed and kept three years out of the eighteen in the solitary cells in the Penitentiary house in the city of Philadelphia, and fed on low and coarse diet; and that he pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until this whole sentence be complied with."



Photo. by A. B. Porter.

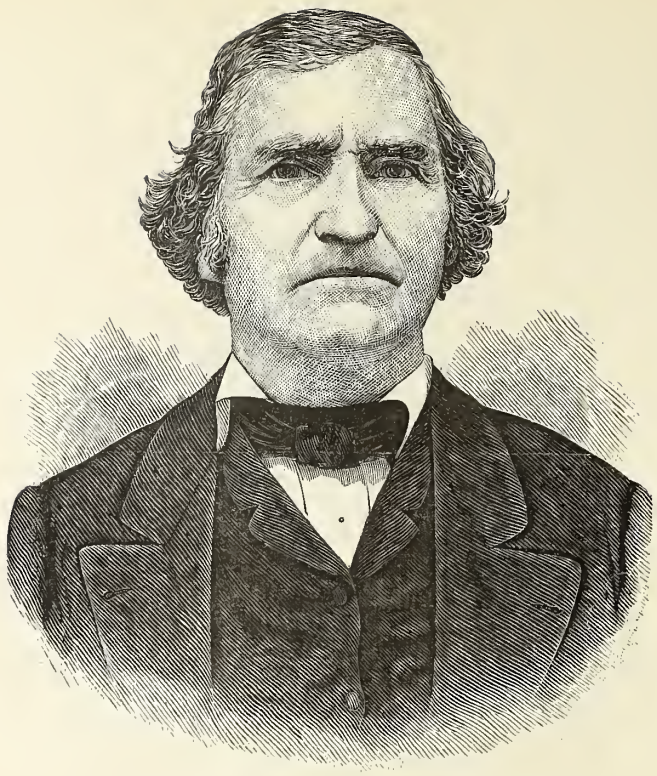
JUSTUS LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis was born in Wyalusing, Aug. 24, 1787, and was the fifth son and eighth child of Thomas and Mary (Turrell) Lewis. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, and, at the battle of Danbury, caught Gen. Wooster as he was falling, shot, from his horse. Justus obtained a good education, principally by study at home, and taught school very acceptably for several years. He married Polly, daughter of Elisha Keeler, of Pike township, Dec. 3, 1812, and at once entered upon the occupation of farming and lumbering, which he followed successfully for many years. In April, 1844, he united, with his wife, two sons, and one daughter, with the Presbyterian church of Wyalusing, but for some years before he made a public confession of Christianity, he was one of the most cordial and efficient coadjutors in the work of the church, contributing as much towards the support of the pastor and the benevolent societies as any other member of the congregation. From 1837 to 1860, scarcely a month passed in which he was not actively engaged in the temperance and anti-slavery reforms, and especially during the years 1840–41, in the discussions in the lyceum meetings in the school-house at the mouth of the Wyalusing creek. He was always outspoken, and no matter how unpopular his views might be, he never failed to communicate them openly and ably.

Imbibing from his father the political principles of 1776, he never swerved from them. In 1808 he was a Federalist, in 1824 a National Republican, in 1840–44–48 an anti-slavery Whig, and a strong Republican from the organization of that party till the close of his life.

He possessed excellent social qualities and winning manners, and had many warm friends.

As an energetic business man, Mr. Lewis was proverbial. If a public work was to be performed, a road to be laid out, a school- or meeting-house to be built, he was always foremost. He died May 10, 1874, leaving five sons and two daughters, to each of whom he bequeathed the rich legacy of an unblemished character, and a long life replete with lessons of wisdom.



John Elliott

The subject of this sketch was born in Sugar Run, Bradford Co., Pa., May 20, 1791; and belonged to one of the old families of the North Branch valley, and of this county. His father, Joseph, was one of the most active and daring spirits of the Revolution. The son, John, inherited something of his father's martial spirit, and when but just passed his twentieth birthday, received from Gov. Snyder an ensign's commission, which bears date Aug. 3, 1811; in three years was promoted to the captaincy of the Seventh company of the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and Aug. 3, 1828, was commissioned division quartermaster. At this time the militia was considered a very important part of the public service, its trainings and musters were the grand holidays, and to be elevated to an official position in it was a high token of confidence and esteem. Under a commission dated April 13, 1829, Mr. Elliott was appointed by Gov. Shulze justice of the peace for the eighth district, composed of the townships of Wyalusing, Asylum, and Albany, as those towns were then constituted, and held the office until the late constitution went in force, by which the office was made elective, and then was elected to the same position by the people of his township, a sufficient guarantee that he had performed its duties to their satisfaction.

In the fall of 1843 he was elected to represent his district in the State legislature, and re-elected the following year. In addition to these, he was at various times called to fill different offices in the township and county, in all which he displayed such good sense, strict uprightness, and honesty as to challenge the esteem and confidence of his friends and constituents.

In private life, Mr. Elliott was affectionate in his domestic relations, a generous friend, hospitable in his entertainment, frugal in his habits, industrious in his business, cheerful in disposition, and possessed of an unusually retentive memory, that never allowed the minutest thing, a name or a date, to escape its grasp. These qualities made him an interesting and instructive companion, whose vivid story of the men and events of the olden time were the centre of interest in the social circle.

Politically, Mr. Elliott was a life-long Democrat. While never, at least in his later years, obtruding his opinions upon others, he held with an unswerving grasp the tenets of his own political faith, which was endeared to him by so many early associations.

Above the ordinary size, he possessed great physical vigor and endurance. Until within a few days of his death his form was as erect, and his step as elastic as a boy's, while his exuberant flow of spirits, his exhaustless fund of humor and pleasantry gave one the impression that his fourscore years sat lightly on him. His sickness was short, and he retained his faculties to the last. He died in his home at Merryall, aged eighty-four years and nine months, leaving a large and respectable family to mourn his death.

In 1792, Job Camp came to Wyalusing, planted a piece of corn, and, after it was harvested, returned to Connecticut for his family, moved in the next year, and settled at Camptown, which was then a dense, unbroken wilderness. At this time, there were, besides Jones Ingham, two or three families above him on the creek. As illustrating the difficulties which the early settlers experienced in their emigration to the country, the case of Mr. Camp is in point. He started from Connecticut with a yoke of oxen, which were used to transport his family and goods. Taking the usual course of the emigrants,—across the country from the Hudson to Stroudsburg, and through the great swamp,—they reached the Susquehanna at Pittston. The route was a slow and toilsome one, but thus far there was a road along which they could drive a team, but up the river there was nothing but the narrow Indian path. They were therefore compelled to unyoke their oxen and drive them along singly. The cart, younger members of the family, and household goods were then placed on a keel-boat, and two men were hired to push it up the river to Wyalusing. The progress was slow and the labor severe, and several days were necessary for the trip. It took all of Mr. Camp's crop of corn raised the preceding year to pay the boatmen, and the family were obliged to get along as best they could until another crop was harvested. Mr. Camp was by trade a carpenter, and, the year he moved in, built a large barn for Mr. Lewis, the first erected on the Wyalusing. In 1795 he built a barn for himself, which is still standing. This barn is covered with boards split out of pine logs, which are fastened on with wrought nails, made by Salmon Bosworth, who had moved up the Wyalusing.

Mr. Camp had a large family of children, and the name is one of frequent occurrence. The village of Camptown, five miles up the Wyalusing, is named in honor of him. His wife was Anna Oviatt, and her brother Thomas came about the same time with him, and lived on the farm now owned by Benjamin Aekley.

Jonas Ingham was settled above him, an account of whom is given in the biography of John Ingham.

William Dalton, an Irishman by birth, and an impressed seaman in the British service, deserted, and came to Wyoming before the Revolutionary war. The day before the battle (July 2, 1778), he went up the river on a scout, when, seeing a small party of Indians, they watched their opportunity and Dalton shot one and wounded him mortally, but the wounded Indian returned the fire and wounded Dalton in the knee, and he carried the ball to his grave. The Indian killed was reported to have been a son of Queen Esther, and this has been given as the reason for her fiendish cruelty to the American prisoners taken at the battle. He married a girl brought up by Adonijah Stansbery, and settled in Merryall, on the Wyalusing, back of where the church stands. The old gentleman was a man of great strength and a skillful boxer, but in the wrestling matches, so common in former days, he seldom took part unless he thought some boasting fellow was trying to impose upon a weaker man, when a few well-dealt blows would put an end to the imposition. He and his wife died in Merryall. They had four children,—two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, John, was the one who killed Hurlbut. The other, Josiah, went to Alleghany Co., N. Y. The daughters married, and went to Susquehanna county.

Zachariah Price lived about midway between where Clinton and Elisha Lewis now live, in Merryall. He built a log house and lived in it previous to 1793. He exchanged properties with Guy Wells,—the deeds are dated December, 1793,—and lived on the old Wells place for a year or two. He sold it to Mr. Hollenback, Feb. 17, 1796, and then moved to Wysox, and about 1818 moved into Susquehanna county. He had two sons, Elizur and Demmon, and four daughters, one of whom married Chester Wells.

Asa Flint came from Exeter and settled in Merryall in 1790. He was brother-in-law to Jeremiah Lewis, both having married sisters of Thomas Gardner, who settled in the same neighborhood, as did his brother Francis. Flint lived near where there are some old apple-trees standing, just below Mr. Cleaveland's, the Gardners a little above. Flint sold to Elijah Camp, and moved into central New York, in 1807 or 1808. Francis Gardner moved first into Pike, and then followed his brother Thomas into New York State.

FAIRBANKS SETTLEMENT.

Benjamin Crawford lived on the farm now owned by Jabez Chamberlain. He came from Darby to Wyoming, in 1785, moved to Wyalusing in 1789, and lived in a log house near the railroad cut. They had raised a good crop of corn and potatoes on the island opposite. They had harvested their corn and stored it in the house, and dug all but about five bushels of their potatoes, and had gone over after them, when they discovered their house to be on fire, which was burned with all it contained. In 1793 he moved on the Jabez Chamberlain place, and built a log house. In the next spring, while chopping, the limb of a tree fell on him and broke his leg, and his family were compelled to go a mile to obtain help to carry him into the house. Mr. Crawford died here July 27, 1804, and was buried in the old burying-ground at Terrytown. His son thus describes the funeral service: "On the day of the funeral they took the corpse over the river, in a canoe, to the flat below Maj. Dodge's house, where a couple of large maple-trees were standing near together. Here they arranged for the funeral service. Uriah Terry read a sermon and Parshall Terry made a prayer, and then they buried him. Salt was our greatest necessity. It was brought from New York State, and sold for $10 per barrel. I remember that once my mother bought a barrel of salt for twenty yards of cloth. I never felt so independent in my life as I did when they rolled that barrel of salt on shore." The older Crawfords were eager to go west; they therefore sold the farm after their father's death, and started for the Genesee.

The next farm above Mr. Crawford was owned by Nathan Winton, who, June 6, 1793, sold to Humphrey Brown. It is described as land lying between Justus Gaylord and Benjamin Crawford. There was a log house and a small improvement in 1798. Mr. Brown thought the place was favorable for a settlement, and surveyed several acres into town lots, with streets and alleys. It looked well on paper, but the scheme had to be given up. Next above were the Gaylord lands, on which were his children and their families, viz.: Mrs. Wigton, Mrs. Shoemaker, Timothy and Chauncy

Gaylord, the latter unmarried. Charles Homet bought out most of these, and they scattered to various places.

Dr. Jabez Chamberlain came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., to Wyoming valley. He had married Jane Wilson, whose only son, William, for many years lived on the Crawford farm, and recently died. The wife of Dr. Chamberlain died soon after, and he went over into the Wyoming valley. While there he became acquainted with the Gilbert family, followed them up the river, and married Irene Gilbert June 9, 1795. Oliver D. and Hon. John F. Chamberlain are among the children by this marriage. Soon after his marriage he went up into the State of New York, and remained there a few years, and returned to Frenchtown, where he died Sept. 30, 1848, at the age of eighty-one years.*

Among the later comers in this neighborhood were the Merritts, the Biles, and Strunks. Of the former were the three brothers, Gilbert, Daniel, and Hezekiah; and the latter two families were connected by marriage. The mother of Alexander P. Biles was a sister of Alexander Patterson, of Wyoming notoriety. They were from Northampton county, and came to Wyalusing in 1825.

In the Vaughan hill neighborhood Simeon Marsh made the first improvement. He began on what was known as the Indian spring, which is at the head of the run that comes down by the railroad tank, near where Mr. Fitzgerald lives. He made a small clearing on the old Vaughan place, and Stephen Charlott, from Trenton, N. J., bought him out, and about 1814 or 1815 exchanged property with Elias Vaughan and went to Rummerfield, and after six or seven years went to the State of Ohio with his family. The account of the Vaughan family will be found in the biography of Elias Vaughan.

Among other and well-known settlers were John Taylor, who has a special biography in this work, and Mr. Buck, who was a neighbor to him.

In 1801, John Hollenback came to Wyalusing, and bringing with him 2400 pounds of goods, engaged in the mercantile business. Previous to this Mr. Gaylord had kept a few goods for the use of the settlers, and afterwards Peter Stevens, who occupied a house nearly opposite the Presbyterian church, had a small store, but neither of them had near the quantity brought up by Mr. Hollenback. His goods were brought in wagons to Middletown, where they were loaded on boats and taken up the river.† Mr. Hollenback had been engaged since 1796 in traffic for his uncle, Matthias Hollenback, who at that time was carrying on an extensive business along the river. In the spring of 1797 the former assisted in opening a shad-fishery on the river, a little below Wyalusing village, the first opened in this part of the country. In 1801, he rafted the first platform of boards at Town's mill that ever went out of the Wyalusing creek. After his settlement here, he was for many years prominent in the business of the place, which, so far as he was concerned, was conducted with great energy. In the year of Mr. Hollenback's removal here (1801), there was a grand Fourth of July celebration at Wyalusing. Several things contributed to give it interest. First, there was the conflict about land-titles. And then it was the year of Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency. From the adoption of the Federal constitution there had been two great political parties in the country, and in 1800 the party which elected Mr. Jefferson had, for the first time, been successful.

The following anniversary of American Independence was seized upon by that party, which was largely in the ascendant here, for a general jubilation. Gen. Washington had died a short time before, and it seemed to be a great consolation to the Democrats to have Mr. Jefferson for his successor in the presidency. All of these things combined to give this first general celebration of American Independence at Wyalusing great interest. People assembled from all parts of the country. Such a gathering had never been witnessed here before. Mr. Hollenback presided at the meeting. Jonas Ingham delivered a spirited address on the subject of "Disputed land-titles," in which he defended the claims of the Connecticut settlers, and with great severity characterized the adverse legislation of Pennsylvania as opposed to the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. Uriah Terry prepared an ode on the "Death of Washington," which was sung by Polly Sill. The whole celebration ended with a barbecue. A huge bear, killed that morning, and roasted whole, afforded the entertainment.

Mr. Hollenback was prominent in many of the enterprises of the neighborhood. He died in Wyalusing, in 1867, at the age of ninety-one years.

In 1821, under the direction of John Hollenback, the grist-mill at the mouth of the creek was built, which, from its superior construction and favorable location, was of great advantage to the surrounding country.

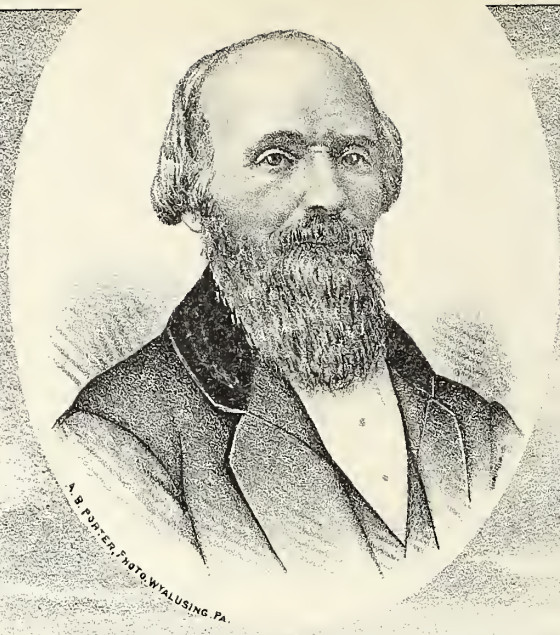
Among other of the prominent settlers in the township, who can hardly be classed among its pioneer settlers, the best known was Charles F. Welles, Esq., who at the organization of the county, received from the governor authority to administer the oaths of office to the newly-chosen officers, and himself was appointed prothonatory, clerk of the courts, register, and recorder, and the first records of the county are in his own neat and peculiar penmanship.

Mr. Welles was a son of George Welles, of Athens, and was born in Glastenbury, Conn., Nov. 5, 1789, and the family were among the early settlers of Athens. In 1816, he married Miss Ellen J., daughter of Judge Hollenback, and removed to Wyalusing in 1822, where he died Sept. 23, 1866. Mr. Welles was a man of varied and extensive reading, and probably knew more of the history of the county, of its resources and men, than any other man of his day. He wielded a busy pen, and contributed for the press some of the best poetic articles which were published.* Though never a politician, in the sense of aspir-

* Joseph Chamberlain came from Tolland, Conn., in 1755, and settled on the farm owned by the Nye family. He died in 1765. His sons were Calbe, James, John, and William. John was a physician of acknowledged skill, and lived a while in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Jabez was a son of John, and studied with Dr. Fowler, of Poughkeepsie.

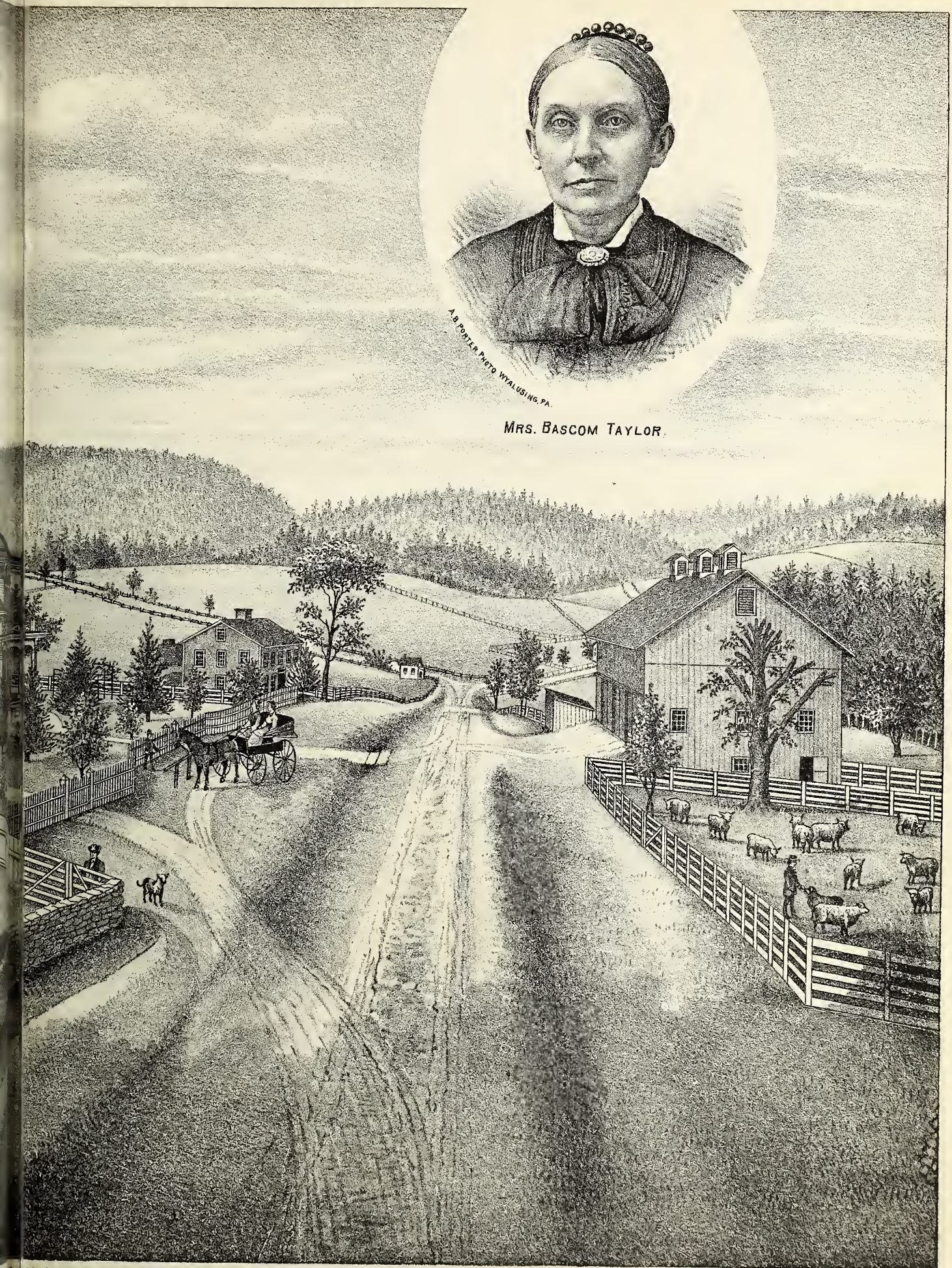
† Mr. Jordan, of Philadelphia, says that he well remembers seeing wagons loaded with goods at his father's store for Wyalusing.

* A gentleman engaged for many years as an editor of a literary paper, who only knew Mr. Welles through his published articles, once observed, "That Charles F. Welles had written some of the finest pieces of fugitive poetry that had ever been produced in this country, in his day."



BASCOM TAYLOR.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. BAS



MRS. BASCOM TAYLOR.

AYLOR, WYALUSING, PA.

ing for office, he took a deep interest in political questions. In early life he espoused the principles advocated by Jefferson; later, he became an admirer of Henry Clay and a defender of his policy. During his ten years' residence in Towanda he exerted a well-nigh controlling influence in the politics of the county. His articles on political questions, written at this time, were marked by a breadth of view and urged by a cogency of reasoning that carried conviction to the mind of the reader, while the corrupt politician received scathing rebukes from his trenchant pen.

Judge Hollenback, with characteristic forethought, had invested largely in lands in the county, and on the removal of Mr. Welles to Wyalusing he found abundant employment in superintending their management, in addition to the business growing out of his own affairs. As a man of business he was punctual, ready, accurate, of unquestioned integrity, possessing a generous heart, and a kindly feeling for the distressed. The tenants upon his farm, or the people in his employ, ever found him liberal in his demands, and unexacting in his requirements. Though engaged in extended and frequently harassing business, his interest in public matters continued unabated; and it is believed that, until within the last year of his life, he never missed attendance upon a single term of court held at Towanda.

On the breaking out of the late rebellion his whole heart was enlisted on the side of the government, which he aided in every way in his power, and the hearty Godspeed with which he bade the company raised in his vicinity go fight the battles of their country will ever be remembered by those who witnessed it.

In the latter years of his life he spent much time in reading on subjects of natural history, especially geology, in which he kept fairly abreast, and was thoroughly conversant with the theories of the leading writers in this favorite department of his study.

He was deeply interested in the public enterprises of the place. On the completion of the North Branch canal, a basin was excavated and a commodious warehouse and coal-bins were constructed, which, through the facilities for business thus afforded, have been the means of doing more than any other one thing to develop the resources of the surrounding country, and make Wyalusing the centre of a large and rapidly-increasing trade.

His name is yet familiarly mentioned all over the county. Mrs. Welles died March, 1876, at an advanced age. The old mansion, which Mr. Welles used, playfully, to call the "old castle," is now occupied by his son, George H. Welles.

INCIDENTS.

"Aug. 6, 1802.—At Wyalusing, Mr. Nehemiah Main, accompanied by Mr. Miles Bunnel, went into the wheat-field of the latter, where he espied a huge bear. With his trusty rifle he drew upon the monster and shot him through the thigh, and then advanced to close combat. As soon as within reach the bear raised himself up, and grasping our hero in his paws, threw him upon the ground, bit him through the thigh in three places, and wounded him severely in the arm. After a considerable struggle, with the assistance of Mr. Bunnel, he extricated himself from his adversary, when they returned to the attack with more success, and succeeded in dispatching the bear. Mr. Main, with the assistance of Mr. Bunnel, returned home. He was confined ten days with his wounds."—*Wilkes-Barre Gazette.*

"July 9, 1804.—Mr. Nathaniel Parks, of this place (Wyalusing), was passing through his field after a severe thunder-gust, and as he was approaching a large pine-tree the lightning struck it, which shivered it from the top to the bottom; the whole came to the ground. The end of a large limb, near sixty feet in height, struck Mr. Parks on the head, which, in an instant, put a period to his existence. A man and a boy plowing at a distance of about ten rods from the spot were stunned by the explosion."*

In 1854 the Methodists erected their brick house of worship at Wyalusing, and in the same year the Presbyterians built an edifice on the site of the old school-house, where the first church was organized; a view of it is herewith given.



WYALUSING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1818, Elizur Price, son of Zachariah Price, one of the first members of the old church, organized a Sabbath-school in Wyalusing. It had been customary for the minister to gather the members of the congregation on the Sabbath, between the services, for the study of the Scriptures and for the discussion of difficult questions in theology; but the enterprise of Mr. Price was the first attempt to organize a Sabbath-school on a plan analogous to the present method which has become so prevalent in all religious societies. The school then commenced has continued, with but few interruptions, until the present time, when there are at least five such schools in the township.

In 1837, Dr. D. C. Scovill settled in Wyalusing, and was

* Wilkes-Barre paper.

the first permanently located physician. As early as 1795, Dr. Jabez Chamberlin settled at Fairbanks, where he remained for a short time, then went to New York for a while, and afterwards returned to Wyalusing, where he died. Several physicians were here for a short time, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Sharts, Daniel Scofield, and Dr. Tewksbury. Dr. Hayden, who rode through all this section of the country, had his share of patients in Wyalusing. After him for several years the people were dependent mainly on Dr. Crandall and Dr. Horton, the former having lived in Wyalusing several years and then removed to Stevensville, and the latter having settled at Terrytown.

The construction of the canal through the county for the time created high hopes of the advantages which the people of the county would derive from it, and during its construction the large force employed in excavating it stimulated business and production all along the line, but the failure of the canal to answer the purpose for which it was intended soon caused the people to abandon their cherished hopes, and quietly acquiesce in the law permitting its appropriation by the railroad company. A few families in the township were drawn here by their interest in the public works, as the McCrossins and Dunovans. The Dunovan Brothers, in the lower end of the town, are young, enterprising, thriving young men.

At the close of 1795, there were about forty-five or fifty families within the present limits of the township. These were scattered along the river from Browntown to Fairbanks, a distance of about six miles, and about the same distance up the creek. To these were assessed about eight thousand acres of land, of which, excepting the misson lands, but little if any more than one-fifth were cultivated.

The population in 1850 was 1275; in 1860, 1477; in 1870, 1577 native and 130 foreign born, a total of 1707. There are twelve school districts and one half-district. Wyalusing is the principal village, at the mouth of the creek. It contains two churches,—one Presbyterian and one Methodist,—six stores of various kinds, a hotel, academy, planing-mill, cabinet manufactory, and some very pleasant residences. The Presbyterian church at Merryall is about one mile below Camptown, on the creek, while at Camptown there is one church (Baptist), three stores, hotel, cabinet-shop, and twenty dwellings. There is also an Old-School Baptist church at Vaughan hill.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY GAYLORD.

Justus Gaylord, Jr., or, as he was commonly called, "Major Gaylord," the grandfather of the subject of this brief notice, was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of Wyalusing. In company with his brother, Ambrose, in 1776, he moved his family to this county, and settled on his father's farm, at Miciscum, the Indian meadows, now Fairbanks. There he remained until the troubles of the Revolutionary war began to reach the frontier settlements, when he returned to Wyoming, enlisted in Captain Ransom's company, and served with distinction during the war.

After the return of peace, in 1785, he again removed to Wyalusing, living for seven years near the line dividing the farms of G. H. Welles and J. B. Stalford. In 1792 he purchased 900 acres of land on the north side of Wyalusing creek, to which he removed, and where he remained until his death. Here he was among the foremost in every public enterprise, extensively engaged in business, and often called to fill responsible places of trust.

Henry Gaylord went to live with his grandfather when but a child, and at first a helper, soon came to have largely the management of the business. In 1828, Henry married Martha, daughter of Major John Taylor. Mrs. Taylor was the only daughter of Capt. Aholiab Buck, and was about four months old when her father was slain in the ill-starred battle of Wyoming, and granddaughter of Amos York, who was captured near his old home in Wyalusing by a band of Tories and Indians, Feb. 14, 1778.

In politics Henry Gaylord was an old-line Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, whose principles he heartily indorsed and supported. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace when the township was largely Democratic. He was a wise counselor, yet quiet and unobtrusive in his manners. Like his grandfather, he identified himself with every enterprise which tended to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived. At the time the first temperance society was organized in Wyalusing, in 1829, Major Gaylord had a distillery, and young Henry was running it; but he counted the cost,—the manufacture of whisky at the Gaylords' stopped, and the distillery went to ruin. He was a stockholder in the academy, and for many years president of the board of trustees for the Educational Union at Wyalusing. In 1831 he made a profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian church, then worshiping at Merryall. Upon the organization of the second church, in the village of Wyalusing, in 1854, he became one of its members, and was ruling elder until his death.

In June, 1872, he was stricken with paralysis, and though maintaining his mental faculties to the last, the loss of physical strength compelled him to keep closely to his room most of the time. He departed this life, at Wyalusing, Jan. 1, 1875, aged sixty-eight years, eight months, and sixteen days.

BASCOM TAYLOR.

The central and western parts of Pennsylvania were settled largely by a Scotch-Irish emigration, a race noted for their love of freedom, their energy, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism. Of this race, and possessing its distinguishing characteristics, was John Taylor, or, as he had been a militia major, he was familiarly known as Major Taylor, who came from Dauphin county to Wyalusing in 1792, bought a farm of Major Gaylord, and began making preparations for a settlement. This farm included a clearing and the mill-seat of Amos Bennett's mill. May 16, 1794, he married Deborah Buck. She was a granddaughter of Amos York, and daughter of Capt. Aholiab Buck, who was slain in the

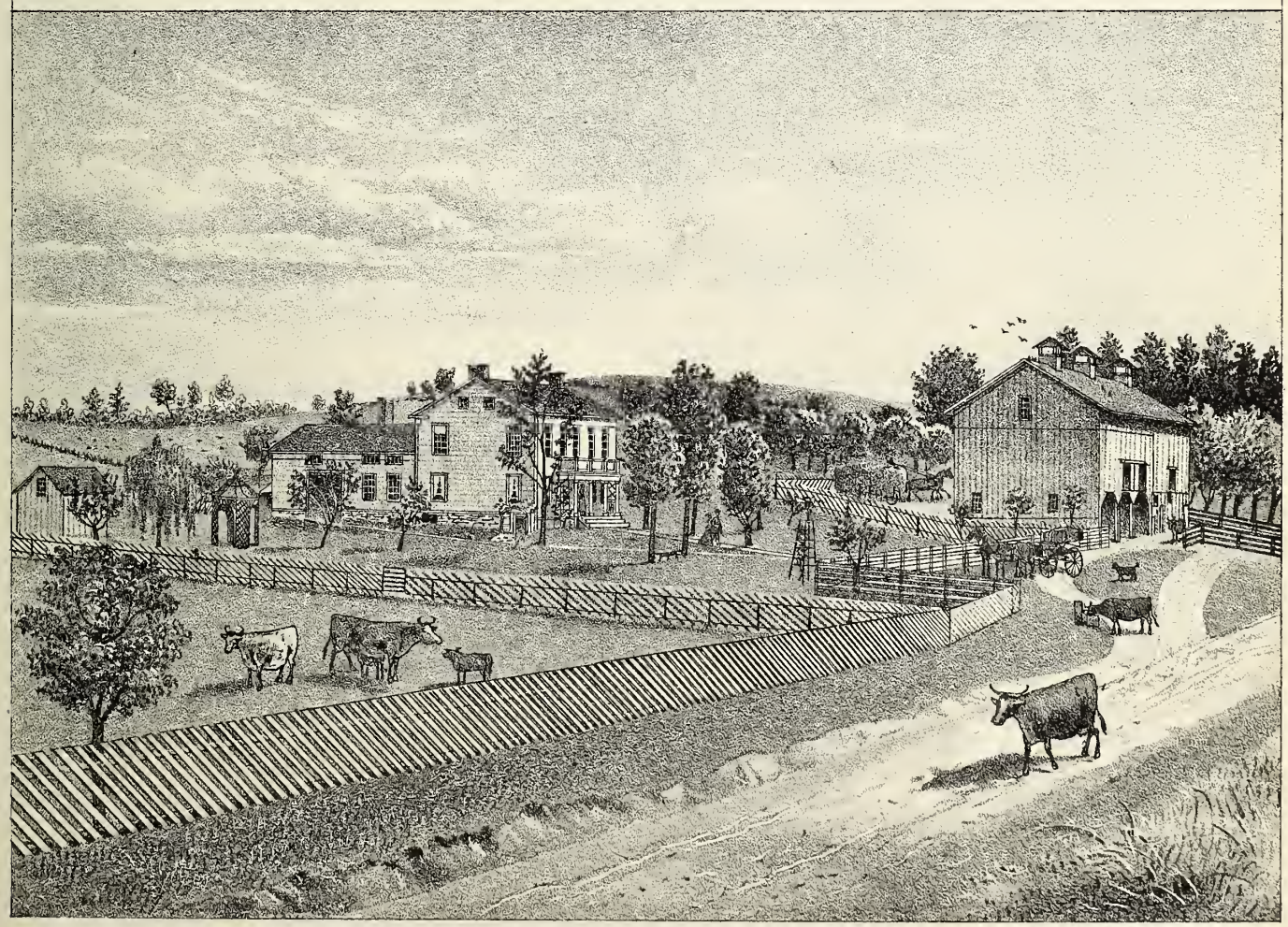




E. R. Vaughan

Jessie H. Vaughan

PHOTOS. BY G. H. WOOD



RESIDENCE OF E. R. VAUGHAN, WYALUSING, PA.

battle and massaere of Wyoming, on that fatal July 3. At this time Mrs. Taylor was a nursing infant in the arms of her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor early became members of the Presbyterian church in Wyalusing, Mr. Taylor being church clerk for more than thirty years, and a ruling elder until the day of his death, and a stanch supporter of religion, morality, and education, as well as a man of thrift and energy. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born seventeen children, several of whom died in infancy or early youth. Bascom, born Aug. 3, 1814, was the youngest, who survived, and became the sueeessor of his father to the paternal estate, and to his father's place in the church.

In 1843, Bascom Taylor married Lydia Fries, of Troy, Pa., and daughter of James and Margaret (Cool). Mrs. Taylor was born in 1818, in Knowlton, Sussex Co., N. J. In his former home, Mr. Fries had been ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and on his removal to Bradford County, in 1835, he was chosen to the same office in the church of Wells and Columbia, with which he had connected himself. He died in 1854.

To Bascom and Lydia Taylor have been born five sons: Samuel F., who is engaged in business in the west; Justus V., who is manager of the homestead; John B., now in the Theological Seminary in New York city; Francis and Alton, who are remaining at home.

Mr. Taylor was a man of great energy and a most thorough business man, who commanded the respect and esteem of the community in which he lived. At the time of his death, which occurred in Pittston, whither he had gone on business in 1874, he was a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church in Wyalusing. A view of his beautiful home is given on another page of this work.

ELIAS VAUGHAN.

The tradition in the family as to the cause of their ancestor's emigration to America has so romantie a coloring that we can hardly forbear to allude to it. The story runs that John Vaughan was a gardener to an English nobleman, with whose daughter he fell in love. The affection being returned, they were secretly married, when, to escape the anger of the young lady's aristocratie parents, on account of the daughter marrying out of the alleged social level of the family, the young couple fled to America. This John Vaughan, who settled in Litehfield Co., Conn., had three sons—John, Richard, and Edward—and one daughter. John, the younger, settled near Providence; Edward, who was a professional man, settled in the State of New York. Coming to Athens, in this county, on business, he was taken suddenly sick, and died there. Richard was in the war of the Revolution,—a quartermaster in the army, and served in that capacity for six years, when, on account of sickness in his family, just at the close of the war, he obtained a furlough, came home, and before he could return to the field the war was over. He bought a Connecticut title to a farm on the Susquehanna, to whieh he moved with his family, being the first or among the first settlers on what is now called Lacey street, above the village of Laceyville, in Wyoming Co., Pa. Living on the river was one Jonathan Woodcock, who was suspected of being a Pennamite and of holding opinions a little too favorable towards the British government, and Richard Vaughan with some others was bound to drive him from the country. At the first term of the court of quarter sessions for Luzerne county is a bill of indictment against John Franklin, Elisha Satterlee, Elisha Mathewson, Gideon Church, and Richard Vaughan, for assault and battery, in which it is charged that, July 10, 1787, they "did with force and arms take about five tons of hay, three or four acres of wheat, off the premises occupied by Jonathan Woodcock, and then tried to tear down his house, and did abuse him, so that he was afraid of his life, and that he suffered the loss of £25 of the goods and chattels of the said Jonathan Woodcock;" but nothing further was done about it. Mr. Vaughan was commissioned by Governor Mifflin, May 1, 1789, lieutenant of the 5th company of the 2d battalion of militia of Luzerne county. He died Aug. 26, 1691, at the age of thirty-six years and ten days. Owing to some informality in the title, soon after her husband's death, Mrs. Vaughan was threatened with a writ of ejectment. Her sons, rather than contest the title, went up to the mouth of Rummerfield creek, where they bought a piece of land, probably under the Connecticut title, and began an improvement. To this place they moved their mother, and here she died. Her oldest son, John, also died here of spotted fever. Of the rest of the family, William went to Sackett's Harbor, and was a captain in the war of 1812. Robert and Richard went first to New York, and then to Canada; Phœbe married a man by the name of Wilson, and lived near Watertown, N. Y.; Anna married Daniel Coolbaugh, of Wysox; Justus moved near Seneca lake; Polly married Walter Seaman, and moved into the State of New York; Elias remained in the county. He married Sarah Abbott, whose father was a sea-captain, lived in Baltimore, Md., owned a schooner, and was lost at sea. The family still live in Baltimore.

Elias Vaughan remained at Rummerfield until June, 1814, when he exchanged places with Stephen Charlott and moved on the farm now owned by his son, E. R. Vaughan. June 8, 1812, he was appointed postmaster for Asylum, Luzerne county, by Gideon Granger, postmaster-general of the United States. Aug. 3, 1807, he was commissioned lieutenant of the 5th company of the 144th Regt. of militia, which was attached to the 2d Brigade of the 9th Division. He was afterwards promoted to the captaincy of the same company, and was ever afterwards known in his neighborhood as Captain Vaughan. On the purchase of his farm he gave his attention mainly to its cultivation and improvement, became one of the leading farmers of the township, and was in possession of a large and valuable farm.

He had children: Eleanor (was married to Samuel Lake, and after his death to Joshua Corbin, and lives on Spring hill), John, Elias, Harriet (died young), James, Edward, Evander R., Alonzo (died young), George (died, unmarried, at the age of twenty-four), Rhoda Jane (died at the age of fourteen), Mary (is married to John G. Kaler, and lives in Wyalusing), and Orilla (is married to Rev. George B. Day, and lives in Paterson, N. J.). The sons are all settled on adjoining farms, where they have families grown up about them. It is seldom in this country of frequent

removals that so large a family of children and grandchildren are found settled on contiguous farms.

Evander R. is on the old homestead. He married Augusta, daughter of Abner Hinman, who is great-granddaughter of Amos York, who, it will be remembered, was an early settler in Wyalusing, and the family were great sufferers from Indian depredations. They have one son, who is the only child in the household.

CHAS. HOMET, JR.

Mr. Homet was the oldest of four children of Charles and Mariah Theresa Homet. Charles, the father, was among the French refugees who came to this country during the revolution of 1793. In Paris he had been a steward in the household of Louis XVI., and fled from that city with others about the time the king made that unfortunate attempt to escape from France. They came in a French war-ship, and were chased three days in their voyage by an English vessel, but made their escape. Mrs. Homet, whose family name was Scheilinger, was born in Strasburg, and was one of the waiting-maids of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. Both took passage for America on the same vessel, and, becoming acquainted while on the voyage, were married soon after their arrival in this country, and for a year or more lived at a place called Bottle Hill, in New Jersey, now called Madison. Here Charles, the subject of this sketch, was born, May 7, 1794. Mr. Homet, Sr., then removed to Asylum, and soon after to the settlement in the western part of Terry township, where, it will be remembered, arrangements had been made for the reception of the king and queen of France. After a year or two Mr. Homet, Sr., again returned to Asylum, where he bought several lots of the Asylum company. When the French people left Asylum, he and Mr. La Porte purchased the greater part of the lands there. Mrs. Homet died at Asylum, in 1823, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. Homet, Sr., married a second time, in 1827. By this marriage he had one daughter, who is the wife of E. T. Fox, of Towanda. He turned his attention to farming. He pursued that business very successfully, accumulated a valuable property, and cleared up quite a large farm. He was a member of the Methodist church in his later years. After marrying his second wife he removed to Wysox, where he died in December, 1838, at the allotted age of threescore years and ten.

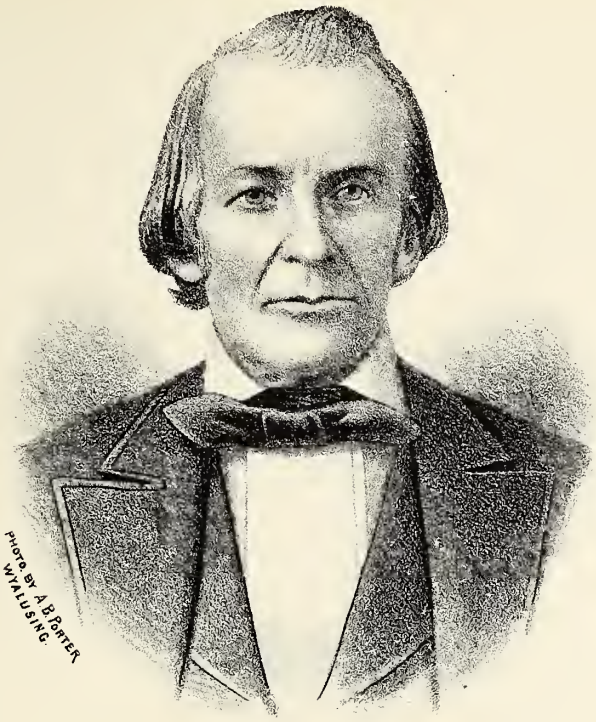
By the first marriage there were born to him four children. Besides Charles, these were Francis, Harriet, and Joseph. Francis was born at Asylum, married Lucy Dodge, and settled upon a part of the old home farm, where he still resides. He has no children, is a farmer by occupation, and an active member of the Methodist church. Harriet married Simon Stevens, of Standing Stone, and was the mother of five children,—Charles, George, Ellen, Harriet, and Mary. Joseph married Oris Brown, and lived at and owned the Homet's mills. About A.D. 1840 he sold out and moved to Monroeton, the former home of his wife. He was also a farmer and a member of the Baptist church; was the father of three children, who lived to attain maturity,—Jewett G., Marion, and Lydia,—and now lives at Williamsport, Pa.

Charles married Lucy Stevens, by whom he had nine children,—Francis, Theresa, Jonathan, Edward, Milton, Charles S., Volney, Seth, and Joseph A. Francis married Mary Gilbert, who died, and after her death he married Ada Chamberlain, by whom he had three children,—Mary, Geo. S., and Rachel,—and was accidentally killed by the fall of a derrick at the erection of an abutment of the Lehigh Valley railroad bridge across the Wyalusing creek in the year 1867. Theresa married U. P. Stone, by whom she has four children,—Chas. R. T., Benton, Ulysses, and Lucy. Jonathan married Harriet Donley, and has two daughters,—Lucy and Ada. Edward married Maria Minnis, M.D., and has one daughter,—Lucy J. Milton married Mary Ann Irvine, and has two children,—Irvine and Theresa. Charles S. married Julia Horton, and has three children,—William, Eliza, and Francis. Dr. Volney married Emma Ingham, and has one daughter,—Jesse. Seth married Elizabeth Eilenberger, and has three children,—Ella, Charlie, and Cora. Joseph A. married Adelia Gordon, and has five children,—Augusta, Fanny, Edward, Minor, Elcazer.

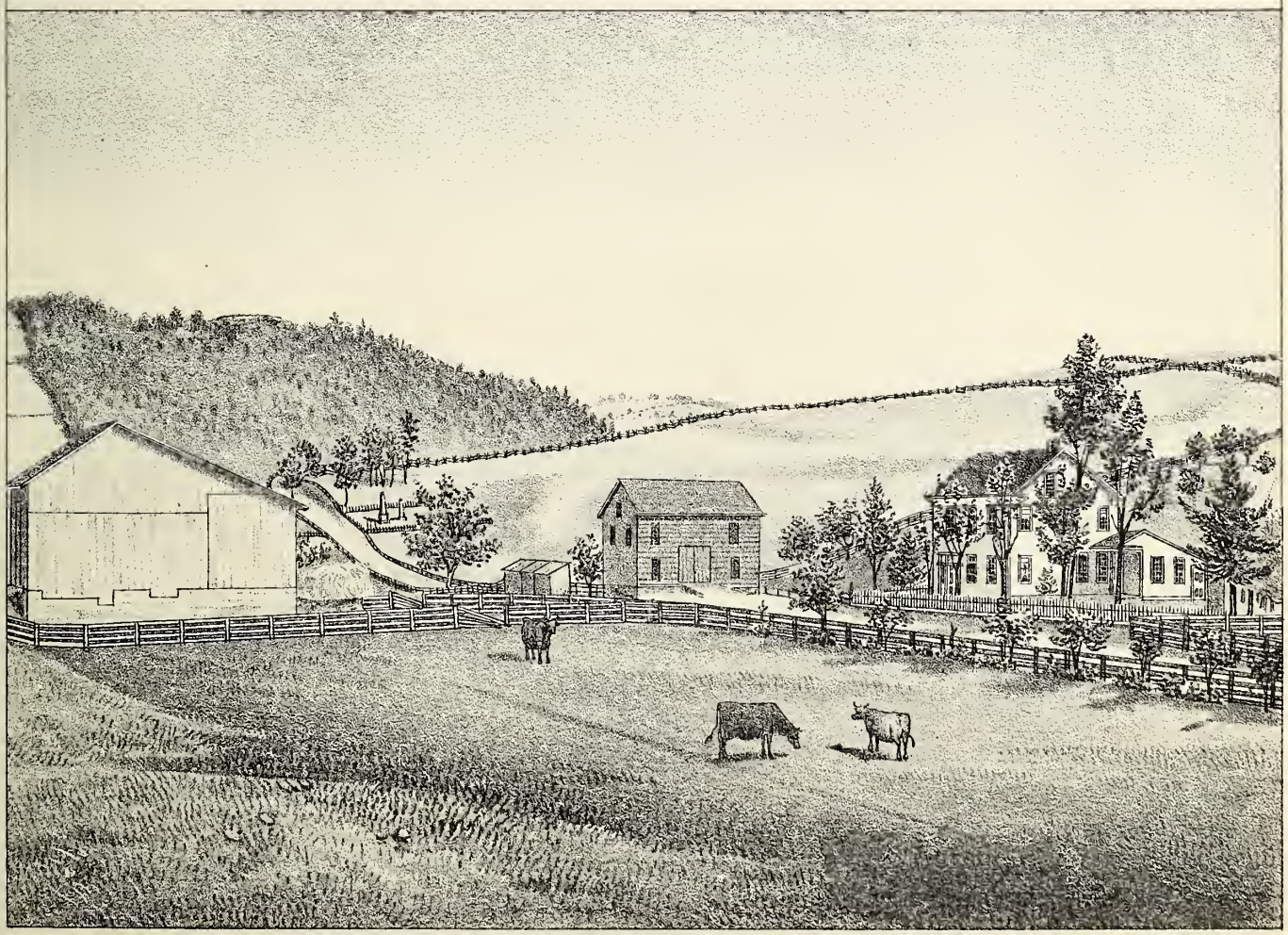
Mr. Homet was a resident of Wyalusing, living on the farm now occupied by his son Seth. He was a man of great energy and good practical sense. In whatever he undertook he was bound to succeed, if hard work and careful management could win. His farm was cleared and well cultivated. Nothing was done by halves. His belief was what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. He was ambitious to acquire property, but never coveted that which belonged to another,—never took advantage of the unfortunate. Those in want often came to him for aid. With a firm trust in God and charity for all men, and believing that the true road to success was through minding one's own business and following it, he had but few lawsuits, was counted a successful business man, a good neighbor, and respected citizen. He lived to see his children all grown up and provided each with a farm of his own purchase, within a short distance from his own home; and when he lay down to take his last rest, they were there to minister to his wants; and when the lamp went out they laid him away in a sunny nook, in the year 1865, at the age of seventy, on the farm, by the side of his companion, who had preceded him some thirteen years.

HON. L. P. STALFORD.

Levi P. Stalford, son of Benjamin and Urania Stalford, was born April 11, 1811, in Wyalusing township, Bradford County, near the old Moravian mission village. It will be remembered that Governor Penn granted to Job Chillaway, an Indian interpreter, and who was connected with the mission, a patent for 625 acres of land, extending from Wyalusing creek southward, and covering the site of the Indian town and the principal clearings connected with it. By indenture bearing date May 4, 1775, Henry Pawling, a wealthy gentleman of Montgomery county, purchased the tract of Chillaway, and by his will, in 1792, bequeathed to



C. Homet



THE OLD HOME OF C. HOMET, PRESENT RES. OF SETH HOMET, WYALUSING, PA.

his daughter Catherine, wife of Joseph Stalford* (spelled Stalmford in the will), the lower part of the land, which included the site of the mission. In May, Mr. Stalford and his family, consisting of his wife and four children, moved from near Valley Forge, Montgomery county, to the Wyalusing land, where all but one of his family lived during life. In 1796, Joseph Stalford had the highest valuation of any man in the township. He died in Wyalusing, in 1801, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

Benjamin, who married Urania Turrell, inherited the central part of the farm, which covers a large part of the mission village. Benjamin died in 1841, and his farm descended to his son, Levi P., who resides on the premises at the present time. Besides his farming operations, Mr. Stalford has been largely engaged in lumbering, until the depressed condition of the markets, and the gradual diminution of his forests, have warned him to spare the trees. The good judgment, pleasing manners, and generous disposition of the judge have won for him the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, who frequently call on him to fill the several township offices in which, usually, there is much work and little pay. Besides these he was elected justice of the peace, in 1847, and held the office for five years, and in 1863 he was elected associate judge for Bradford County, and held this office for five years.

In 1842 he married Mary Rebecca O'Callaghan, of Aurora, N. Y., born Oct. 16, 1818. In her home, Mrs. Stalford has dispensed a generous hospitality to their numerous friends, pervading her household with her energy, and filling it with the sunshine of a kind and genial spirit. To Mr. and Mrs. Stalford have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom are still living. The homestead house, a view of which is given in another place, looks down upon the site of the deserted Indian town, and the waving grain and luxuriant grass which fill his barns grows upon the land once planted by the red man.

WYSOX.

Wysox was cut off from Tioga in 1795, but then it was eighty miles in length from east to west by about six in width from north to south; but the old town has been cut down from time to time to form other townships, until now its area is not more than fifteen square miles. On the broad plains at the mouth of the creek, and sweeping around nearly opposite to Towanda, are some of the finest farms in the county, and susceptible of very high cultivation, while the hill lands, though better adapted to grazing, yet produce very fine crops.

The township affords some magnificent landscape views. The outlook from the "Red Rocks" is one of the finest in this county, which is noted for its fine scenery, and is equaled by another, though of different character, yet equally interesting,—the view on "Pond hill," a representation of which forms the frontispiece to this work.

Back of the mountain and nearly opposite the railroad bridge is the echo canon of which Wilson speaks in his "Foresters," quoted in Chapter V.

The town is bounded by Sheshequin, Rome, and Standing Stone and the river. The Wysox creek flows through the town, receiving the principal affluent at Myersburg, which is the outlet of the lake on Pond hill, and in the several hundred feet fall which it makes in reaching the plains affords almost unlimited water-power for manufacturing purposes, whenever there is sufficient capital and enterprise found to utilize it.

Farther to the north is what is called the Little Wysox, or Laning's creek. In old papers it is called Mill creek, and sometimes Franklin's mill creek, from the improvements built upon it early in the history of the township. These two creeks, with their affluents, are the principal streams of the township.

EARLY SURVEYS.

Wysox includes the most of certified Claverack, which it will be remembered was one of the seventeen townships. The grantees of this township residing on the Hudson river doubtless gave the name to the locality from Claverack† on that river.

"GRANT OF CLOVERICK TOWNSHIP.

"Pursuant to the votes of the Susquehanna company of proprietors to locate and lay out townships to a number of proprietors, applying to take up a township, as will appear by said vote, I have, by the approbation of the committee appointed to direct the laying out of townships, surveyed and laid out a township on the east branch of the Susquehanna river in said purchase, beginning at a place called and known by the name of Wysock creek, about five hundred yards below where said creek empties into the east branch of the Susquehanna river, at a white-oak tree; thence south 59° west, five miles and sixty rods; thence north 31° west, five miles; thence north 59° east, five miles; thence south 30° east, five miles, to the first-mentioned bound, containing twenty-five square miles, exclusive of the river, lying partly upon each side of the said river, which I have surveyed at the request of Col. John H. Lydius, Capt. Abraham Lansing, Baltiaser Lydius, Peter Hogaboom, and others their asso-

* Samuel Stalford, the father of Joseph, was born in the parish of Tipperary, Ireland, in 1718, emigrated young to America, married Elizabeth Richardson, of Philadelphia, removed first to Montgomery county, then to Wyalusing, where he died in 1802.

† By the old people the name was usually spoken and sometimes written Cloverick. Claverack is derived from the Dutch Klauverarch, meaning Clover reach.

ciates, proprietors in said purchase, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the committee aforesaid.

"JEREMIAH HOGABOOM,
"*Agent for said Proprietors.*

"WESTMORELAND, June 4, 1778.

"The above survey is approved, as witness our hands and seals.

"ZEBULON BUTLER,
"OBADIAH GORE,
"*Committee of the Susquehanna Company.*

"The above is a true record, recorded August 31, 1786.

"Teste, SAML. GRAY, *Clerk.*"

"This is to certify that Col. Jeremiah Hogaboom and Capt. Solomon Strong laid out and located a township on the Susquehanna river, in the Susquehanna purchase, agreeably to the rules and orders of the Susquehanna company, and was granted to them by the committee appointed for that purpose, and are still entitled to it, provided they proceed to settle it by the first of May next.

"ZEBULON BUTLER,
"OBADIAH GORE,
"*Committee for Laying Out Townships.*"

"WYOMING, CONN., December, 1785."

The township was called Strong and Hogaboom's town, because they had by far a greater number of rights in the town than any other proprietor, being eighteen and one-half fifty-third parts of it. Besides these, Jehiel Franklin held three, the Scovilles two, Moses Coolbaugh one, Ichabod Blackman one, and Joshua Wyeth one, making a total of eight fifty-third parts beside.

In 1802 the following persons were claimants:* Orr Scoville (4), James Scoville and Joshua Wythe (6), Joshua Wyeth (7), Abel Newell (10), Richard Horton (11), Theophilus Moger (17), Sebastian Stope (18 , Henry Stope, Henry Tuttle, and Nancy Mann (19), John Shepard and Moses Coolbaugh (20), Job Irish and Nancy Strickland (22), Nancy Strickland, William Means, and Job Irish (23, 24), Abial Foster (36), Ezra Rutty (41, 42, 43, 46, 47), John Smith and Abial Foster (69, 70, 71), William Means (79, 80), John Shepard *vs.* William Jones (8000 acres), James Davidson, Gibert Horton, Elijah Horton, Zachariah Price, Joseph Salisbury, Josiah Tuttle.

The following notes, also from the records of the Susquehanna company, have a value as denoting the movements of the men who were early in the township.

A certificate was granted to Jehiel Franklin March 3, 1795, stating he was a proprietor in Muncy, and has permission to enter his right in Claverack.

The right of Daniel Franklin, deceased, entered in Claverack March 9, 1795 (Jehiel Franklin was appointed administrator of Daniel Franklin's estate, Feb. 9, 1793).

Whereas, Roswell Franklin, deceased, late of Wyoming, conveyed his right to Jehiel Franklin; it is approved to be laid in Claverack. March 3, 1795.

David Shoemaker, of Northampton Co., Pa., a certificate of a right in the Susquehanna purchase, sold at Wyoming, Feb. 23, 1786, and entered in Claverack on the lot Moses Coolbaugh now lives on. March 3, 1795.

Joshua Wythe, of Choconut, N. Y., a half-share certificate. This certifies the within right is entered in the town of Claverack, on a lot of land, the possession of which was purchased by the said Wythe of John Hath (Heath ?), provided it does not interfere with any other regular grant under the Susquehanna company. Dec. 4, 1792.

* The numbers of the lots claimed are in parentheses.

Josiah Bullard, of South Brimfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., to Oliver Parks, a half-right, formerly belonging to John Bozworth, late of Windsor, Conn., but now resident at said Susquehanna. Feb. 13, 1779.

Jacob Myer and Ebenezer B. Gregory, of Tyringham, Mass., to Isaac Northrup, of Hudson, N. Y., a part of the township of Hancock. July 16, 1796.

Amos Draper, of Union, N. Y., to James McMaster, of the same place, April 4, 1795, a lot in Claverack, on the northwesterly side of Wysocks creek, and known by the name of the Wysocks great marsh, containing a bed of iron ore, being the same I obtained a lease of from Henry Tuttle and Isaac Strope.

Henry Platner, of Claverack, N. Y., to Pelatiah Fitch, a tract of land in Salem. Dec. 27, 1796.

There were granted to Benjamin Chew and to Joseph Shippen each a warrant for three thousand acres on "Wysocking creek," dated Aug. 20, 1774, and sold as Nicholson lands by United States marshal, Sept. 26, 1801.

Other warrants for large tracts were granted, but the locations were so indefinite that no description can be obtained from the records. The releases of Pennsylvania claimants of land in Claverack, were Chickneyance Vancleve, for two hundred and ninety-one acres on warrant of April 3, 1769, released by the heirs of Charles Stewart; John Hall, Robert Davidson, Joseph Davidson, and William Davidson, containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-two acres, on warrants dated Sept. 16, 1774, released by the heirs of Charles Stewart; Philip Johnston, three hundred and seventy acres, of warrant April 3, 1769, by Scudder and wife; Benjamin Eishleman, by John Wharton; John Vanderen, by the executors of Robert Lettis Hooper. These various warrants covered the best lands of the valley.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement on the territory included in the present township of Wysox was made in 1776, by Isaac and Hermanas Van Valkenburg, and the sons-in-law of Isaac Van Valkenburg, Sebastian and Isaac Strope, who came from near Claverack, on the Hudson river, in the present county of Columbia (then Albany), New York, to the Indian meadows, or *Misciscum*, near the present Frenchtown railroad depot, in May, 1773.

On April 7, 1787, Isaac Van Valkenburg and Bastian Strope quitclaimed to William Ross, by deed, "a lot improved in May, 1773, lying on *Misciscum* flat, two miles below the Standing Stone, and six miles above Wyalusing."

Early in 1776, having bought a right in the Susquehanna company, they located it in Wysox, and moved upon the lower part of the flats, their house standing on the west side of the Wysox creek and near its mouth, a short distance southeast of the present residence of Dr. Madill. Under date of Feb. 17, 1776, Capt. Solomon Strong sells to Isaac and "Harmanos" Van Valkenburg and to "Bostian" Strope each one-half share in the Susquehanna company's purchase, which the grantor bought of Samuel Hogskiss and Daniel Lawrence, they being original proprietors. The settlement was made some time before the survey and allotment of Claverack, in which it was included, and

according to the rules of the company the family had the land due them on their right surveyed to them where they located.

The family consisted of Isaac Van Valkenburg and his wife; Herman Van Valkenburg, a brother of Isaac, who was a bachelor and died unmarried; Sebastian Strope, whose wife, Lydia, was a daughter of Isaac Van Valkenburg, and John Strope, who married another daughter of Isaac; and another daughter who was unmarried, and probably a son, John Van Valkenburg. It is probable that Herman died before the captivity of the family by the Indians.* Isaac Van Valkenburg and his wife died in Wysox, after their return to the township, after the war closed, which was about 1785.

The wife of Sebastian Strope was unfortunately killed about the year 1814, by a fall from a wagon. Sebastian died in Wysox, June 4, 1805, aged seventy years. His neighbors bore testimony to his worth and integrity as a man and citizen. He was in the Colonial army, and engaged at the battle of Wyoming, and escaped from the fearful massacre by hiding in a patch of thistles which had grown up in an old stack-yard. He was a fearful and silent spectator of the butchery of Lieut. Shoemaker by the tory Windecker, after he had promised his unfortunate victim quarter.

Sebastian Strope had three sons, Henry, John, and Isaac, and four daughters, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, and Hannah. Henry married Catherine, daughter of Rudolph Fox, and remained in Wysox; had one son, Harry, and six daughters, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. William Hart, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hewitt, and two others, whose names we have not learned. Isaac married Luey White. She was drowned with her sister-in-law, Hannah, in the Susquehanna, while going down to Frenchtown in a canoe. Isaac sold his farm in 1808 and removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and from thence went to Portage Co., Wis., where he died at the residence of his son, Miner Strope, in 1861, aged seventy years. John married Eleanor, daughter of Rudolph Fox (1801), and went to Ohio. He had a son, Isaac, and a daughter, Mary (Polly). Mary, daughter of Sebastian, married a Talliday, and removed to the west. Jane married (first) a Mr. White, and (second) a Mr. Whitaker, and lived in Owego, N. Y. Elizabeth married William (?) Denninger, and removed west. Hannah was drowned as stated above.

We give a few incidents concerning the captivity of the Strope family, which are not contained in the general narrative in Chapter III.

When the family were captured, they took away with them the old Dutch family Bible. The Indians threw the Bible into the fire, but Mrs. Strope plucked it out after it had been somewhat damaged. Henry Tuttle, of Wysox, the husband of Mary Strope, granddaughter of the lady who rescued the book, has the same now in his possession. Mrs. Sebastian Strope was subjected to many trials during her captivity, none of which were more distressing than the following: she was made the victim of her tormentors in their horrid sport, who, taking advantage of her anxiety to learn the fate of her husband, told her, as they brought in the reeking scalps of the settlers they had slain, that "Boss John's" (as they called Sebastian, a corruption of Bostian) scalp was among them. She made frequent examinations of the bloody trophies to see if, indeed, their fiendish stories were true.

Besides the family of Sebastian, his brother, called "Big John" Strope, his wife and children, were also taken prisoners, and, when the exchange was effected, he was not included in the cartel. When he returned, his person showed scars and callosities made by the tortures he had endured. He was a man of large frame and indomitable will, and suffered the persecutions of his tormentors like a martyr.

Roswell Franklin was probably originally from Litchfield Co., Conn., and was among the earliest immigrants to Wyoming. On Sept. 24, 1770, he was admitted a settler in Wilkes-Barre, but sold his right to Benjamin Clarke before April 30, 1772. At the first town-meeting in Westmoreland, March 1, 1774, the town was divided into districts, one of which comprised "ye town of Hanover and all the land south of Wilkes-Barre and west on Susquehanna river and east on the Lehigh," of which district Roswell Franklin was chosen selectman. At a town-meeting, Dec. 6, 1774, he was chosen one of the school committee.†

In the battle of Wyoming he served as an ensign, and afterwards, when Col. Franklin organized the refugees who returned to Wyoming into a military company, Roswell was his lieutenant. Having killed an Indian while on a scout in June, 1780, he was marked as a victim for savage vengeance. How that vengeance was consummated will be found detailed in Chapter III.

In 1784 or 1785, Roswell Franklin removed from Hanover to Wysox flats, opposite the lower part of Towanda, where he settled, owning lots Nos. 22, 23, and 24 of Claverack. He and his brother Jehiel, who came into the town at the same time, owned the entire flats, and lived in a double log house below Edward Coolbaugh's present place.

Roswell Franklin removed to central New York in 1789, in which year he built the first house in Cayuga county. In raising it every white man within a distance of fifty miles was present, and yet they numbered but a baker's dozen. The Indians, however, lent a helping hand, several of them being present. It was situated in the present village of Aurora, and was fourteen feet square. Franklin committed suicide.

His sons were John, William, Samuel, Daniel, and Cornelius, and his daughters were Betsey, Alice, Eleanor, and Julia.

Jehiel Franklin lived on the present Lanning place. He sold to Solomon Franklin, his son, who sold to Job Irish. Jehiel and his son removed to Canada in 1804.

Jesse Allen was one of the earliest of the settlers of Wysox before 1787. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He cleared up the old York farm, which he afterwards sold to Theophilus Moger, and moved to Pond hill and cleared up another large farm. He raised the trees for the greater part of the old orchards of Wysox, bringing in the appleseeds from Catskill, N. Y.

* See Chapter III. for account of the captivity of this family.

† Miner.

Ralph Martin and wife came up the river also very early, before 1789, and settled on the Conklin farm, near Myersburg, where they raised a large family, and where also they both died. He and Moses Coolbaugh were brothers-in-law.

Moses Coolbaugh came to Wysox about 1790,* from Northampton Co., Pa., near the Delaware river. When he came the low land below his house was covered with willows, in which were several Indian huts of some of the *Delaware* tribe, probably; they used to make willow baskets. He bought of Asahel Roberts, who had preceded him and made the original location. Roberts cultivated a part of the flats which had been cleared by the Indians. Coolbaugh bought eighty acres, and Roberts removed to Breakneck, near Sheshequin, where he died. The farm is now owned by Darius Williams, and the house built by Roberts stood on the land now occupied by Mr. Williams' orchard. Mr. Coolbaugh brought his family up from Kingston on a Durham boat, and first occupied a house of Roswell Franklin, opposite Towanda. He afterwards cleared up the Roberts farm and settled thereon, and died there Feb. 22, 1814, aged sixty-two years. His wife Hannah died Nov. 13, 1828, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Coolbaugh was the first justice of the peace under Governor M'Kean.† He was elected to the legislature, and had to resign his office as justice, and was succeeded by William Myer, but when Mr. Coolbaugh returned from the capital he brought his commission back with him, and there were then two justices in Wysox. Mr. Coolbaugh, in excavating a hole in his garden to bury potatoes in, exhumed the body of an Indian in a sitting posture. William Coolbaugh, a brother of Moses, lived on the present farm of Myer, which he afterwards sold to Amos Mix.

The children of Moses and Hannah (Shoemaker) Coolbaugh were William, Daniel, Samuel, Cornelius, Elsie (married Burr Ridgway), Sarah (married Pierce), and Lana (married William Allen).

William Coolbaugh's children were John, Harry, Betsey, Sally, Polly, Moses, and Ellen.

Ralph Martin, who married Ann Shoemaker, came to Wysox with his brother-in-law, moved first on the present farm of Joseph Conklin, cleared up the same, reared his family, and died there.

John Hinman came from Woodbury, Conn., to Wysox in 1791.‡ He was born Feb. 5, 1748. He and his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, came with a yoke of oxen, which the little boys rode. He left the remainder of his family in Connecticut. He took up a large tract of land, and lost a portion of it through a defective title. He and James Lewis were in partnership for a time, Mr. Hinman succeeding to the entire interest, and Mr. Lewis removing upon Towanda creek, where he died. Mr. Hinman sold a large portion of his property, including the mill, to Judge Harry Morgan, and moved to the Genesee country, where he died, May 27, 1833. Mrs. Hinman (Hannah Mallory) died December, 1805, aged fifty-four years. Their children were John B., Abner C., James, Walker, Jemima, Sarah, Eunice, and Harriet.

Jemima married a Moger; Sarah, a Curtis; Eunice, a Talmage; Harriet married Amos York, of Wysox; and Charlotte married Sheffield Wilcox, and lived in Albany township. Abner C. lived and died in Wysox, and John B. in Albany and Monroe.

A deed to John Hinman from Aaron Dean, for one-half of a possession called Nelson's possession, is dated May 1, 1791. The deed of Jesse Allen to Dean and James Lewis is dated Dec. 11, 1790, conveys "a lot in Wisox, bounded by Jehiel Franklin, on which is also a saw-mill," and excepts "mill-stones and irons." Lewis sold his interest to Hinman Dec. 13, 1793. The grist-mill was built by Hinman and Lewis.

Nancy Mann, a maiden lady, in 1799, lived where Joseph Piollet now does. Her father's name was Adam, who died on the farm. She sold to Nathaniel Moger, and went to Arkport, N. Y., in 1802.

Mathias Fencelor, *alias* Von Sler, was a Hollander, and came from Philadelphia to Cold Creek before 1789, and removed to Wysox about 1790. He was known as "the hermit," and subsisted chiefly by hunting and trapping. He made no clearing, but had a good hewed log house on a portion of the farm of Samuel Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre. He had no family, and lived alone. He used to make flax hetchels and peddle them through the settlement, packing them on his back.

One of these relics is now in the possession of Mrs. J. D. Ridgway. His dress was as peculiar as were his manners, and consisted of buckskin breeches coming half-way between his knees and ankles, buckskin jacket, coarse shirt, frock, cap, and moccasins. He died in the winter or spring of 1806, which fact was discovered by two young men, John Parks and Moses Moody, who were returning from Myer's mill with a load of grists. They went into his house, where they found the old man (he was then about seventy years) lifeless and cold on his bunk of hemlock-boughs and skins. The boys hastened to give the alarm. In the mean time, Esquire Coolbaugh prepared to hold an inquest; and, while the jury was being summoned, Willard Green volunteered to stay and guard the dead man. It was late in the evening when the justice, constable, William Allen, and the jury arrived, and proceeded to enter the house. The constable, with a lantern, led the way, and opening the door, a voice called out, sepulchrally, "Voicelle le vous, monsieur!" to the consternation and affright of the constable, who beat a precipitate retreat from the door. However, he was reassured as he beheld Green raise up from the corner and laugh instead of, as he supposed, the defunct. Said some one to Green, "Why, were you not afraid to lie there?" "Afraid! Why should I be afraid of a man dead whom I did not fear while living!"

Adrian Manville came into possession of the place shortly after Fencelor's death, and afterwards sold it to Dr. Barstow, who built a house upon the knoll, and, after a few years, erected a very large and elegant mansion for those days, and named it "Fencelor Castle," in reference to the old hermit. It is now owned by J. W. Pool.

* Asahel Roberts, of "Wisocks," to Moses Coolbaugh, of "Wisocks," Jan. 4, 1791, a deed for a lot in Wisocks, witnessed by Jehiel Franklin and David Holbrook. Luzerne county deed records.

† Commissioned March 5, 1793.

‡ Another authority says 1788.

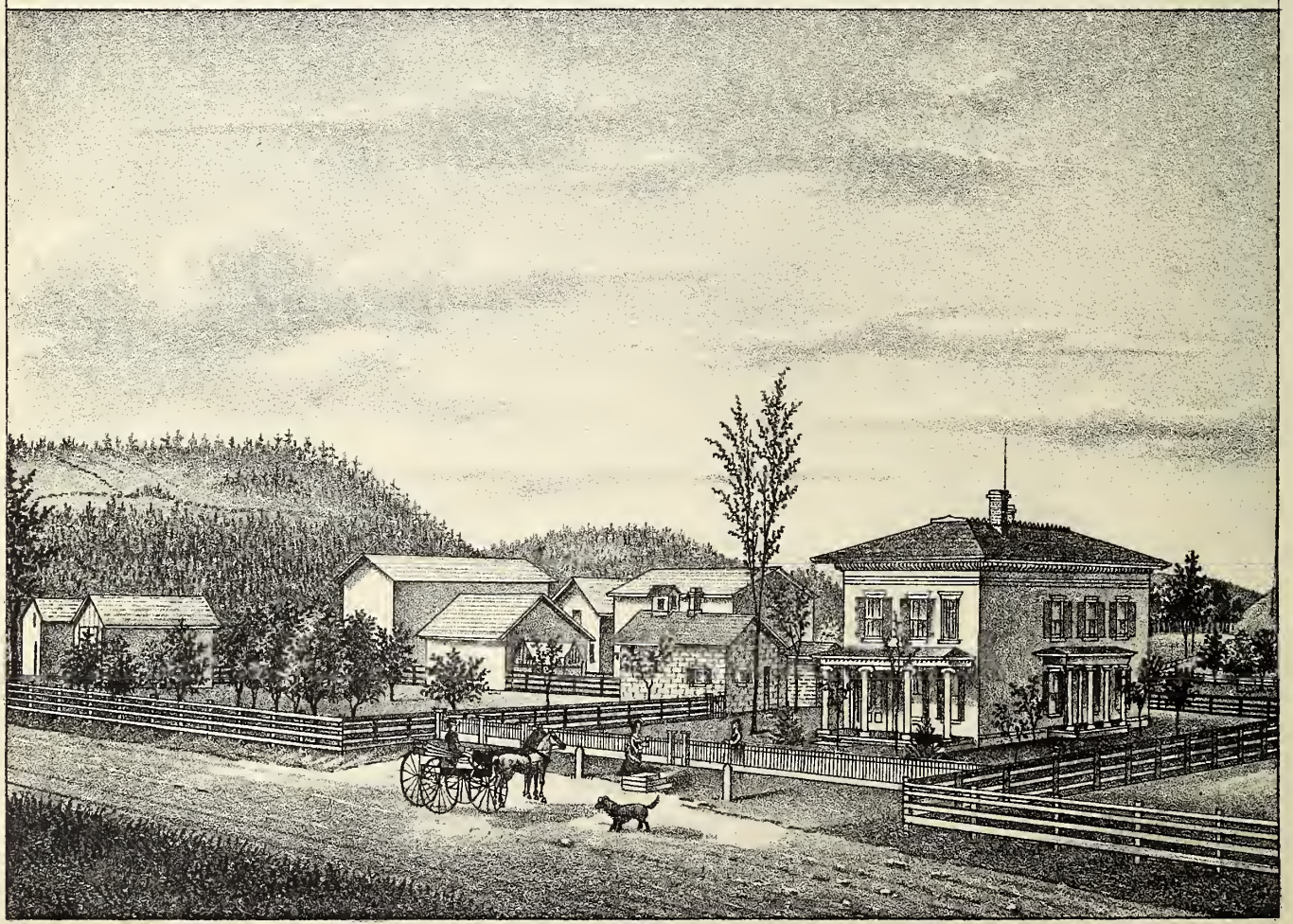


STEPHEN STRICKLAND.



MRS. STEPHEN STRICKLAND.

(PHOTOS. BY GEO. H. WOOD, TOWANDA, PA.)



"VALLEY FARM", RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN STRICKLAND, JR., WYSOX TP. BRADFORD CO., PA.

Wilbur and Robert Bennett came into Wysox about 1800, and exchanged land at Wilkes-Barre with Capt. Samuel Bowman for his tract. Wilbur raised a large family, and lived and died on his farm. He was a justice of the peace at one time. Robert's farm joined Wilbur's.

Joshua Shores came from Newark, N. J., to Wysox in 1795, and settled near Piollet's, where he lived two years, and then removed to the hill since known as Shores' hill. It was then covered with white-pine timber, and water-power was abundant. His Connecticut title failing, he bought his land of Dorrance and Shepard. He died on the hill about 1825, aged about seventy years. His wife, also a native of New Jersey, died in 1835, at the age of seventy-eight years. Their children were William, Sally, Betsey, Samuel, Caleb, Nathaniel, Anthony King, and Polly.

Stephen Strickland came to Wysox about 1799, with his family, having previously been in the town, and had the farm surveyed that he bought of Jehiel Franklin. His grandson, Stephen, now occupies a part of it. In 1800 he received an injury on his head, on a visit to his native town, and taking cold, inflammation of the brain supervened, and he died before reaching home. His brother Jacob came to the farm and settled on it, the widow and her children going up on Towanda creek near her sister's,—she was Nancy Wilcox. When Stephen, her son, attained his majority he purchased the interest of the other heirs, and instituted suit for the recovery of the property, in which he was finally successful. The heirs selling to Stephen were Israel Atherton and Johanna Strickland, Sylvester and Rhoda Streeter, Thomas B. and Nancy Mills, Nancy Strickland, and Amos and Nancy Strickland. Stephen Strickland, Jr., born Jan. 1, 1790, died April 12, 1874; Mary Dewitt, his wife, born Dec. 16, 1793, died Feb. 27, 1860. Jacob Strickland's sons were Jacob, Peter, Amos, and Stephen.

Theophilus Moger came from Massachusetts to Wysox some time previously to 1800, and bought of Jesse Allen the farm above York's narrows, including all the lands east of Wysox creek, in the valley and up the creek, as far as Ralph Martin's (now Conklin's) farm. He built a large frame one story-and-a-half house soon after he came, which is yet in use. His son Joshua built a hewed log house, and also a distillery near the river, and occupied the farm after his father's death; finally sold his interest to John Hollenback, who in turn sold to Rev. M. M. York. Mr. York sold it to Ferdinand Allen, a grandson of Jesse Allen, who made the first improvement on it. Mr. Allen built a large house and other commodious improvements, and sold to Mr. Wattles, who now owns it. Mr. Moger moved to the west, and none of the name remain in Wysox. He received his patent for lot No. 17 of Claverack, containing 112 acres, April 28, 1808. His children were Betsey Brink, Joshua Moger, Sally Johnson, Samuel Moger, Polly Grant, and William Moger.

Zechariah Price came to Wysox previous to 1799, and lived on the Owen place until 1815 or 1816, when he removed to Montrose, where he died. He had a distillery on his farm, and his sons succeeded to the Wysox farm, and for some years occupied it.

Jacob Myer came to Wysox in 1801. He was born in Germany, near the Rhine, in 1755, and emigrated thereto America in 1767. His father, Jacob Myer, was engaged as a professor of German for a literary institution in New York city, but fell ill on the voyage, and died before reaching the port. He possessed considerable property on leaving Germany, but after his death the captain of the vessel, taking advantage of the laws then in vogue, and the ignorance of the family concerning the laws and language of the country, stole the property, and sold the family to pay their passage money. The widow died soon after they landed, of grief, and a young child also died. Mrs. Myer was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Delamarter, and was married to Mr. Myer in 1754. They had four children besides the little one before named,—two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters married a Cline, of the other nothing is known by the rest of the family, and John went into the western part of New York.

Jacob was sold to a miller, and learned the trade and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., from whence he removed to the "Oblong," in Connecticut, and from there to Berkshire Co., Mass. In Berkshire he exchanged a mill for Connecticut lands in Pennsylvania, and came to Shepard's, in Athens, where, learning his title was worthless, he took charge of Shepard's mill for two years, from 1798 to 1800. He then went to the mouth of Sugar creek and occupied and improved Foster's mill for two years, and then went on the Bowman farm on Towanda creek, where he died.

William Myer, his son, went to Myersburg in 1802, bought the property now owned by his son, Hon. E. Reed Myer, and built a small framed mill with two run of stones. It also had a bolt, and made good flour. The father, Jacob, was interested in the property. They built a saw-mill also, and brought the water from Pond hill. William married a daughter of Nathaniel Heacock, who lived in Orwell, where he had built a hewed log house.

When the Franklins, Jehiel and his son Solomon, moved to Canada, they stopped at Heacock's to warm themselves. There was no one at home, but, in the familiar ways of the times, they built a fire, warmed themselves, and went on. When Mr. Heacock returned home he found his house and all it contained burned to the ground. Heacock was a Revolutionary soldier.

Hon. E. Reed Myer, the son of William Myer, is at present the speaker of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. He was in the State senate, 1857–59; and representative, 1873–74, and 1877–78. He was surveyor of customs of the port of Philadelphia, 1861–64.

Amos Mix came from the Hudson river near the city of Hudson, previous to 1800, and settled on the place subsequently owned by Shepard Pierce, in 1810. He was a Revolutionary veteran, and crossed the Delaware with Washington. Mr. Mix's family consisted of four sons and four daughters. He resided on the Pierce place four years, and then bought the place now owned by E. Reed Myer of Wm. Coolbaugh, who then removed to New York.

Burr Ridgway came to Wysox on Christmas, 1803. His father, David Ridgway, lived in Springfield, Burlington Co., N. J., where Burr was born, and owned a farm of 1000 acres. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature two years, and was proposed for governor of the State, but the Friends (Quakers, of which society he was a mem-

ber) persuaded him to forego further political life, and remove to Philadelphia, which he did in 1791. He engaged in the extensive brick-making business of his brother, Allen Ridgway, for three years. In March, 1794, he was killed in the following manner: In the time of the war between France and England, many French maimed invalids were kept in a hospital on Race street, next to the Schuylkill, and a cart was kept to supply them with food, etc. On March 5 the horse became frightened, and ran down Race street, and when near Fifth, which Mr. Ridgway and his brother were crossing, before they could avoid it, the shafts of the cart struck them, breaking a leg of each, and prostrating them senseless on the ground. Mr. Ridgway lingered three days without consciousness, and then died; his brother recovering. David and Richard, sons of David Ridgway, continued the business successfully for two or three years.

After his father's death, Burr Ridgway entered the service of B. & I. Johnson, wholesale dry-goods merchants, where he remained two years, and then for two or more years was with Arnott and Archer, the latter on Front street; then engaged a year with his brother Richard in the lumber trade, in Columbia county, and back again to Philadelphia. Here he fell in with Judge Hollenback, and engaged with him as clerk at Wilkes-Barre, where he remained until December, when the judge sent him to Wysox to take charge of a stock of goods he had sent up the river to that place. The store was located in an old log house built by Franklin, one of the earliest in Wysox. He arrived in December, 1803, and remained two years. Was married in 1804. In 1805 he bought the farm where Joseph Piollet now lives, and moved on to it the same year. He sold the place to James Le Ray and bought a place in Rome (then Orwell), where Barnes now lives, and built a grist- and saw-mill, his brother Richard being associated with him. In 1811 he sold out his Rome property and moved back to Wysox, and in the fall of 1812 moved to Towanda, and engaged with William Means in his store, and remained so engaged till the spring of 1813, when he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Snyder, and soon after was appointed deputy prothonotary by Charles F. Welles. In 1813 he was elected county commissioner for three years. In 1814 he bought the *Bradford Gazette* of Thomas Simpson, and published that paper four years and more, and sold it to Stratton and Benjamin. He then (1819) moved to Wysox again, his family living on the farm. He was appointed prothonotary by Gov. Heister, and held the position while living in Wysox. In 1823 he moved to Monroe, to the Sanders place, which he bought. From thence to Towanda, and afterwards to Franklin, where he died August 19, 1876, aged ninety-seven years. His wife, Alice, died June 8, 1858, aged seventy-nine years. They lie side by side in the Franklindale cemetery, his monument bearing the trustful inscription, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in thy likeness."

James D. Ridgway, a son of Burr Ridgway, occupies the same farm on which the latter died.

Naphtali Woodburn came to Wysox from New England about 1805, and bought the farm on Wysox creek above Barstow's and moved into a building that had been put up for a Baptist meeting-house. He brought a small stock of goods with him, and afterwards, in company with his brother Moses, built a saw-mill on the premises.

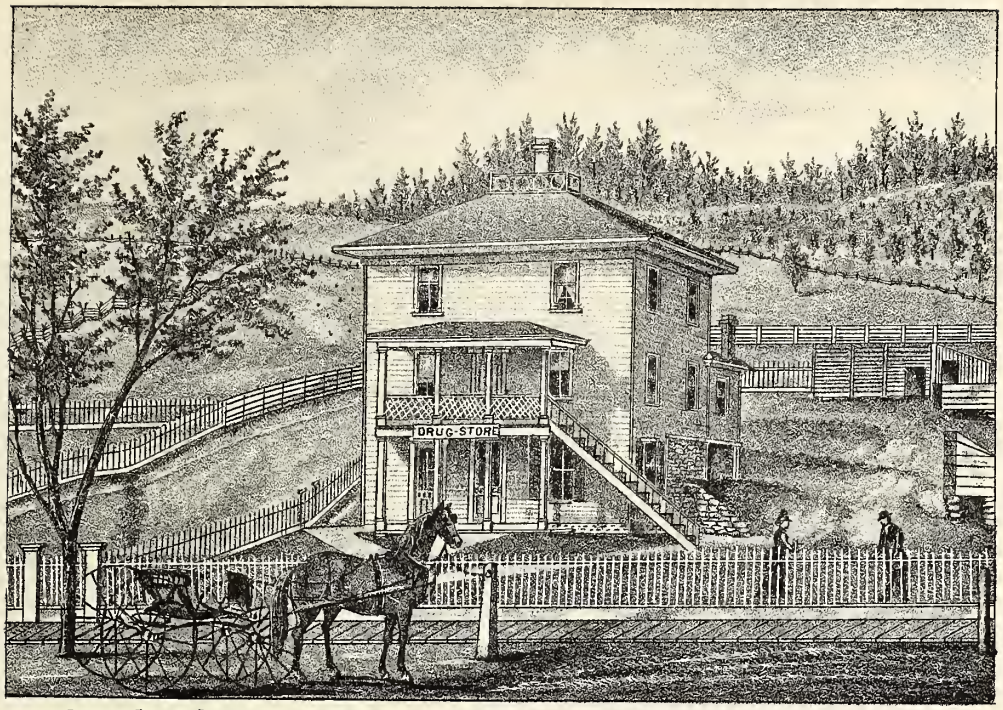
Elijah Tracy lived on the Wysox creek, near the Peter Johnson farm, where he owned a farm. He married a daughter of Elder Thomas Smiley. He was a brother of Mrs. Reuben Hale. Capt. Isaac Tracy died December, 1803.

Dr. Gillette lived near the Tracys.

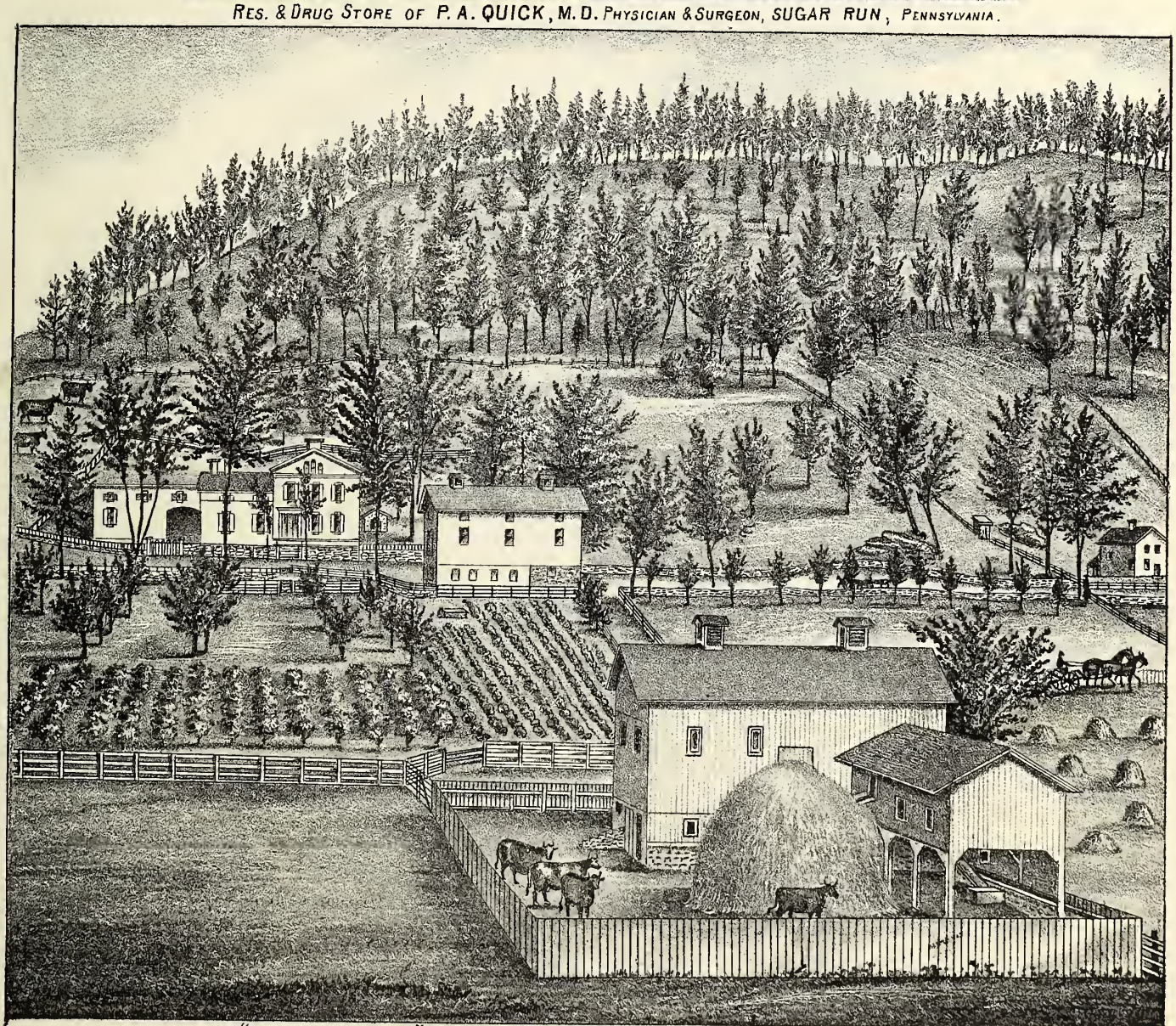
A good story is told at the doctor's expense, which is too good to be lost. He had a bill against one of his neighbors, a lady, which he was desirous to collect, and which the lady proposed to liquidate by giving him three geese which she owned. The doctor accepted the proposal, and on the next morning came for the fowls. The lady had kindly caught them, and put them in a bag for more convenient transportation, cutting holes through the bag to give proper ventilation, which the geese fully secured by thrusting their heads through the holes. When the doctor arrived at his house he opened the bag, when the geese scrambled out minus their feathers, the lady having filled her pillow-cases with the same, the bodies of the geese being plucked bare.

Elisha Whitney came to Wysox with his family in 1816. He was born in Spencer, Mass., in 1747. He married Esther Clark, of the same State, in 1782. Her father's name was Asa Clark, a school-teacher by profession. She was present with Gen. Warren's wife when she learned the sad fate of that gallant officer and patriotic gentleman. She was born in Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1763.

Soon after their marriage they removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and were among the first settlers of that place. They had ten children born to them at that place, between the years 1783 and 1801. With their family, they moved to the Wyoming valley in 1810, and in 1816 came to Wysox. Mr. Whitney was a Revolutionary soldier. He died July 4, 1832, aged eighty-five years, and Mrs. Whitney died Feb. 1, 1851, aged eighty-eight years, and both are buried in Wysox. Their children were as follows: (2) Rebecca, died at Wysox, unmarried; (2) Asa Clark, married for his first wife, a daughter of Col. Benjamin Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre. He was a physician of great ability, and practiced throughout the Wyoming valley and vicinity. By his first wife he had three children, (3) Benjamin, a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, in an Illinois regiment; (3) Mary and (3) Nancy, all residing in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill. Dr. Whitney's second wife was Susan Inman, of Plymouth, Pa., by whom he had two daughters, (3) Elizabeth and (3) Jerusha. (2) Asa C. Whitney died Dec. 10, 1824; (2) Elizabeth Whitney, born Dec. 10, 1786, died Sept. 29, 1840. She was married at Towanda, in 1810, to J. W. Piollet, who came to America from his native France, about the beginning of the present century. He was a captain of a troop of horse at the battle of Marengo, and by his bravery won the favor of Napoleon, who promoted him to the position of postmaster in the Army of the Alps. He was a well-educated gentleman, and settled in Wysox, where his wife bore him five children: (3) Victor E. Piollet, born June 24, 1812, married Jane, daughter of Hon. Jesse Miller, of Harrisburg, Pa. He has been for many years prominent in the politics of Bradford County, and has filled



RES. & DRUG STORE OF P. A. QUICK, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, SUGAR RUN, PENNSYLVANIA.



"HILLSIDE FARM," RES. OF S. & E. G. OWEN, WYSOX TP, BRADFORD CO., PA.

many positions of public trust in the State. Was superintendent of North Branch canal, 1839–42; representative in Pennsylvania legislature, 1845–46; paymaster of United States Volunteers in the Mexican war; superintendent of construction of Pennsylvania and New York railroad, 1867–72, and is a heavy stockholder in the same. He, with his brother, Joseph M., occupies the farm formerly owned by their father, to which they have added several thousand acres of the finest lands in the county, and are looked upon as leading agriculturists of the county.

(3) Joseph E. Piollet married Esther Cox, of Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 29, 1849; she was the daughter of John B. Cox, who married Matilda McAllister.

(3) Theresa Piollet married Alexander Dewing, of Warren, Bradford Co.

(3) Emily Piollet married Thomas T. Wareham, who is a civil engineer, and has held many positions in the State, and is now chief engineer of the Pennsylvania canal company; office at Harrisburg.

(3) Elizabeth Piollet married D. Alanson Saulsbury, and is now deceased.

(2) Sally Whitney, died Dec. 3, 1812, unmarried.

(2) Elliott Whitney married Maria Goodwin, 1817, had ten children, died March 16, 1836.

(2) Alvin Whitney, born Dec. 31, 1793, married Mary Woodburn, of Rome, Pa., Feb. 11, 1819; and to Nancy Woodburn, of Rome. By first wife had eight children; died Nov. 5, 1872.

(2) Ebenezer Whitney, born Dec. 15, 1795, married Betsey Woodburn, Nov. 25, 1818, had 9 children, died April 16, 1838.

(2) Esther Whitney, born Dec. 23, 1799, married Moses Woodburn, in 1818. He died Feb. 11, 1843. She lives with her children at Yatton, Iowa.

(2) Elisha Whitney, born July 26, 1798, graduate of Hamilton college, N. Y., practiced medicine in Wyalusing, married Sally Brown in 1818, had 7 children. He is now deceased.

(2) Alanson, born July 1, 1801, living at Monroeton, married Laura Towner, has 4 children.

Dr. Seth T. Barstow came to Wysox about 1810 or 1811, and practiced his profession for many years. His residence was known as the "Fenelon Castle." He was, in his earlier history, a prominent citizen of the county. He married Clarissa Woodruff, daughter of Samuel Woodruff, who bore him several children;—Mrs. Marguerite St. Leon Loud, the poetess, is a daughter, now living in the west. The doctor died April 13, 1852, aged seventy-three years. His wife died March 14, 1853, aged sixty-seven years.

They are buried in the Wysox cemetery, and the following expressive couplet is inscribed upon their monument:

"These by the storms of life were sundered wide,
But gathered here at last, sleep side by side."

Three of their children lie beside them.

Dr. Adonijah Warner came from Granby, Mass. He graduated from his studies, and immediately came to Wysox in his pursuit for a location. At the time there was no physician for many miles around, and he at once determined to locate here. He was about twenty-one years of age when he came. His practice at once became extended, his ride being throughout the neighboring towns, requiring constant attention. He lived a little west of the present residence of Mr. Lanning. He was a successful practitioner. He married Nancy, the sister of Wm. Means, Esq. One of his daughters is the present wife of N. N. Betts, Esq., cashier of the First National bank of Towanda. He died April 14, 1845, aged seventy years.

Shepherd Pierce came to Wysox about 1810, and married a twin sister of Samuel Coolbaugh, and bought the John Shepard farm.

PIONEER ENTERPRISES.

John Hinman had a little grist-mill and saw-mill on the Little Wysox, just in the rear of the Lanning place. This was the first in the town. The Myers mill was built in 1802 or 1803, and was the best one that had been built up to that time in the township. The Woodburns had a saw-mill on the Wysox, also.

The first school-house was built near where Alonzo Bishop now lives, but a school was taught earlier in the house of Isaac Strope.

A convention of the churches of Smithfield, Wysox, Orwell, Wyalusing, and Braintrim was held at Wysox, February 16, 1804, at which a resolution was passed against Sabbath-breaking, profanity, and gambling, and offenders were threatened with the rigors of the law if they did not desist.

"The Fourth of July was celebrated at Wysox by a very numerous and respectable company," so the *Luzerne Federalist* of July, 1801, says. "Wm. Means provided an entertainment, the style and elegance of which reflected great credit on his taste and industry. An oration was delivered by Reed Brockaway. After dinner a number of appropriate toasts were drank."

Wysox contains seven school districts and one joint district. At Wysox there has frequently been, in addition, a private school of high grade. The people of this township have ever given considerable attention to the matter of education, and the schools of the township are generally of good grade. The census returns report the populalation in 1850 as 1167; in 1860, 1358; 1870, 1283 white and 7 colored, 1213 native, and 77 foreign born, a total of 1290.

The principal business centre is at the Wysox centre. Here is the railroad depot, the stores, two hotels, and, near by, two Presbyterian churches. Here are the residences of Col. V. E. and J. M. Piollett, whose farm is one of the largest and best located in the county. Myersburg, the residence of the Hon. E. R. Myer, contains a Methodist Episcopal church, flouring-mill and planing-mill, and is about two miles above the depot.

Opposite Towanda a pleasant village has grown up, called East Towanda, in which a number of families wishing to enjoy the quiet of a country residence, and at the same time have the conveniences of near access to the town, have built pleasant residences.

On the Franklin flats have been erected a large hotel, which is designed for a summer resort, an axe-factory, and other buildings. On these flats the Agricultural society have leased ample grounds for their exhibitions, which have been tastefully fitted up so as to afford every convenience for exhibitors.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

IN THE

"WAR OF THE REBELLION," FROM BRADFORD CO.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THESE ROSTERS:

enl.—enlisted.
dis.—discharged.
prom.—promoted.
trans.—transferred.
des.—deserted.
vet.—veteran.
surg. certif.—surgeon's certificate.
w'd.—wounded.
must. out.—mustered out.
Nat. Cem.—National Cemetery.
P. V.—Pennsylvania Volunteers.
V. R. C.—Veteran Reserve Corps.
U. S. C. T.—United States Colored Troops.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Jacob Sherman (Overton); sergt., Co. G; enl. July 1, 1861; mustered out July 18, 1865; veteran.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (FIFTH RESERVES).

COMPANY F.

[*The date of enlistment, unless otherwise given, is in each case June* 21, 1861.]

A. J. Trout, capt., resigned Jan., 1862.
R. W. Sturrock, capt., prom. Feb. 16, 1862; killed at Gaines' Mills.
J. A. McPherran, capt., enl. June 17, 1861; prom. capt. July 1, 1862; prom. major May 7, 1864.
A. G. Mason, 1st lieut., prom. adjutant.
A. P. Shaw, 1st lieut., enl. Feb. 16, 1862; prom. July 1, 1862; dis. April 30, 1864.
J. W. Means, 2d lieut., prom. lieut. U. S. A. Feb., 1862.
Wm. Riddle, 2d lieut., enl. Oct. 23, 1861; resigned May 17, 1863, to accept promotion as major and A. D. C. on staff of Gen. Reynolds.
John Britton, 1st sergt., dis. June 11, 1864.
De Witt H. Dodge, 1st sergt., dis. June 11, 1864.
Chas. H. Ort, 1st sergt., dis. June 11, 1864.
Thomas W. Buck, 1st sergt., com. 2d lieut. May 18, 1863; dis. June 11, 1864.
James Hebe, sergt., killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
Josephus Campbell, sergt., killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, 1864.
Theodore Eckert, corp., dis. Oct. 17, 1862, for wounds rec'd at White Oak Swamp.
Hollis Mallory, corp., wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
W. Mason Walls, corp., wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., July 7, 1863.
L. C. Merrill, corp., enl. July 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
Geo. W. Cole, corp., enl. Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Henry H. Bowen, corp., enl. April 19, 1861; killed at Bull Run.
Edw. L. Scott, musician, prom. principal musician, Jan. 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Alloway, Jacob, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Angle, Eli D., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; died at Warrenton, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.
Adams, Solomon S., deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
Baker, Levi C., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Bardoc, Hiram, absent, sick, at muster-out.
Bota, James, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Bota, Peter, dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 18, 1862.
Bruner, Charles, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Bradley, Julian A.,* enl. April 24, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; dis. June 28, 1864.
Begousky, John W., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Bucher, Chas. H., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Brown, Henry H., killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Brosa, Thos., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
Berwell, Jackson, deserted May 10, 1862.
Camp, Levi B., died July 18, 1862, of wounds received at White Oak Swamp.
Chubbuck, H., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Clark, Daniel S., trans. from Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Clifford, Robert, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 22, 1861.
Connolly, Wm., died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1863.
Cranmer, Wallace, trans. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art., Nov. 24, 1862.
Covert, Jas. P., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Denton, Isaac, mustered out June 17, 1864.
Delbner, Wm. S., dis. on surg. certif., March 21, 1863.
Diltz, Daniel, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; mustered out expiration term, Aug. 17, 1864.
Fry, Jas. E., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Fulmer, Frank, dis. on surg. certif., March 8, 1863.
Gastine, Jas. M., trans. from Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out June 17, 1864.
Granger, Alexander, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Graham, Thomas, died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Oct. 20, 1861.
Hallerin, Lawrence, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Harvey, J. Wesley, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Harris, J. W., enl. May 15, 1861; prom. to com'y-sergt.; taken prisoner, and never heard from.
Harris, Henry O., enl. March 22, 1864; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
Haywood, P., died at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1863, of wounds rec'd in battle.
Heime, G. M., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Hummell, Aug., deserted Oct. 10, 1861.
Kebler, Anthony, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Kelder, Caleb, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Kelly, Jas. H., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Keeler, Edgar, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; mustered out expiration term, Aug 17, 1864.
Kehler, Wm. H., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
Laplant, Peter J., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Lewis, James W., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Lockwood, Jas. P., dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 17, 1862.
Long, George, deserted Aug. 20, 1862.
McFadden, Edward, enl. Nov. 19, 1863; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
McGill, Martin W., trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
McGovern, Jeremiah, trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
McKean, H. S., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Miller, John, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Mullin, Edwin C., wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; died Sept 13, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Nagle, Michael, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Ott, Wm. F., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Phelps, Victor N., enl. June 21, 1863; trans to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
Pitcher, Benjamin R., killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.
Powers, Emerson, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Record, Almon, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Reagle, Ira W., trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Rinehart, John, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 22, 1863.
Robinson, John, dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 27, 1862.
Rollinson, Alonzo, enl. July 21, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 8, 1864; vet.
Small, James, dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Street, Samuel J., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Sullivan, Daniel, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Taylor, Harris B., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 5, 1863.
Thompson, John B., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Thorp, Ebenezer, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Thorp, James, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Vincent, Wm. S., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Ward, Wm. T., trans. to Signal Corps, Aug. 27, 1861.
Wells, Samuel M., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Wells, William, enl. June 24, 1863; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864.
Welsh, William, trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet.
Wilson, Wm. H. H., enl. Sept. 26, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 23, 1863; burial record, April 25, 1864, grave 1843.
Wheaton, James, dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 20, 1861.
Worth, George W., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Yeadle, Michael, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 8, 1862.

* Bates' "Hist. Pa. Vols." (vol. i.) gives the record of Julian H. Bradley as follows: "Enl. June 21, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., June 6, 1864; vet."

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (SIXTH RESERVES).

COMPANY F.

Daniel Bradbury, capt., enl. Apr. 22, 1861; wounded at Drainesville, Dec. 20, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 7, 1862.

W. Aug. Meeker, capt., enl. April 23, 1861; prom. from 2d lieut. to capt. Aug. 1, 1862, to brev. maj., Mar. 13, 1865; wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Lehman D. Forrest, 1st lieut., enl. May 15, 1861; deserted Nov. 28, 1862; dismissed April 6, 1863.

Wm. S. Briggs, 1st lieut., enl. April 23, 1861; prom. from 2d to 1st lieut. Aug. 27, 1863; brev. capt., March 13, 1865; pris. from May 8 to May 26, 1864; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Orlando F. Benson, sergt., enl. April 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Wm. Langford, sergt., enl July 14. 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; pris. from Sept. 17, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864; mustered out Jan. 20, 1865.

Horace W. Perkins, sergt., enl. April 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 7, 1862.

G. Frank Kenney, sergt., enl. April 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 9, 1862.

Geo. P. Rogers, sergt., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 3, 1863.

John Flinn, sergt., enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Lorin W. Forrest, sergt., enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Marshal O. Hicks, sergt., enl. April 23, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Aug. 27, 1863; not mustered; killed at Spott-ylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864; buried at Wilderness burial-grounds.

John W. Shouten, corp., enl. April 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Chas. E. Brigham, corp., enl. July 14, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Owen Finlan, corp., enl. July 14, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Jeremiah French, corp., enl. May 15, 1861; absent at muster-out of company.

Silas J. Fritcher, corp., enl. April 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 11, 1862.

Jas. E. Hall, corp., enl. July 14, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Bart. Q. McVannan, corp., enl. Feb. 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Orin D. S. Kinney, corp, enl. Nov. 10, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Harland, enl. May 31, 1861; not on muster-out rolls.

Bloodgood, J. F., enl. May 15, 1861; wounded at Bristoe Station, Aug. 13, 1863; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Baker, Samuel S., enl. July 23, 1861; mustered out with company, July 11, 1864.

Bouton, Wm., enl. May 30, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 30, 1861.

Brown, Eben, enl. June 20, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 30, 1861.

Brown, Chas. E., enl. July 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 15, 1862.

Brigham, Ebuleus, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 22, 1863.

Burk, Patrick, enl. April 23, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Barnes, Thos., enl. July 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; burial record, died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.

Coleman, John P., enl. Apr. 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Campbell, Fer. D., enl. Apr. 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Chapman, Wal. M., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Crayton, Wm., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Clarke, Benj. M., enl. July 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Cooper, Jas., enl. May 30, 1861; absent at muster-out of company.

Cole, Sam'l H., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 15, 1862.

Campbell, Nathaniel, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 20, 1862.

Cole, Franklin M., enl. April 23, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Crayton, Stephen, enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Drumy, Dennis, enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Demorest, Edward, enl. April 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 31, 1862.

Driscoll, Cornelius, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 12, 1863.

Degroff, Elijah, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 2, 1862.

Dalcy, Aaron A., enl. April 23, 1861; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Densmore, Wm. H., enl. April 23, 1861; descrted Jan. 27, 1862.

French, Sheldon G., enl. July 23, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.

French, Bennett, enl. July 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Fox, James R., enl. July 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 16, 1863.

Fuller, Chas. J., enl. Apr. 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863.

Forrest, Orrrison, enl. May 30, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 22, 1861.

Forrest, Alfred H., enl. Dec. 6, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

French, Truman E., enl. Dec. 6, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

French, Joseph, enl. July 14, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Finlan, Roger, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. on surg. certif, July 31, 1862.

Foron, Wm., enl. May 15, '61; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, '64.

Farnsworth, W., enl. May 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Gardner, Geo. L., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Gordon, W. Z., enl. May 15, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Greenleaf, E. Q., enl. Aug. 17, 1863; died at Bristoe Station, Va., Jan. 14, 1864.

Heavener, Michael, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 17, 1862.

Hicks, Lewellan A., enl. July 14, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Hughes, Julius M., enl. April 23, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 3, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery.

Hicks, Allen B., enl. April 23, 1861; deserted Aug. 29, 1862.

Jones, Isaac, enl. May 31, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 31, 1862.

Keeler, Horace W., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 17, 1862.

Kenney, Simon C., enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans., date and organization unknown.

King, Richard W., enl. July 2, 1861; trans. to Co. E, July 20, 1861.

Kriezer, John, enl. July 2, 1861; trans. to Co. E, July 20, 1861.

Lent, Fleming T., enl. July 14, 1861; must. out with company, June 11, 1864.

Lawrence, Wm. H., enl. April 23, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, May 9, 1864; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Lyon, Oliver D., enl. April 23, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Lowe, Myron, enl. April 23, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Lungher, Wm., enl. July 14, 1861; deserted Sept. 12, 1861.

Munn, John, enl. April 24, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.

Munn, Tildon, enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Miller, Alfred D. C., enl. July 14, 1861; trans. to Battery A, 1st Pa. Art., 1861.

Monghan, Michael, enl. June 25, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 23, 1862.

Murray, Wm. H., enl. April 23, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Marriott, Chas., enl. July 7, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

McKean, David T., enl. July 23, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, May 8, 1864; absent at muster-out.

Nolte, Wm., enl. July 2, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.

O'Dell, Vincent, enl. Feb. 15, 1862; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Pierce, John C., enl. April 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Phelps, Jacob E., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Phelps, Dit-on E., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Page, George M., enl. July 23, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Rice, Isaac A., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 23, 1861.

Rogers, Mason E., enl. July 14, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Rogers, Murray M., enl. May 15, 1861; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Schryver, John N., enl. April 24, 1861; must. out with company, June 11, 1864.

Struble, James, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 6, 1863.

Struble, Horace, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 15, 1862.

Spaulding, Geo. W., enl. April 23, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 20, 1863.

Sherman, F. M., enl. July 14, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 13, 1863.

Stone, Aaron, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 18, 1863.

Smith, Harry, enl. Jan. 6, 1862; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Smith, David, enl. July 23, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1862; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery.

Taylor, Perry C., enl. July 14, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Tanner, Wm, enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Walker, Wm. H., enl. May 15, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864, absent, in hospital, at muster-out.

Waldron, Wm. N., enl. Oct. 14, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 2, 1863.

Wallace, Hezekiah, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., April 6, 1863.

Wilson, James H., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 28, 1863.

Wheaton, F. E., enl. July 23, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Wright, De Witt C., enl. April 23, 1861; trans. to Bat. 5th U. S. Art., date unknown.

COMPANY I.

[*Date of enlistment is April* 22, 1861, *unless otherwise given.*]

W. H. H. Gore, capt., prom. to major Sept. 1, 1863.

John M. Guyer, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. to capt. Feb. 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Peter States, 1st lieut., prom. to 2d lieut. April 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 18, 1864; brevet capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry B. McKean, 2d lieut., prom. to adjutant July 11, 1861.

John H. Phinney, 1st sergt., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Cyrenus F. Chase, sergt., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry C. Stephens, sergt., com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1863; not mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Willard D. Lane, prom. to sergt. March 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Henry L. Adams, sergt., dis on surg. certif., Feb. 26, 1863.

Francis Hannan, sergt., trans. from V. R. C.; mustered out April 22, 1864.

Allen McKinnernay, corp., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Andrew J. Dull, corp., wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; absent in hospital at muster-out.

Hugh J. Yarrington, corp., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.

Patrick Abbott, corp., dis. on surg. certif., June 27, 1862.

H. A. Burnham, corp., enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Norman Grist, corp., trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Geo. M. Thrasher, corp., trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Chas. H. Stephens, corp., trans. from V. R. C.; mustered out April 22, 1864.

Peter McHue, corp., wounded at Fredericksburg, Sept. 13, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1863; burial record, Jan. 11, 1864.

Clarence B. Shaw, corp., enl. May 15, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 8, 1864.

Harrison P. Mead, corp., enl. June 1, 1861; deserted June 26, 1862.

A. J. Eastabrooks, musician, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. for wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Henry A. Burbank, mus., enl. April 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 27, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Mahlon C., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 20, 1861.

Alexander Perry, trans. from 2d U. S. Art.; mustered out April 22, 1864.

Albro, Stephen G., enl. July 27, 1861, trans. from 2d U. S. Art.; mustered out April 22, 1864.

Burbank, Joseph T., enl. May 15, 1861; must. out with company, June 11, 1864.

Biles, Geo. R., enl. May 15, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.

Bebee, Cornelius, dis. Oct. 22, 1862, for wounds rec'd at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Barnette, Jerome, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Byers, John M., enl. May 15, 1862; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.

Barstow, D. Henry, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; prom. to asst. surg. 173d P. V., May 14, 1863.
Brown, Benj. M., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Brown, Oscar H., died at Tenallytown, D. C., Sept. 1, 1861.
Bull, Wm. K., enl. Oct. 8, 1861; died at Brooks' Station, Va., Dec. 3, 1862.
Cole, Daniel, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Chamberlain, Jos. G., dis Aug. 26, 1863, to accept clerkship in treasury department, Washington, D. C.
Coverdale, Wesley, dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 20, 1861.
Crocker, Silas W., trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Chepin, Orla C., enl. July 29, 1861; died at Brooks' Station, Va., Dec. 5, 1862.
Davis, Zebulon, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
David, Amasa, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to 8th U. S. Infantry.
Dubois, Delos, enl Oct. 8, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Douglass, James H., deserted June 26, 1862.
Ely, Daniel, trans. from V. R. C.; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Frost, Eleetus W., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 20, 1861.
Fell, Jos. G., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 22, 1862.
Fausey, James S., enl. Oct. 25, 1861; deserted Nov. 12, 1861.
Gosline, Gilbert H., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 30, 1863.
Gorton, Chas., dis. May 11, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Grantier Clarence B., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Gosline, Andrew J., enl. May 15, 1861; deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Holcomb, William, mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Hicks, Jesse, enl. July 29, 1861; dis. Sept. 26, 1861, for accidental wound.
Howard, James, died at Tenallytown, D. C., Sept. 23, 1861.
Johnson, Nicholas, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., May 26, 1862.
Johnson, William, enl. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Johnson, James, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Johnson, Peter, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Knickerbocker, D. E., enl. May 15, 1861; must. out with comp'y, June 11, 1864.
Kellogg, Daniel, enl. July 29, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 26, 1862.
Kennedy, Wm., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 7, 1862.
Kramer, John, enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Kramer, Chas., enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V, May 31, 1864; vet.
Keeney, Burton L., enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Knickerbocker, A. H., enl. Feb. 5, 1864; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Knickerbocker, Jas., enl. April 22, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., April 22, 1864; grave 1815.
Lear, Chas. W., enl. April 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Lynch, Chas., enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., April 18, 1864.
Lynch, Daniel, trans. from 1st U. S. Cav.; mustered out April 22, 1864.
Martin, Frederick L., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Mead, Francis C., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Moore, Miller C., enl. May 15, 1861; mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Mehan, Michael, died at Langley, Va, Dec. 23, 1861.
Mulhart, Patrick, enl. June 1, 1861; killed at Fairfax Station, Va., May 7, 1863.
McMahan, Matthew, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 21, 1863.
McCanliff, Patrick, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
McTague, Patrick, enl. July 29, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 27, 1862.
Noble, Charrick J., enl. May 15, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Northrop, Thos., enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 83d P. V., June 10, 1864.
Northrop, Orlando, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 83d P. V., June 10, 1864.
O'Boyle, James, trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Oden, L. D., enl. July 29, 1861; captured at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; exchanged; deserted, date unknown.
Payne, Shelden, dis. on surg. certif., June 13, 1863.
Palmetier, Albert, trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Piersoll, Enberry, enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 83d P. V., June 10, 1864.
Roberts, Samuel, enl. Oct. 20, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 29, 1862.
Renschlier, Fred. L., enl. Oct. 26, 1861; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864; vet.
Russell, Ransom B., trans. from 8th U. S. Inf.; mustered out April 22, 1864.
Sayers, Wallace L., enl. May 15, 1861; must. out with company, June 11, 1864.
Sherman, Nelson, wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Scarville, Amasa D., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Smith, Augustus D., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Scott, Thos., mustered out with company, June 11, 1864.
Shaw, Saml. B., enl. July 29, 1861; trans. to West. Gunboat Service, June 20, '62.
Sweet, Franklin, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 22, 1862.
Smith, John S., enl. July 29, 1861; dis., date unknown, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Sleyter, P. C., dis. on surg. certif., May 11, 1863.
Sible, King G., died at Langley, Va., Nov. 18, 1861.
Shanger, Ebenezer P., died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 30, 1862.
Stephens, Andrew J., died at Acquia Creek, Va., Jan. 21, 1863.
Shortelle, Robert E., killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
Sharp, Matthias B., enl. Oct. 16, 1861; captured at Bull Run, Aug. 28, 1862; exchanged; deserted, date unknown.
Thompson, F. W., enl. Oct. 17, 1861; dis on surg. certif., Oct. 25, 1862.
Tripp, Dennison, enl. May 15, 1861; dis. May 11, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Wilber, Chas. H., enl. May 15, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Williams, L. O., enl. March 27, 1863; trans. to 191st P. V., May 31, 1864.
Welch, John, enl. May 15, 1861; deserted June 18, 1862.
Wilson, Josiah, enl. May 28, 1861; deserted July 1, 1863.
Wheat, Albert T., enl. June 1, 1861; not on muster-out rolls.
Zaner, Geo. B., enl. July 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 28, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT (TWELFTH RESERVES).

COMPANY C.

[*The date of enlistment, unless otherwise given, is in each case June* 11, 1861.]

Richard Gustin, capt., prom. lieut.-col. April 6, 1863.
Henry S. Lucas, capt., prom. capt. April 6, 1863; brev. maj. March 13, 1865; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Daniel R. Jewell, 1st lieut., prom. 1st lieut. May 14, 1863; mus. out June 11, '61.
Oscar Templeton, 2d lieut., resigned Aug. 10, 1861.
Jacob B. Granteer, 2d lieut., prom. 2d lieut. Sept. 8, '61; res'gned Aug. 11, '62.
John G. Rohm, 2d lieut., enl. June 15, 1861; prom. 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; brev. 1st lieut. March 13, 1865; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Wilde, E King, 1st sergt, enl. July 26, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
E. A. Foster, sergt., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Lyman Douglas, sergt., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Frank Fish, sergt., dis. April 16, 1863.
J. H. Graves, sergt, dis. March 24, 1864.
Wm. Daggett, sergt., dis. Feb. 21, 1862.
J. H. Snow, corp., enl. June 13, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Samuel Bryan, corp., mustered out June 11, 1864.
M. W. Barnes, corp., dis. Oct. 26, 1861, on surg. certif.
G. H. Mason, corp., dis. Oct. 26, 1861, on surg. certif.
H. M. Richardson, corp., captured May 8, 1862; dis. by War Department, May 23, 1862.
David Walter, corp., transferred to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
James Loan, corp., prom. q.-m. sergt. May 1, 1863.
C. J. Spencer, corp., killed at Antietam, Sept. 2, 1862.
D. J. Mason, corp., killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
R. E. Jacobs, musician, enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Frank, absent at muster-out.
Ayers, Lorenzo, deserted June 24, 1861.
Borden, George S., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Black, Duncan, absent, sick, at muster-out.
Bryan, David, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Bentzell, W. H., enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Bossinger, John, enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Benedict, Edwin, enl. June 16, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Bush, Thomas, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 17, 1863.
Barnes, Lemuel, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 4, 1863.
Boughton, Lewis, enl. June 11, 1863; dis. on surg. certif.
Burke, James, enl. July 17, 1861; captured May 8, 1862; dis. by order War Department, May 23, 1862.
Bailey, Joseph, trans. to 2d U. S. Artillery, July, 1862.
Bennett, Henry H., enl. July 26, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Blance, Jerome, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Barnes, James, enl. March 18, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Bailey, Wm., deserted June 24, 1861.
Corzatt, W. A., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Calep, John T., enl. July 26, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Comfort, G. D., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Chapman, C. D., trans. to Battery A, July 20, 1862.
Cunningham, Michael, trans. as provost-marshal, 3d Division, 5th Corps.
Cooper, M. M., killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.
Carnochan, Wm., enl. Aug. 4, 1861; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Jan. 20, 1863.
Davis, Chas., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 4, 1862.
Davis, Lewis, trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Davis, Geo., trans. to 2d U. S. Art., July 18, 1862.
Davis, Calvin F., enl. July 26, 1861; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Nov. 10, 1862.
Davis, Wm., enl. June 11, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1861.
Fenton, Horance, enl. June 11, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Fellon, Timothy, enl. June 11, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 15, 1863.
Fenton, Eldridge, enl. Oct. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1862.
Ford, Newton, enl. July 26, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.
Fenton, E. S., enl. July 26, 1861; prisouer; dis. Sept. 19, 1862.
Garrison, J. W., absent at muster-out.
Gerald, J. F., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 6, 1863.
Grover, Abe, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 2, 1864.
Griffin, S. C., deserted May 4, 1863.
Hardy, Wm., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Harris, J. H., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Holly, Isaac, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Haines, John, enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Hackersmith, Jacob, enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Horton, Austin, dis. on surg. certif.
Hamel, P. B., trans. to Battery A, 43d P. V., July 20, 1862.
Hagar, Joseph, deserted August 29, 1862.
Howard, F. S., deserted Sept. 12, 1862.
Inscho, Jos. W., killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
Jones, Wm. E., enl. Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Kuh, Wm., enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.

Kent, L. C., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Knox, H. M., killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
King, Charles, deserted July 25, 1861.
Levalley, V. M., trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Land, Aug., enl. Aug. 1, 1861; deserted June 30, 1862.
McDougall, Wm., enl. June 13, 1861; trans. from Vet. R. C., and mustered out June 11, 1864.
McIntire, Frank, trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Matson, G. K., trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Musselman, Wash'n, dis. on surg. certif., May 18, 1863.
Myers, David, enl. June 13, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 16, 1862.
Milott, Fred., enl. June 13, 1861; killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
Mentzell, H. J., enl. June 13, 1862; deserted Sept. 25, 1862.
Newell, Ed. F., enl. January 30, 1862; trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Novitskic, Anthony, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Osler, John S., dis. on surg. certif., March 18, 1862.
O'Garra, John, enl. Aug. 10, 1861; died of wounds at Fredericksburg, January 4, 1863.
Patton, John, enl. June 13, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Pardoe, Geo. M., enl. July 26, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Petty, Philip, enl. Aug. 1, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., March 18, 1863.
Poland, P. W., enl. July 26, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 16, 1862.
Packard, E. R., trans. to Battery A, 43d Artillery, July 20, 1862.
Peters, James, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; deserted April 8, 1864; veteran.
Post, Geo. S., deserted July 10, 1861.
Russell, Wm., absent at muster-out.
Rice, W. A., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Robbins, N. H., trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Read, Cary Isaac, deserted July 12, 1863.
Smith, Eugene, mustered out June 11, 1864.
Sturdevant, Jas., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Snell, E. W., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Shillen, Thos. T., enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Stewart, Daniel, enl. March 25, 1864; trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Smith, Fred'k M., died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1861.
Short, David, deserted Dec. 1, 1862.
Streeter, L. P., deserted July 31, 1861.
Vaughan, H. A., trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Vernard, J. B., killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Woods, Richard, enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Wiant, F. T., enl. June 15, 1861; trans. to Co. K July 20, 1862; absent at muster-out.
Witmer, H. D., enl. June 13, 1861; trans. to Co. K July 20, 1862; mustered out June 11, 1864.
Wright, Chas. K., mustered out June 11, 1864.
Williams, Seeley, enl. Aug. 1, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 17, 1862.
Watts, Rich. J., trans. to 190th P. V., May 31, 1864.
Wilson, Aaron, dis. on surg. certif., June 28, 1863.
Williams, Abner, killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
Williams, Oscar, killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.
Williams, John, deserted Aug. 10, 1861.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, MILITIA (EMERGENCY TROOPS).

Adams, James (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Bird, John (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Castle, Jones (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Corss, John (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Cornell, Luman V. (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Forrest, S. D. (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Hale, Emory (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Jones, Hubert (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Jones, Denton (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Niles, Elbert (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Phelps, Wm. H. (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Schouten, Charles (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Tracy, Selden (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.
Webb, Jas. H. (Smithfield), enl. June, 1863; dis. Aug., 1863.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

RECRUITED AT TOWANDA.

Wm. A. Telford, capt., enl. Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Feb. 8, 1865.
Chas. Forbes, capt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. corp. to sergt., to 1st sergt., to 2d lieut., April 29, 1865; to capt., May 12, 1865; mustered out with company, July 30, 1865; vet.
Michael McMahon, 1st lieut., enl. Sept., 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 20, 1861.
Fred. R. Warner, 1st lieut., enl Sept. 6, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt., Co. D, Feb. 15, 1862; resigned Oct. 31, 1863.
Henry J. Christ, 1st lieut., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from private, Co. K, Dec. 11, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Chas. F. Cross, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 8, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. U. S. Cav. March 3, 1863.
John P. Kinney, 1st sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from sergt. May, 1865; com. 2d lieut. May 1, 1865, not mustered; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Ethan B. Powell, 1st sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
H. C. Alderson, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Henry Scott, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from mus.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Philip Carland, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out, July 30, 1865.
Henry Blend, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. May 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Edgar Roberts, sergt., enl. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. from priv.; dis. on account of wounds received in action, Dec. 15, 1864.
Mervine Higgins, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; captured; died Dec. 10, 1864.
Wm. Spalding, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Simon Russell, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; transferred to 6th U. S. Cav.
H. C. Camp, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; transferred to 6th U. S. Cav.
C. V. Bassett, sergt., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
A. S. Blackman, sergt, enl. Sept., 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C.
Jas. W. Birney, corp, enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Theodore Lewis, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Geo. N. Chaffee, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Alex. Spalding, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Jas. Morrison, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
C. M. Heilman, corp., enl. Feb. 24, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Joseph Taylor, corp., enl. March 30, 1864; pro. from priv. May 1, 1865; mustered out, July 30, 1865.
C. B. Vandermark, corp., enl. March 30, 1864; pro. from priv. May 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Thos. Gillett, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; pro. from priv.; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H. May 12, 1864; buried in National Cem., Arlington.
Edgar E. Spalding, corp., enl. Sept, 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Jas. Lewis, corp., enl. Sept., 1851; dis. on surg. certif.
Daniel M. Reed, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; killed at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862.
Wm. Hurst, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Joseph H. Atkins, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Wm. F. Carey, corp., enl. Sept., 1861; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav.
David Reifsnyder, musician, enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
James Gillson, musician, enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Oct. 1, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Charles H., enl. March 23, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Arnold, Robt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Ammon, John, enl. March 25, 1864; dis. surg. certif., Nov. 5, 1864.
Avery, Saml., enl. March 14, 1865; substitute; deserted Aug. 19, 1865.
Ames, Saml., enl. March 14, 1865; substitute; deserted April 26, 1865.
Bennett, Asa B., enl. Sept., 1861; paroled prisoner; died in Wilmington, March 9, 1865; vet.
Brown, C. H., enl. March 8, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Bare Benj., enl. Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 23, 1865.
Buckingham, G. W., enl. March 16, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Brown, Chas. T., enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; dis. by gen. order, July 10, 1865.
Babcock, A. E., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Brink, L. M., enl. Sept. 24, 1864; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Birney, Newton, enl. March 8, 1864; prisoner; died Nov. 8, 1864.
Burton, John, enl. March 3, 1865; substitute; deserted April 26, 1865.
Boughton, J. S., enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Bale, J. L., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. surg. certif.
Bennett, James, enl. Sept., 1861; killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Bailey, Wm., enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Oct. 20, 1861.
Cook, Joseph, enl. March 31, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Carnigan, Wm., enl. March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Cannon, Thomas K., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; draft.; dis., surg. certif., Feb. 14, 1865.
Cowdon, John, enl. March 26, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864.
Carmer, Chas., absent on furlough at muster-out.
Carmichael, Danl., enl. March 2, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.
Comstock, A., enl. Sept., 1861; trans. Eng. Corps, U. S. A.
Coleman, Rich., enl. March 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Duross, Isaac, enl. Sept., 1861; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Derr, W. H., enl. March 9, 1865; sub. dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Daubenspeck, C., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Daubenspeck, A., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Duell, Sam'l, enl. March 30, '64; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Sept. 3, '64.
Davis, Isaac, enl. March 13, 1865; sub.; deserted May 28, 1865.
Dorclin, Bernard, enl. March 6, 1865; sub.; deserted May 28, 1865.
Delamater, L., enl. Sept., 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav.
Evans, Wm., enl. March 8, 1865; sub.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Evans, Sam'l, enl. March 8, 1865; sub.; dis. by gen. order July 10, 1865.
Eiker, John, enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Sept. 28, 1861.
Farrar, Geo. C., enl. March 8, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Frost, C. W., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Fleming, Thos., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order.

Foster, John C., enl. March 24, 1864; died Aug. 7, 1864, of wounds in action.
Forbes, John C., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Fox, Silas A., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Frutchey, Moses, enl. Sept. 24, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Fracier, John, enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Sept. 13, 1861.
Frailey, Wm., enl. Oct. 1, 1861; deserted April 11, 1863.
Gale, E. W., enl. March 26, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Garmon, Wm., enl. Sept., 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Greek, Wm., enl. March 20, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Gridley, L. B., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864.
Goldsboro, E. J., enl. March 11, 1865; sub.; deserted, May 28, 1865.
Garmon, Jas., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Gore, John, enl. Sept., 1861; died at Hilton Head, Sept. 4, 1862.
Grippin, Benj., enl. Sept, 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav.
Harst, John, enl. March 20, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Hawkins, Jos., enl. March 8, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Hill, Emory, enl. March 6, 1865; sub.; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Harris, J. P., enl. March 13, 1865; sub.; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 16, 1865.
Hicks, O. S., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hutchinson, Alex., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen order, June 1, 1865.
Heller, Henry, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hilliard, Thos. B., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hilliard, Israel I., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hermick, Saml., enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; deserted; returned; absent, in arrest, at muster-out.
Horton, Lemuel, enl. Sept. 24, 1861; deserted Nov. 2, 1862, and May 29, 1865.
Hawkins, Jas., enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted May 28, 1865.
Horton, Jas., enl. Sept. 18, 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Howard, A., enl. Sept. 18, 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Hines, M., enl. Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to U. S Regular Cav.
Hockathon, R., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Johnson, Chas., enl. March 19, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.
Johnson, W. A., deserted June 16, 1865.
Jones, John, enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; deserted June 28, 1865.
Kahoe, Michael, enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Kelly, Richard, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Kelly, Saml. F., enl. Sept. 10, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Kiny, Wm., enl. Sept. 10, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Kelly, Thos. D., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Knolbs, Wm. F., enl. March 30, 1864; died July 3, 1864, of wounds in action.
Lerne, Burtis, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Leonard, Simon, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Lewis, Abriel, enl. March 24, 1864; wounded in action; trans. to Vet. R. C., June 19, 1865.
Lines, Wm. M., enl. Sept., 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav.
Lines, Jno. N., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Morrison, J. D., enl. June 15, 1864; drafted; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Mapes, M. C., enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Markham, R. A., enl. Feb. 20, 1862; mustered out Feb. 20, 1865.
Martin, R. S., enl. March 30, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 3, 1865.
Mace, H. H., enl. March 30, 1864; wounded in action; trans. to Vet. R. C., Jan. 7, 1865.
Monroe, John, enl. March 2, 1865; substitute; deserted April 2, 1865.
Morris, Wm. H., enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; deserted May 22, 1865.
Maek, Danl., enl. March 14, 1865; substitute; deserted June 2, 1865.
Middaugh, A., enl. Sept., 1861; trans. to U. S. Cav.
Mills, A. W., enl. Sept., 1861; dishonorably dis.
Mott, A. M., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Macy, Hiram, enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McElwain, W., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
McLeary, T., enl. March 14, 1865; substitute; deserted May 8, 1865.
McGee, John, enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Aug. 3, 1864.
Naylon, Patrick, enl. March 20, 1864; prisoner; died Aug. 25, 1864.
Naylon, John, enl. March 26, 1864; deserted Aug. 17, 1864.
O'Donnell, Chas., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster-out.
O'Neal, Jas., enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Owens, G. W., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Powers, John J., enl. March 8, 1864; dis. Feb. 11, 1865, for wounds received in action.
Powers, E. C., enl. March 8, 1864; dis. by gen. ord., May 16, 1865; wounded in action.
Porter, Samuel H., enl. Feb. 10, 1864; deserted June 8, 1864.
Porter, Amos C., enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Oct. 8, 1861.
Pease, David, enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Place, Jacob, enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Quick, John, enl. March 8, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Russell, H. W., enl. Sept., 1861; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Ross, Albert, enl. March 8, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Ryan, Thos., enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Roberts, Edgar, enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Spalding, L. N., enl. March 8, 1864; captured May 12, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Aug., 1865.
Spate, Chas. A., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Stower, Christian, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Sullenberger, J., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. by gen. order, June 12, 1865.
Sloan, Thos., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Stinson, Chas., enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Shiver, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Stroud, Jas., enl. March 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864.
Spalding, H., enl. March 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864.
Sullivan, John, enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; deserted April 12, 1865.
Shepherd, A., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; deserted May 21, 1865.
Scully, J. A., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; deserted May 28, 1865.
Scriven, Edwin, enl. Sept., 1861; died on steam-ship "Ocean Queen."
Scriven, Albert, enl. Sept., 1861; discharged on surg. certif.
Scriven, Edward, enl. Sept., 1861; died at Annapolis, Md.
Strope, Wm., enl. Sept., 1861; deserted Jan. 1, 1863.
Shaffer, A. H., enl. Sept., 1861; prom. to hospital service, Sept., 1861.
Smith, Geo., enl. Oct. 2, 1861; deserted Oct. 25, 1862.
Slawson, E., enl. March 1, 1862; deserted Aug. 13, 1862.
Thompson, T. S., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 14, '65.
Thompson, John, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Towner, P., enl. Sept., 1861; dis on surg. certif.
Tompkins, I. A., enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Towner, Douglass, enl. Sept., 1861; died of wounds received in action.
Uncal, Jacob, enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Vanderpool, S., enl. March 30, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, '64.
Vanderpool, Moses, enl. March 31, '64; w'd in action; tr. to V. R. C., Jan. 7, '65.
Vincent, Wm., enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Weller, Geo., enl. March 23, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Wright, Jas., enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Wilcox, Freeman, enl. March 31, '64; miss. in action; tr. to V. R. C., Jan. 19, '65.
Waid, Isaac, enl. Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; died Oct. 27, 1864.
Woods, Geo. A., enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted.
Warner, N. E., enl. Sept., 1861; tr. to U. S. Reg. Cav.
Warner, F. G., enl. March 20, 1862; dis. on surg. certif.
Williams, Geo. H., enl. Sept., 1861; drowned in the Potomac.
Willer, Smith, enl. Sept., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Wood, Jno. S., enl. Sept., 1861; dis. on surg. certif.
Wood, Daniel, enl. Sept., 1861; tr. to U. S. Cav.
Young, L. A., enl. March 31, 1864; wounded in action, May 6, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 18, 1865.

COMPANY K.

RECRUITED IN MONROE, BRADFORD COUNTY.

[*Date of enlistment is Sept.* 9, 1861, *unless otherwise given*].

James B. Ingham, capt., killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
A. J. Huntzinger, capt., enl. Sept. 25, 1851; prom. from 2d lieut., Co. I, Sept. 17, 1862.
Geo. V. Meyer, capt., prom. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut., May 1, 1864; to capt. May 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Chas. H. Kellogg, 1st lieut., died Sept. 1, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Stephen R. Ormsby, 1st lieut., prom. from corp. to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 15, 1863; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.
Wm. K. Taylor, 1st lieut., prom. to 1st lieut. from sergt. Dec. 4, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Joseph S. Ingham, 2d lieut., prom. to 1st lieut., Co. B, Aug. 1, 1862.
Geo. N. Merithew, 2d lieut., prom. from priv. to sergt.; to 2d lieut., May 18, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Jas. H. Campbell, 1st sergt., prom. from priv. to sergt. and to 1st sergt. May 18, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Wm. M. Abrams, 1st sergt., prom. from priv. to 1st sergt.; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
John W. Wileox, 1st sergt., prom. from priv. to 1st sergt.; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
F. N. Wilcox, 1st sergt., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Joseph T. Prentis, sergt., mustered out July 30, 1865.
P. H. McCracken, sergt., prom. from priv. May 18, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
E. W. Weeks, sergt., enl. March 8, 1864; prom. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Jas. M. Wilcox, sergt., enl. March 22, 1864; prom. July 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
J. D. Johnson, sergt., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
W. S. Pembleson, sergt., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
J. J. Cline, sergt., enl. Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Simon Clouser, sergt., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; prom. quar.-sergt. May 9, 1865.
G. R. Hopkins, sergt., prom. from priv.; prisoner; died at Andersonville, Sept. 12, 1864.
Wm. M. Custer, sergt., dis. on surg. certif.
Geo. L. Bowman, sergt., prom. to sergt.; not on muster-out roll.
Israel, Cornell, corp., prom. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Wm. Leibrant, corp., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; prom. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Henry Betser, corp., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; prom. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Geo. F. Bedford, corp., enl. March 23, 1864; prom. June 3, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Cyrus Jewell, corp., enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; prom. June 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
John Dietrell, corp., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; prom. July 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.

J. D. Davidson, corp., enl. March 22, 1864; prom. July 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Latham Andrews, corp., enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; prom. July 1, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Joseph Robbins, corp., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
H. B. Cramner, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
S. S. Ormsby, corp., dis. May 20, 1865, for wounds rec'd in action.
Sam'l Bair, corp., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Wm. Fair, corp., enl. Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
John C. Gregg, corp., enl. Sept. 28, 1864; subst.; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Jos. C. McMillan, corp, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
P. H. Wilcox, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 14, 1861.
Amos A. Gratton, corp., killed at Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864.
Ed. H. Steel, corp., killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864.
Chas. Keeler, corp., dis. on surg. certif.
Chas. R. Owens, corp., dis. on surg. certif.
Vincent Marcy, corp., dis. on surg. certif.
R. H. Chubbuck, corp., dis. on surg. certif.
Jeru Boles, corp., killed at Bull Run, Aug. 28, 1862.
Miles Buck, musician, enl. March 14, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
R. W. Dunfee, musician, prom. principal musician, April 13, 1865.
Jas. Carr, musician, dis. on surg. certif.

PRIVATES.

Alsop, Ed., enl. Sept. 19, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Albro, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Adams, I. N., deserted March 8, 1864.
Adams, L. B., deserted Sept. 8, 1864.
Annis, Wm., Jr., dis. on surg. certif.
Bentley, Thos., enl. March 29, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Barnhart, M., enl. March 25, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Broomloch, D. D., enl. Feb. 25, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Bechtel, J. K., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; must. out July 30, 1865.
Bean, Geo. E., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Bean, Chas. H., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Brown, John, enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Bedford, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Barry, Michael, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; substitute; dis. June 1, 1865, by gen. order.
Blessing, Chas., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; trans. Co. A. Sept. 22, 1864.
Birney, J. B., trans. to 8th reg. U. S. Inf., date unknown.
Bailey, S. K., dis. on surg. certif.
Bailey, John, not on muster-out roll.
Babcock, H., not on muster-out roll.
Babcock, Isaac, dis. on surg. certif.
Brown, James, died April 25, 1862.
Beardsley, H. M., missing in action at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Bean, Joel M., dis. on surg. certif.
Clauser, J. K., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Cutchbertson, Robt., enl. Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Clawson, D. M., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; subs; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Christ, Henry J., enl. February 29, 1864; prom. 1st lieut., Co. G, Dec. 11, 1864.
Colter, C., trans. U. S. S. Corps, March 12, 1865.
Chamberlin, C. W., enl. Feb. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Cornell, J. L., trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Cross, I. H., trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Clemmonds, Jas., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; died March 30, 1865, of wds. received near Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
Cady, S., enl. March 18, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
Campbell, Wm., enl. March 22, 1864; prisoner; died at Andersonville, 1864.
Crofelt, J. T., dis. on surg. certif.
Coolbaugh, M. A., dis. by sentence of general court-martial.
Cosby, W. A., deserted.
Dickinson, H. G., mustered out July 30, 1865.
Delcamp, J., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Davidson, G. W., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Dunham, W. P., enl. Sept. 27, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Dieffenbach, W. A., enl. Sept. 26, 1864; sub.; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Daubert, Wm., trans. to Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Derker, Isaiah, trans. to Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Davis, G., enl. March 22, 1864; prisoner; died at Andersonville, 1864.
Duvall, Chas., enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.
Daniels, John, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; dis. June 11, 1865.
Dike, H. J., dis. on surg. certif.
English, C. W., wounded in action; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Eckenrorth, C. H., trans. to Co. E, Sept. 22, 1864.
Ellenbaum, J. F., trans. to Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Erdman, Aug., killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
English, O., absent, wounded, at muster-out.
Fohy, Thos., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Feather, E., enl. March 14, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Filby, Samuel, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Fix, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Fordham, Abram, enl. Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Geltz, Andrew, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Gill, Wm., enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Gechter, Aug., enl. March 7, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Greer, H., enl. March 16, 1865; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Graff, John, enl. Aug. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. C, Sept. 22, 1864.
Goff, O. W., dis. on surg. certif.
Howard, S. K., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Hurst, Jas. H., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Hockman, D. H., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hosack, James, enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hicks, F., enl. Sept. 24, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hantz, Isaac, trans. to Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Haekett, Jas., enl. Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Hurlburt, Daniel, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
Higgins, Patriek, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted March 20, 1865.
Haines, O. L., dis. on surg. certif.
Hess, A. C., missing in action at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Hess, Ferdinand, not on muster-out roll.
Ibuck, Albert, enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Invella, John, enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Jones, Wm., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; deserted June 1, 1865.
Johnson, John, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; deserted March 20, 1865.
Kritts, Jacob, enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Keiffeiter, Adam, enl. March 6, 1865; substitute; dis. by gen. ord., June 28, 1865.
Kellogg, D., dis. on surg. certif.
Kellogg, Alva A., killed at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
Kennedy, Partial, died Oct. 18, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
Kenney, A. D., died Nov. 24, 1863.
Larah, Daniel, enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Lester, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Lord, Franklin, enl. Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Lester, Edward, enl. April 8, 1864; deserted April 23, 1864.
Lutes, John, not on muster-out roll.
Landon, F., dis. on surg. certif.
Mertley, H., enl. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
Miller, F. R., enl. March 22, 1864; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Mernley, Chas., enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Mishler, J. M., enl. March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Myer, B. F., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Mills, James, enl. Sept. 22, 1864; substitute; dis. June 18, 1865.
Mitteer, Chas. W., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to V. R. C., June, 1864.
Mitchell, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 6, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864
Mannison, Jas., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; deserted July 1, 1865.
Madden, R., enl. April 11, 1864; deserted April 23, 1864.
Martin, Wm., enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; deserted March 20, 1865.
Myers, W. J., not on muster-out roll.
Minard, S. B., enl. Jan. 14, 1862; died; date unknown.
McCarty, V., enl. March 23, 1864; died July 7, 1864.
McGeary, Wm., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
McConnell, A., enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
McLaughlin, J., not on muster-out roll.
Nurse, A. J., trans. to 8th U. S. Inf.
Northrup, H. C., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
Otto, Julius, enl. Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
O'Brien, M., enl. March 11, 1865; substitute; dis. by gen. order, March 20, '65.
Peck, Geo. W., enl. March 4, 1865; substitute; dis. by gen. order, July 30, 1865.
Phinney, A. B., dis. on surg. certif.
Platt, C. F., dis. on surg. certif.
Rothe, L., enl. March 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Robinson, Wm., enl. March 7, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Robinson, Jas., enl. March 7, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Ramich, Sam'l, enl. March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Rohsback, H., enl. March 7, 1865; substitute; deserted; returned, and mustered out July 30, 1865.
Reese, Philip, enl. Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Ryan, M., substitute; dis. on surg. certif.
Reigle, J. P., trans. to Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Roekwell, G. C., enl. March 28, 1864; trans. to Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Ridgway, J. L., dis. on surg. certif.
Robinson, E. J., trans. to U. S. Eng. Corps.
Rice, L. P., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; died, date unknown.
Reagen, John, enl. April 8, 1864; deserted April 23, 1864.
Ryan, C. H., enl. April 11, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Scriven, Alva, deserted; returned, and mustered out July 30, 1865.
Scully, Pat., enl. March 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Stunk, Henry, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Stellings, Leroy, enl. March 10, 1865; substitute; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Seigle, J., enl. March 1, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Spotts, J., enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Speigle, J. W., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Sweeney, J., enl. March 13, 1865; substitute; deserted April 19, 1865; returned April 28, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Sandford, J. O., prisoner from May 12 to Oct. 16, 1864; dis. May 4, 1865, to date Dec. 21, 1864.
Stone, Solon, enl. Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Smith, F. R., enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. E, Sept. 22, 1864.
Smith, Wm., enl. Sept. 13, 1861; trans. from Co. E, Sept. 22, 1864.

Sailor, Jas., trans. from Co. C, Sept. 22, 1864.
Scott, J. H., enl. March 22, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.
Snell, E. C., died, date unknown.
Sweet, J. M., dis. on surg. certif.
Shepstone, Jas., deserted Oct. 1, 1861.
Stephens, M., killed at Pocotaligo, Oct. 22, 1862.
Taylor, Wm. A., mustered out July 30, 1865.
Perry, Chas., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Toy, Jas., enl. Sept., 1864; substitute; dis. on gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Trosher, Chas., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; dis. on gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Toolan, Thos., killed at Cold Harbor, June 7, 1864.
Unger, John, trans. from Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Vogle, Aug., enl. March 9, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.
Vroman, H. H., mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
Vance, R. M., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Van Wye, M. T., enl. Feb. 28, 1862; trans. from Co. D, Sept. 22, 1864.
Vargason, R., deserted Aug. 3, 1862.
Wickham, Chas., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; absent, wounded, at muster-out.
Weimer, J., enl. Sept. 22, 1861; substitute; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Wilson, R., dis. on surg. certif., Dec., 1864.
Winters, Wm., enl. Aug. 27, 1864; substitute; dis. June 1, 1865, by gen. order.
Wolfe, Isaac, trans. from Co. A, Sept. 22, 1864.
Wage, L. M., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Walker, Geo. W., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Washburn, J. W., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Wilcox, H. W., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Williams, Edward G., died Oct. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
West, L. D., died at Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1862.
Webster, Geo., not on muster-out roll.
Wauck, Geo. W., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Yaw, Samuel D., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Zeiber, Daniel, enl. March 15, 1865; substitute; mustered out July 30, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.*

COMPANY F.

Treat B. Camp, capt., enl. Sept. 21, 1861; captured in the assault on Fort Johnston, S. C., July 3, 1864; prisoner of war from six to eight months; mustered out at Harrisburg, July 12, 1865.
Burton R. Gustin, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prom. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out Jan. 27, 1865, at expiration of term of service.
Ransome W. Luther, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; resigned June 21, 1861.
Niram A. Fuller, 1st sergt. (vet.), enl. Sept. 19, 1861; commissioned lieut. by Gov. A. G. Curtin, but not mustered as such; mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
Chas. L. Camp, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 21, 1863; died at his father's house in Herrick, Dec. 27, 1875.
Andrew Melville, sergt. (vet.), enl. Sept. 12, 1861; captured at the assault on Fort Johnston, S. C., July 3, 1864; prisoner of war from that date to Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with company at Harrisburg, July 12, 1865.
Leander Overpeck, sergt., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; prom. sergeant Oct. 1, 1863; taken prisoner July 3, 1864, at the assault on Fort Johnston, S. C., near Charleston; was paroled at Richmond, Va., Feb. 24, 1865, so worn out by exposure and starvation that he was unable to walk a few rods to the U. S. steamer without assistance; commissioned lieut., but not mustered as such; mustered out May 3, 1865, at expiration of term.
Lewis D. Towne, corp. (vet.), enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; captured at Fort Johnston, S. C., July 3, 1864; returned May 26, 1865; mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
George Frink, corp. (vet.), enl. Sept. 19, 1861; prom. to corp. May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, July 12, 1865.
Davis Brooks, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1863; mustered out Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.
George H. Wheat, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prom. corp. April 5, 1864; captured July 3, 1864, in the assault on Fort Johnston, S. C.; died near Wilmington, N. C., on his way to be exchanged, in 1865.
George S. Goodwin, corp., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 27, 1862.
Marshall Wheeler, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., May 23, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Avery, John, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; prisoner from July 3, 1864, to Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out Dec. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.
Adams, Lucius, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 12, 1862.
Bailey, Orel, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; captured July 3, 1864; supposed to have died in prison.
Burgess, Frederic, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 27, 1862.
Bailey, John, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; died March 17, 1862, on board steamer on the York river, near Yorktown, Va.
Barrette, Levi, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1862.
Camp, Almon F., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; mustered out Nov. 5, 1864, at expiration of term.
Cornell, Benjamin, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; prisoner from July 3, 1864, to March 3, 1865; mustered out March 8, 1865, expiration of term.

* Contributed by B. K. Gustin.

Campbell, William A., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; mustered out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
Dunmore, Curtis R., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; trans. to 8th N. Y. Art., July 6, 1862.
Dougherty, William, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; captured, July 3, 1864, in assault on Fort Johnston, S. C.; died in prison.
Dodge, Chester, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 31, 1862.
Forrest, Alfred, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; deserted Oct. 24, 1861.
Gustin, Judge D. (vet.), enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed in the assault on Fort Johnston, S. C., July 3, 1864.
Henson, Wm. J. N., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 14, 1862; now deceased.
Henson, Simon B., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 17, 1861.
Luther, Burton K., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; captured July 3, 1864, at Fort Johnston, S. C.; mustered out at Harrisburg.
Lathrop, Hiram, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 8, 1862.
Lathrop, Mirrin, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863; enl. in another regiment, where he died.
Mattison, Newell W., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., April 9, 1862.
Morton, Royal, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 27, 1863.
Nichols, Sylvanus, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; prisoner from July 3, 1864, to Dec. 10, 1864; mustered out Dec. 15, 1864, expiration of term; died in Towanda.
Nelson, Solomon, enl. Sept. 13, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1862.
Palmer, Jacob A. (vet.), enl. Sept. 19, 1861; captured July 3, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov., 1864.
Platt, Clarence, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on writ of *habeas corpus*, date unknown; now dead.
Palmer, Martin G., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., March 2, 1863.
Pruyne, John, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; killed at Lee's Mills, Va., May 4, 1862, by the explosion of a torpedo.
Sturdevant, Davis G., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; mustered out Nov. 5, 1864, expiration of term.
Shore, John L., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 16, 1862.
Towne, Benjamin I., mustered in March 17, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
Warner, Samuel A., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; taken prisoner July 3, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, 1864, shortly after he was paroled.
Walker, William, enl. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 16, 1863.
White, Nathan K., enl. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., June 1, 1863.
Whitehead, D. T., enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., April 20, 1862.

COMPANY B.

RECRUITED IN BRADFORD AND MERCER COUNTIES.

Samuel C. Simonton, capt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to major June 1, 1862.
John W. Gillespie, capt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. from 2d lieut. to capt. Oct. 1, 1862; dis. Oct. 23, 1863.
Geo. W. Perkins, capt., enl. Nov. 23, 1861; prom. from adjutant to capt. May 2, 1864; to lieut.-col. March 19, 1865.
Israel Garretson, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to quartermaster Aug. 15, 1862.
Thos. O. Collamore, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Oct. 1, 1862; resigned May 31, 1863.
Daniel C. Comstock, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
James Burns, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; dis. March 17, 1865.
Wm. H. Bell, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. June 7, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
James Ramsey, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. June 20, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
James M. Ball, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
David A. McKnight, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; to sergt. June 20, 1865; absent at muster-out; vet.
Wm. J. Harry, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Jos. Y. Brown, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; to sergt. June 20, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Jason Comstock, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to March 2, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 17, 1865; vet.
Wm. R. Herrick, sergt., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp April 16, 1863; to sergt. March 1, 1864; died at Jamestown, Pa., April 8, 1865; vet.
Zebulon Berlin, sergt., wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Matthew Fosser, sergt., not on muster out roll.
Jabez B. McKnight, sergt., not on muster-out roll.
David W. Green, corp., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
John A. Jackson, corp., enl. Jan. 19, 1864; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Francis Lewis, corp., enl. Jan. 19, 1864; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Milo White, corp., enl. Feb. 1, 1864; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.

David Miniss, corp., enl. Feb. 12, 1864; prom. to corp. May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
James L. Brooks, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Walker W. Brown, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1861; prom. to corp. June 20, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
James C. Crawford, corp., enl. March 15, 1864; prom. to corp. June 20, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Hiram R. Morford, corp., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; killed at North Anna, May 23, 1864; vet.
Aaron A. Fell, corp., not on muster-out roll.
James F. Stillings, corp., not on muster-out roll.
Oliver B. Christy, corp., not on muster-out roll.
John McDowell, corp., not on muster-out roll.
Valerious A. Polley, corp., not on muster-out roll.
Charles Chambers, corp., not on muster-out roll.
John A. Christy, musician, not on muster-out roll.
Edward M. Marvin, musician, not on muster-out roll.

PRIVATES.

Andrews, James C., enl. Oct. 5, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Andrews, Wm. A., enl. March 6, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Arios, Joseph, enl. April 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, July 29, 1865.
Allison, Jas. K., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Mar. 7, 1864.
Barnes, Thos., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Bails, Henry P., enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Beal, Emanuel, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, July 5, 1865.
Bromley, Leonard C., enl. Aug. 24, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. ord., May 17, 1865.
Blake, Jacob, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Benton, Daniel D., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1864.
Buchanan, John, enl. March 4, 1863; died near Washington, D. C., June 14, 1865.
Blank, George, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
Brown, Perry O., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; deserted May, 1863.
Bail, Benjamin P., enl. Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; missing in action, Oct. 27, 1864.
Bumgardner, H., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Burus, Samuel, not on muster-out roll.
Coder, Wm. D., enl. Nov. 11, 1864; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Costa, De Antonia, enl. April 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Cline, John P., enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Caswell, Delton V., enl. Mar. 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Crawford, Jas. W., enl. March 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Carter, Sam'l B., enl. Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; dis. by special order, date unknown.
Clark, Oliver H., enl. Aug. 19, 1864; drafted; dis. by special order, May 17, 1865.
Campbell, Thos. H., enl. Aug. 23, 1864; sub.; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Caswell, George B., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; deserted July, 1863.
Carpenter, Hiram C., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; deserted Nov. 1, 1862.
Carmo, James, not on muster-out roll.
Carns, Robert, dis. for wounds, with loss of arm, received in action.
Chandler, Charles, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Daughins, James, enl. April 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Darrah, John E., enl. March 6, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 31, 1865.
Dixon, George, enl. March 15, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 31, 1865.
Dixon, Hiram, enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Dickens, Joseph, enl. Nov. 11, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 14, 1865.
Donavan, Dennis, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out Nov. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Dickenson, Jos. C., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; deserted June 10, 1863.
Dindar, Hiram, died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 4, 1864; grave 2859.
Deer, Michael, not on muster-out roll.
English, James, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; died Oct. 30, 1863; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
English, John, not on muster-out roll.
Frazier, Daniel A., enl. March 15, 1864; must. out with company, June 29, '65.
Fell, Cassius M., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Fritz, Daniel, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Ferguson, Leonard C., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; prisoner from June 22, 1864, to March 1, 1865; mustered out March 6, 1865, to date expiration of term.
Fell, Jonas I., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; must. out Nov. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Fight, Levi J., enl. Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; died Feb. 21, 1865.
Ferguson, Thos. J., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; deserted July 2, 1863.
Fry, William, died June 25, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Foster, John J., not on muster-out roll.
Fry, Thomas, not on muster-out roll.
Gardner, Parker J., enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Granger, Horace, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Garretson, Wm. J., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Greenman, Wm. R., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 3, 1865.
Grooms, William, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, May 17, '65.
Grim, Alex. C., enl. Aug. 24, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Gilkey, Elliott S., enl. Feb. 20, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May 7, 1865.
Ginder, Hiram, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 7, 1864.
Gongaway, Israel, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; vet.
Herman, Geo., enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Homer, Abram D., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 31, 1865.
Hoover, Hathael, enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Hess, Hiram, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Harper, Enoch C., enl. Aug. 25, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, May 17, '65.
Haun, Simeon, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; prisoner from July 3, 1863, to April 29, 1865; mustered out May 21, 1865.
Hazen, Willis, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; wounded, with loss of left arm, at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 7, 1865; dis. Sept. 15, '65.
Harty, Daniel P., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 23, 1864; grave 3836.
Hudson, Charles, enl. April 14, 1862; mustered out April 16, 1865, expiration of term.
Hunter, Jas., killed at Gettysburg; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, grave 65.
Hitchcock, Chas. W., died at Hampton, Va., Oct. 20, 1864.
Harry, James, not on muster-out roll.
Harry, Wm. M., not on muster-out roll.
Hunter, Joseph, not on muster-out roll.
Hodge, Samuel, not on muster-out roll.
Johnson, Wm. J., enl. April 6, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Johnson, Geo., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Johnson, Daniel, enl. March 10, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Jones, Daniel, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865; vet.
Jackson, Albert, enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Johnson, Abraham, enl. March 10, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Johnson, James K., enl. Aug. 25, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Johnson, Nicholas, enl. March 10, 1864; trans. to V. R. C., date unknown.
Johnson, Samuel, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out Nov. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Jaxthimer, Henry, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to V. R. C., March 20, 1865.
James, Thomas W., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; prisoner from July 2, 1863, to Nov. 21, 1864; mustered out Nov. 25, 1864, at expiration of term.
Keeler, Elisha S., enl. Dec. 5, 1863; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Kocher, David, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Klinginsmith, H., enl. Feb. 12, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Koler, Jeremiah, not on muster-out roll.
Laven, William J., enl. Feb. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Leech, Thomas J., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 23, 1865.
Lucas, James L., enl. Sept. 28, 1864; drafted; died at City Point, Va., Dec. 29, 1864.
Lucas, Harvey, not on muster-out roll.
Lawson, Daniel L., not on muster-out roll.
Lawson, John W., not on muster-out roll.
Murphy, Michael, enl. April 3, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Mott, Victor P., enl. April 5, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Mastella, Geo. W., enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Murray, John A., enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Martin, Francis, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Moyer, Wesley, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out Nov. 12, 1864, at expiration of term.
Mumford, John N., enl. Feb. 13, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 7, 1864.
Masenus, George, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; deserted May 16, 1863.
Morford, Hiram R., not on muster-out roll.
Masenus, John, not on muster-out roll.
Masenus, Hiram, not on muster-out roll.
Marshall, William, not on muster-out roll.
McKnight, Ira E., enl. Nov. 12, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 16, 1864; grave 1147.
McGarry, John, died at Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 9, 1862.
McHesney, Jas. A., died at Seven Pines, June 6, 1862.
McConnell, James, died July 14, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.; grave 367.
McLaughlin, Geo., died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 22, 1862.
McIntire, William, not on muster-out roll.
McKinley, John, not on muster-out roll.
McBride, Thos. J., not on muster-out roll.
Owens, John A., enl. Feb. 15, 1864; dis. July 22, 1865.
Peterman, Abraham, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Palin, William, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; died May 18, 1864, of wounds rec'd in action.
Phillips, Joseph, enl. March 11, 1864; capt'd at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
Rook, John, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Rice, Marion, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Rice, Michael, enl. April 8, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Richter, Hiram, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; substitute; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Rallston, Samuel, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; mustered out, Nov. 12, 1864, expiration of term.

Reeher, David A., enl. Feb. 23, 1864, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 23, 1865.
Richardson, Geo., enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 29, 1864.
Reeher, Geo. W., not on muster-out roll.
Ramsey, James, not on muster-out roll.
Ray, William D., not on muster-out roll.
Risher, Israel D., not on muster-out roll.
Robinson, William, died at Camp Curtin, Dec. 28, 1861.
Salada, William H., enl. March, 1, 1864; wounded, with loss of eyes, Aug. 15, 1864; mustered out, date nnknown.
Smith, Josiah N., enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 19, 1865.
Simons, Geo. W., enl. Aug. 10, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 17, 1865.
Stewart, Thos., enl. Feb. 1, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 4, 1864.
Switzer, John, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; died April 6, 1865; buried in Nat. Cem., Arlington, Va.
Smith, Samuel, enl. Feb. 10, 1864; wounded and missing, Oct. 27, 1864.
Simpson, Walter B., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Simmons, Eli, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; missing in action, June 22, 1864.
Siddles, Thomas P., not on muster-out roll.
Tingley, Frederick, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; deserted, Dec. 14, 1872.
Vase, Arthur T., enl. March 15, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, '65.
Vanderpool, Saml, enl. March 10, 1864; must. out with company, June 29, '65.
Vanderpool, Francis. enl. March 10, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 26, 1864; grave 6867.
Vanderpool, John, enl. March 9, 1864; died July 21, 1864.
Welsh, John, enl. Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; must. out with company, July 29, 1865.
Woodel, William, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Wescott, Mark L., enl. Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Woods, Abner D., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 17, 1865.
Woods, John, enl. Feb. 16, 1865; died June 1, 1865.
Wetmore, George, enl. March 15, 1864; deserted May 18, 1864.
Weir, Allen, enl. Nov. 12, 1861; prisoner from July 2, 1863, to Nov. 21, 1864; mustered out Nov. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
Wescott, Oliver P., not on muster-out roll.
Young, Christopher, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to April 29, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 21, 1865.
Young, Reuben, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; deserted May 20, 1865.

COMPANY H.

RECRUITED IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

John Griffin, capt., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned May 7, 1862.
Daniel Mehan, capt., enl. Sept. 4, 1861; prom. from 1st lieut., Co. G, to capt. May 20, 1862; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
James M. Darling, capt., enl. Sept. 15, 1861; prom. from 1st lieut., Co. G, to capt. Jan. 24, 1863; trans. to Co. A.
Daniel W. Gore, capt., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; prom. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. July 11, 1864; to capt. Dec. 3, 1864; trans. to Co. A.
Clarence G. Jackson, capt., enl. Aug. 2, 1862; prom. from 2d lieut to 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; to capt. May 4, 1863; trans. from Co. H, 84th P. V.; dis. by special order, March 10, 1865.
Daniel Minier, 1st lieut., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; dis. May 19, 1862.
Joseph Brady, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; prom. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Sept. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Franklin V. Shaw, 1st lieut., enl. Dec. 4, 1861; prom. to 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1863; trans. to Co. A.
David Larrish, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
James S. Mitchell, 1st lieut., enl. March 17, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 84th P. V.; mustered out April 8, 1865, expiration of term.
R. C. Sinsabaugh, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned Aug. 8, 1862.
George W. Perkins, 2d lieut., enl. Nov. 23, 1861; prom. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 13, 1862; to 1st lieut. and adjutant Sept. 27, 1862.
Robert S. Edminston, 2d lieut., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; prom. from 1st serg. to 2d lieut. Sept. 27, 1862; dis. June 23, 1863.
Wm. A. Wilson, 2d lieut., enl. May 28, 1862; trans. from Co. H, 84th P. V.; mustered out June 1, 1865, expiration of term.
Jacob Wiedensall, 2d lieut. enl. Jan. 1, 1864; prom. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 8, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Theobald M. Dawson, 1st sergt., enl. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
Hiram S. Marr, sergt., enl. Oct. 16, 1862; prom. to corp. March 1, 1865; to sergt. June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
John B. Overfield, sergt., enl. March 18, 1864; prom. to sergt. June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
John Williams, sergt., enl. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865; vet.
James Basset, sergt., enl. June 5, 1862; prom. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
C. E. Crawford, sergt., enl. June 5, 1862; prom. to corp. Sept. 30, 1862; to serg. Dec. 6, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
James J. Ruch, sergt., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prom. to corp. Nov. 6, 1863; to sergt., March 1, 1865; dis. gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Moses Clark, sergt., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; prom. to sergt. March 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Joseph Griffith, sergt., enl. July 7, 1862; pris. from Aug. 19, 1864, to March 9 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 13, 1865.
Wm. T. Hoffman, sergt., enl. Sept. 30, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
Fred. Konklin, sergt., enl. Sept. 11, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 7, 1864.
Ahara A. Bonnell, corp., enl. March 18, 1864; prom. to corp. June 1, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Uriah Edgar, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Andrew J. Sollery, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
George Hoffer, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1863.
Eli Harman, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1862.
Henry Nedrow, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Samuel Hoffer, corp., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Robt. W., enl. March 17, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 24, 1865.
Ankney, Norman, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Barnhart, Elijah, enl. Oct. 16, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Blaich, George E., enl. Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Bales, Adam, enl. Oct. 15, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Baker, Hiram V., enl. Aug. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Baker, Henry, enl. March 18, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Barron, Jacob D., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Blake, James, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Barton, Frank C., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Baldwin, Josiah, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Campbell, Wm., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; deserted; returned; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Cramer, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; absent; sick at muster-out.
Creasey, Wm. C., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Collins, Henry, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster-out.
Camerer, John, enl. Dec. 5, 1861; deserted; returned; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Campbell, John E., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Campbell, John, enl. July 31, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Chamberlain, J. G., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Dibert, Washington, enl. May 20, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Dailey, Thomas, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in action; dis. by gen. order, July 3, 1865.
Day, Enoch, wounded in action; absent at muster-out.
Deryea, William, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Douglass, Reed A., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Delany, George W., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Delany, James C., enl. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Douglass, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Eprigh, Robert, enl. March 6, 1865; substitute; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Eisaman, Nicholas, enl. July 31, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Frederick, Michael, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Foldy, John B., enl. March 21, 1864; must. out with company, June 29, 1865.
Fry, John C., enl. Dec. 5, 1861; mustered out March 14, 1865, expiration of term.
Grumis, David, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with Co., June 29, 1865.
Goble, Casper, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; mustered out with Co., June 29, 1865.
Gary, Joseph, enl. March 19, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Gorton, Geo. W., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; deserted June 27, 1863; returned April 15, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Geisey, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hillburn, Samuel, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; mustered out with Co., June 29, 1865.
Hosler, Fredk., Jr., enl. Oct. 18, 1862; mustered out with Co., June 29, 1865.
Hosler, Jacob, enl. Oct 18, 1862; absent, wounded, at muster-out.
Hoch, David, enl. Feb. 25, 1865; drafted; mustered out with Co., June 29, 1865.
Havens, Truxton, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; deserted; returned; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Harris, John E., enl. July 23, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Harris, Wm. H., enl. Aug. 1, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Hatch, Charles, enl. March 4, 1865; trans. to Co. E, May 1, 1865.
Johnston, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Johnston, John H, enl. Feb. 27, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Johnston, Eli, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Kinner, Silas E., enl. March 29, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Konkle, Samuel, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Knox, Jacob, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Kline, Geo. A., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Leigey, Louis, enl. Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Lane, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Lewis, Frank, enl. June 5, 1862; trans. to Co. I, June 24, 1865.
Miller, Noah, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 13, 1862.
Martal, Nicholas, enl. Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Mitchell, Joseph, enl. July 12, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Manes, Henry, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Moore, Josiah A., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Miller, William, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Montacue, Edward, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Moore, Josiah, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; died March 9, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Morningstar, Peter, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; vet.
Miller, Amos H., enl. Oct. 22, 1861; mustered out Nov. 2, 1864, at expiration of term.
McIlvaine, Robert, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died, date unknown.
Nause, Joseph, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Nevil, Jacob, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Newman, George, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Pickett, Almon L., enl. March 18, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Pea, John, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
Queer, William, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Quick, Daniel, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 13, 1865.
Reed, Jacob W., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Rice, Josiah P., enl. Oct. 16, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Reed, Rufus S., enl. Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Reber, Henry, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Reeser, Elwood, enl. March 29, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Ruch, William H., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Richard, Thomas, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Ringler, Austin, enl. Sept. 17, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 5, 1865.
Schultz, Jacob, enl. Oct. 15, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Schultz, John L., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Shimel, John, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; deserted April 16, 1863; returned April 25, 1865; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Sheidy, Jacob, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Strouble, Francis, enl. Feb. 24, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Sterling, Chas. D., enl. March 18, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 29, 1865.
Shelly, Daniel J., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Shelly, Andrew D., enl. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Smith, Henry H., enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Shanley, Jonathan, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Shoemaker, John P., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Stoner, Jacob, enl. Sept. 17, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.
Shade, Joseph D., enl. Oct. 17, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., date unknown.
Tyler, Hamlet H., enl. March 30, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 10, 1865.
Vogelius, Francis, enl. Feb. 23, 1865; drafted; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Vohey, James D., enl. Oct. 16, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Wade, Geo., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Wiles, John, enl. March 28, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Winand, Silas, enl. March 28, 1864; mustered out with company, June 29, 1865.
Walters, Edw'd, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 1, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Preston, George, priv., Co. K; enl. March 29, 1864; killed at Chapin's Farm, Oct. 2, 1864.
Kitchen, John, priv., Co. K; substitute; enl. March 29, 1864; dis. Jan. 24, 1866.
Camp, Reuben (Overton), priv., Co. B; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to artillery.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT, THIRD CAVALRY.

Eames, Robert (Smithfield); enl. Sept. 1864; dis. May, 1865.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA.

Hiles, Thaddeus (Smithfield); enl. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Hiles, Emery J. (Smithfield); enl. Sept., 1864; dis. July, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT (SEVENTH CAVALRY).

PARTS OF COMPANIES B AND G.

Epley, John, priv., Co. B; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. Aug. 23, 1864; resides in Towanda.
Gillett, David P., priv., Co. G; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 9, 1864; taken prisoner at Murfreesboro', July 13, 1862; paroled.
Heichemer, Fred'k, priv., Co. B; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1864; resides in Overton.
Heverly, E. U., priv., Co. B; enl. Feb. 26, 1861; captured Oct. 4, 1864; resides in Towanda.

COMPANY C.

[*Date of enlistment Nov.* 1, 1861, *unless otherwise given.*]

Benjamin S. Dartt, capt., wounded at Shelbysville, Tenn., June 27, 1863; prom. to major Feb. 13, 1865.
Samuel C. Dixon, capt., enl. Feb. 27, 1865; mustered out with Co., Aug. 23, 1865.
John E. Hillier, 1st lieut.; resigned Feb., 1863.
Chaun. C. Hermans, 1st lieut.; prom. from 1st sergt. July 1, 1863; killed at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864.
Albert J. B. Dartt, 1st lieut.; prom. from 1st sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Charles L. Greno, 2d lieut.; prom. to capt., Co. H, March 1, 1863.
Henry D. Calkins, 2d lieut.; prom. from quarter-master sergt., June 24, 1863; resigned July 24, 1864.
William R. Sims, 2d lieut.; prom. from sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Lewis Eighmey, 1st sergt.; captured at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1862; prom. from com. sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with Co., Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Chas. H. Vandusen, 1st sergt.; dis. on surg. certif., May 21, 1862.
James D. Becker, quarter-master sergt.; prom. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; to quarter-master sergt.; pris. from Aug. 30, 1864, to April 29, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865; veteran.
Peter J. Wilcox, quarter-master sergt.; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 8, 1862.
Uri Verbeck, com. sergt.; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; to com. sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Noah J. Wheeler, com. sergt.; prom. to corp. June 1, 1862; to com. sergt. June 1, 1863; mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Lyman S. Sperry, sergt.; prom. to corp. May 1, 1862; to sergt. March 1, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Jonathan L. Moore, sergt.; captured Nov. 26, 1862; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Anson D. Finch, sergt.; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; to sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
H. H. Garbrant, sergt.; prom. to corp. Nov. 28, 1863; to sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
James H. Howe, sergt.; wounded at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862; prom. to corp. Nov. 28, 1863; to serg. May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Sylvester G. Foster, sergt.; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 2, 1862.
Oliver D. Field, sergt., enl. April 1, 1862; prom. to corp. April 1, 1863; mustered out April 27, 1865, expiration of term.
Myron S. Robinson, sergt.; prom. from corp. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 12, 1863.
Lafayette Kingsley, sergt.; died Jan. 9, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863.
Aug. W. Valentine, corp.; prom. to corp. April 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Charles H. Hertel, corp.; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.
Henry D. Covert, corp.; prom. to corp. Dec. 18, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out; veteran.
Ralburn Canedy, corp.; prom. to corp. Dec. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Henry B. Morrison, corp., captured June 26, 1864; prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Stephen Cummins, corp., prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
George F. Loomis, corp, prom. to corp. July 1, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Frederick Winston, corp., prom. to corp. July 1, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Harrison Adams, corp., prom. to corp. June 6, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., 1862.
Seeley Boner, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; prom. to corp. May 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Broaded Dubois, corp., prom. to corp. Nov. 28, 1863; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865; vet.
Rozel Gile, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 21, 1862.
Thomas S. Gillett, corp., prom. to corp. March 1, 1863; mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
J. Scott Howe, corp., prom. to corp. Dec. 1, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 19, 1863.
John D. Ruggles, corp., prom. to corp. Dec. 26, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., July 3, 1862.
Albert Smith, corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; prom. to corp. Dec. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Chester Williams, corp., dis. on surg. certif., June 9, 1862.
George Ludlam, corp, prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; captured Aug. 4, 1862; deserted Jan. 1, 1863.
Samuel Bauches, bugler, captured Nov. 26, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Albert S. Cobb, bugler, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 22, 1865.
Wm. E. Drummond, saddler, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Gilbert Baxter, saddler, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
J. Clinton Dewitt, blacksmith, absent, sick, at muster-out; vet.
Judson H. Smith, blacksmith, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Abner S. Layton, bl'ksmith, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Daniel Lent, blacksmith, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Avery, Alvin, enl. March 2, 1864; captured April 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Ameigh, Jesse S., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Allen, Milo K., mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Anderson, Wm., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug 23, 1865.
Adams, Julius T., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Allen, Calvin, dis. on surg. certif., May 21, 1862.
Ayers, George W., dis. Dec. 25, 1862, for wounds received at Brentville, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1862.

Baker, Thos., enl. March 28, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Bensinger, Geo. R., enl. Dec. 28, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Blackburn, Milo D., enl. March 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Bixby, Warren, enl. Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 21, 1865; dis. Aug. 17, 1865.
Buell, Perry, dis. on surg. certif., April 12, 1862.
Bates, Lafayette, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Buell, Hosmer, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Bovier, Nelson, enl. April 6, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.
Covert, George L., captured Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Monday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out; vet.
Clark, Charles, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Colony, Wm. H., mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Canedy, Hallcek, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Case, Philander, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Clark, Calvin D., enl. March 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Canedy, Orin L., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Camp, Edward W., enl. June 19, 1863; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Cummins, Robert, enl. April 6, 1863; captured June 9, 1864; absent, siek, at muster-out.
Congdon, William, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Cunningham, D., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; dis. by gen. order, June 30, 1865.
Cleavland, Adam E., dis. on surg. certif., May 21, 1862.
Clafflin, Ledgyard, dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 14, 1862.
Clark, Herwick A., enl. April 17, 1862; dis on surg. certif., April 12, 1865.
Colgrove, Amos D., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 29, 1865.
Colgrove, Hiram L., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 29, 1865.
Clark, Henry, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 29, 1865.
Cunningham, H., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865.
Calhoun, Robert, prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865.
Camp, James W., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; captured Oct. 1, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 12, 1865.
Case, Samuel, enl. Oct. 19, 1863; dis. by special order, date unknown.
Clark, Daniel D., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
Clark, Frank D., enl. June 9, 1863; captured at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864; died at Andersonville, Feb. 20, 1865; grave 12,682.
Chappel, Charles P., enl. Dec. 6, 1861; deserted Jan. 10, 1862.
Dwart, John W., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Datton, Fred'k O., enl. Dec. 11, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 5, 1862.
Dewitt, Warren M., enl. Nov. 4, 1861; mustered out Dec. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Dickenson, Stephen, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1864.
Darling, Stephen W., enl. Sept. 30, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865.
Drummond, J. H., enl. Sept. 11, 1862; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865.
Dillon, John C., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1864.
Eick, Jeremiah L., mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Enfield, Peter, enl. March 28, 1862; deserted Sept. 18, 1862.
Fitch, Wm., enl. March 29, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 23, 1865.
Furman, Jas. B., enl. March 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Franklin, Thos C., enl. March 1, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Field, Chas. A., mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Fanning, M. D., enl. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Fanning, Ira S., enl. Dec. 11, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 29, 1862.
Furman, Jas., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1864.
Frost, Albert G., captured Sept. 19, 1862; deserted Jan. 1, 1863.
Greeno, Harland P., dis. on surg. certif., March 7, 1863.
Griffin, John S., enl. Aug. 11, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 26, 1865.
Garbraut, Wm., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., June 23, 1863.
Hall, Philander, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Hall, John M., enl. Feb. 25, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 23, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Haven, Lafayette, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Haven, Francis, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Haflet, Geo. H., enl. Feb. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Howell, Benj. M., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Hager, Phares, enl. Aug. 8, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 12, 1865.
Haflet, Wm. H., enl. April 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Hickman, Jas., enl. June 1, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Howe, Wm. J., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Hamlinton, C. T., enl. Aug. 18, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Haven, Aaron S., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; captured April 12, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Hill, John O., enl. Sept. 4, 1862; wounded at Eagleville, Tenn., Feb., 1863; dis. May 27, 1863.
Horton, Wm. J., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., June 17, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, sec. C, range 7, grave 117.
Hall, James, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; killed near Macon, Ga., May 5, 1865.
Hyde, Thomas L., enl. May 19, 1864; deserted Dec. 26, 1864.
Hannah, Odle, enl. March 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Johnson, James, enl. Oct. 7, 1864, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Johnson, William, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, '65.
Johnston, Geo. W., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 26, 1865.
Knight, Henry, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Kelley, Edward D., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Jan. 23, 1866.
Knight, Judson, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1862.
Keaster, George, enl. Feb. 5, 1864; killed near Macon, Ga., May 5, 1865.
Lovel, John R., enl. Feb. 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Lent, John D., enl. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Loomis, Sherman, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Lovel, Martin V., killed at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864; vet.
Leonard, Davis B., enl. March 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Meeker, Aaron, mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Mills, Stephen M., enl. Dec. 31, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Mosher, Hugh, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out; vet.
Millspaugh, P., enl. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Manning, James F., enl. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 12, 1865.
Morgan, Fordyee S., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 20, 1862.
Moore, George W., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 12, 1862.
Moore, William H., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 20, 1862.
Meredith, Jules, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Moore, Charles F., enl. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Mitchell, Osear, deserted Jan., 1863.
McAllister, C., dis. on surg. certif., Juno 6, 1862.
McKeller, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., June 8, 1863.
McKeller, John A., enl. Feb. 8, 1864; wounded at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; captured April 8, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 15, 1865.
McCollum, Uri M., died at Louisville, Ky., April 12, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 12, grave 25.
McClellan, Samuel, enl. July 2, 1862; captured at Selma, April, Sept. 8, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Newell, Albert, enl. Feb. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Newton, Isaac, enl. June 1, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Nelson, John Caleb, enl. Oct. 19, 1863; dis. by special order, dato unknown.
Norwood, Geo., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; deserted Jan. 28, 1864.
Packard, D. Clinton, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 18, 1865.
Pickering, James F., enl. March 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Porter, James, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 5, 1865.
Potter, Miles B., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unkuown.
Phillips, Joseph W., dis. on surg. certif., May 21, 1862.
Parsons, Eli C., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 10, 1863.
Powell, Charles F., enl. June 6, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 14, 1865.
Porter, John F., prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865; vet.
Purple, Sheffield, died at Bardstown, Ky., March 12, 1862.
Perine, Henry J., killed at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862.
Perry, William, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died, May 7, of wouuds received near Macon, Ga., May 5, 1865.
Rumsey, Porter D., mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Reed, Moses C., enl. March 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Roberts, Edward D., enl. March 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865; vet.
Robinson, George B., enl. Feb. 26, 1864, wounded at Lynnville, Tenn., June 15, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Reeves, John M., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 14, 1862.
Rose, D. Morrison, mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Rumsey, Charles M., mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Reynolds, Lyman J., enl. Dec. 11, 1861; mustered out Dec. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Rogers, Charles W., enl. Aug. 18, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Rockwell, John E., mustered out Nov. 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Richmond, Sanford, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 30, 1862; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, range 8, grave 15.
Ribble, Wm., enl. Sept. 7, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 25, 1863, buried at Stone river, grave 42.
Roe, George, deserted Sept. 18, 1862.
Smith, L. Bryon, absent, sick, at muster-out; vet.
Strait, John C., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Sturdivant, A. S., enl. March 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Stout, Josephus, Feb. 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Stout, Jacob B., mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Stage, Edward, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Shoemaker, Jos. S., enl. May 9, 1863; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Spear, Wm. K., dis. on surg. certif., July 4, 1862.
Stout, Richard, dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 5, 1862.
Snooks, Mathias, enl. March 18, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 13, 1863.
Stout, Josephus, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., June 20, 1863.
Spear, Waldo, captured Aug. 25, 1862; mustered out Nov. 1, 1864, expiration of term.
Stevens, Nathaniel B., enl. March 17, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 17, 1865.
Smith, Chester C., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; dis. by gen. order, May 19, 1865.
Storrs, Everell O., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.

Storrs, Charles E., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Sloat, Alpheus, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 18, 1863.
Sanno, Benjamin, enl. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Smith, Noah W., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 30, 1865.
Smced, Elihn F., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., July 15, 1863.
Sherman, Wesley V., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Troy, Pa., May 3, 1864.
Spelling, Peter, deserted Dec. 26, 1864; vet.
Terry, Ira M., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Tabor, Wm. M., died at Munfordsville, Ky., March 12, 1862.
Thomas, Wm. K., enl. Feb. 18, 1864; captured June 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 10, 1864.
Vananken, Silas O., enl. Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Verbeck, Eli J., enl. Nov. 1, 1861; dis. May 21, 1862, for wounds received at Lebanon, Tenn., May 5, 1862.
Warters, William, enl. Nov. 1, 1861; absent, sick, at muster-out; vet.
Williams, F. R., enl. Feb. 28, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Walters, Augustus, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Winternute, A. H., enl. Feb. 9, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Wood, George N., enl. March 27, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Whitfield, R. J., enl. Feb. 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 23, 1865.
Wilcox, George L., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 8, 1862.
Warters, Augustus, dis. on surg. certif., July 17, 1862.
Whitney, Calcb C., enl. Sept. 9, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 5, 1862.
Wood, Preceptor, enl. Dec. 11, 1861; must. out Dec. 11, 1864, expiration of term.
Wilcox, Jacob, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Troy, Pa., Jan. 26, 1865.
Woodworth, Albert, enl. Aug. 24, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1865.
Woodward, Merritt, deserted Jan. 17, 1862.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Newell, O. G. (North Towanda), priv.; enl. July 22, 1864; substitute; dis. June 29, 1865.

ONE HUNDREDTH AND SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

[*Date of enlistment August* 27, 1861, *unless otherwise given.*]

Samuel H. Newman, capt.; dis. on surg. certif., July 19, 1862.
William N. Jones, capt.; prom. from 1st lieut. July 26, 1862; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
John Irwin, 1st lieut.; prom. from 2d lieut. July 26, 1862; com. capt. Co. B, June 22, 1864; not mustered; transf. to Co. K, date unknown.
Joshua A. Gage, 2d lieut.; prom. from sergt. July 26, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
William Irwin, 1st sergt.; prom. from corp. to sergt. July 26, 1862; to 1st sergt. Aug. 12, 1863; wounded at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862, and at Wilderness, May, 1864; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
John B. Hazleton, 1st sergt.; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 4, 1862.
Benjamin D. Tuthill, 1st sergt.; prom. to 1st sergt. Nov. 4, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 12, 1863.
Samuel Irwin, sergt.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864; must. out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
James W. P. Parsons, sergt.; prom. from corp. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
John E. Rockwell, sergt.; prom. from corp. Oct. 1, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May, 1864; must. out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Albert J. Conklin, sergt.; prom. to corp. Jan. 15, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 4, 1862; dis. Oct. 1, 1863, for wounds, with loss of leg, received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Henry C. Veil, sergt.; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 11, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Glendale, sec. A, grave 27.
James H. Hall, sergt.; prom. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Ichabod S. Jones, corp.; prom. to corp. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
David Irvin, corp.; prom. to corp. March 14, 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
P. S. Kendall, corp.; prom. to corp. Oct. 1, 1863; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May, 1864; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Robert Mathews, corp.; prom. to corp. March 14, 1863; captured at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Fred. H. Spaulding, corp.; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 18, 1862.
Squire L. Gage, corp.; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 24, 1862.
Wilson J. Scudder, corp.; transferred to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
Giles M. Coons, corp.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; transf. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Ellery J. Holcomb, corp.; prom. to corp. March 14, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Daniel L. Foster, corp.; prom. to corp. March 1, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864; veteran.
Albert Donovan, corp.; deserted Sept. 15, 1862.
James C. Turner, corp.; prom. to corp. July 26, 1862; deserted March 4, 1863.
Judson W. Holcomb, musician; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Ammerman, J. F., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Armstrong, S. K., killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., division C, section D, grave 110.
Bassett, A. B., Jr., wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Biddle, Israel, dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 8, 1862.
Biser, John B., Oct. 22, 1862.
Biddle, Fidela, March 18, 1863.
Beach, Ephraim M., trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862.
Bartlett, Orrin E., enl. Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 43d P. V., Nov. 20, 1862.
Black, William, enl. March 2, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Cole, Thomas J., trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862.
Carey, James G., enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Dann, Almond C., enl. March 2, 1862; trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862.
Dann, Silas N., trans. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Davis, Henry, died at Point Lookout, Md., July 26, 1862; burial record, July 16, 1862.
Dowd, Thomas, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot B, grave 134.
Dann, Jasper N., died at Newport News, Va., Sept. 22, 1862.
Dudley, Matthias, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; died, May 19, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Elter, John S., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 12, 1863.
Foster, Flavel W., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Fitzwater, Daniel, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 9, 1862.
Fuller, Andrew J., died Dec. 20, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Fellows, Solomon F., enl. March 3, 1862; deserted Oct. 31, 1862.
Holcomb, Albert, wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Savage Station, June 29, 1862; and at Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Haagland, David H., wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 11, 1864; mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Herrington, Peter B., dis. on surg. certif., July 26, 1862.
Hackett, Cyrus P., dis. on surg. certif., July 26, 1862.
Hall, George D., dishonorably discharged April 30, 1863.
Harlan, George, enl. Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Herrington, P. D., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Harding, Wickham, killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862.
Herrington, Henry, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864.
King, Reeder, dis. on surg. certif., April 20, 1863.
King, John W., trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862.
Kimball, Jacob S., enl. March 10, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
King, Robert M., killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862.
King, Abram, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Kilmer, William E., died at Milford Station, Va., May 28, 1864.
Landon, James, mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Long, George, enl. March 16, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Myers, William, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 10, 1862.
Mathews, Edward, enl. March 1, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
Mathews, Thomas, enl. March 1, 1862; trans. to Co K, date unknown; veteran.
Mason, George G., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Manley, William K., died June 18, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Nestor, Thomas, mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Newell, Warren J., deserted Dec. 20, 1862; returned; transferred to Co. K, date unknown.
Polen, William D., killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Seven Pines.
Rathbone, Jos. W., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Rodebaugh, E., missing in action at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Riggs, Geo. C., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 10, 1862.
Rolison, Squire, dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 21, 1862.
Rolison, Uriah, dis. Oct. 14, for wounds received at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862.
Randall, Charles F., trans. to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
Riggs, Samuel C., enl. Nov. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
Reeder, Ambrose, died at "Turner House," Va., June 15, 1862.
Rundell, Arthur L., died at New York, Oct. 1, 1861.
Schambacher, Fred., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Schambacher, G. W., captured at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; died July 10, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 183.
Sparks, Erastus F., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1862.
Scheik, Peter, trans. to Co. K, date unknown; veteran.
Scott, Allen, enl. March 1, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Scott, George D., died at Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 10, 1862.
Schambacher, C. F., died at Washington, D. C., June 24, 1863.
Scott, Horace N., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Trout, Burton W., trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Tripp, George, dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 11, 1862.
Turner, John, Jr., enl. Nov. 2, 1861; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 13, 1862.
Terry, Darius R., trans. to 6th U. S. Cav., Oct. 27, 1862.
Tyler, James D., prom. sergt.-maj., May 1, 1863.
Thomas, John, enl. March 3, 1864; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Van Dyke, Jas. M., mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.
Van Dyke, E. C., enl. Nov. 2, 1861; dis. June 18, 1864, for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Wenk, John, mustered out with company, Sept. 10, 1864.

Wilber, John, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 20, 1862.
Wilber, Lewis N., trans. to Co. K, date unknown; vet.
Whitcomb, Chas. I., enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
White, Roswell, died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 19, 1863.
Watts, Hiram B., deserted Sept. 17, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Andrews, Cephas, private, enl. Feb. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 28, 1864; vet.; lost a leg in the service; is now register and recorder of Bradford Co.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

Alfred Streevy, sergt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 16, 1864; resides in Overton.
Eli Conklin, corp.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; wounded; prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864, to March 12, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865; resides in Overton.
Brooks Epley, corp.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863; resides in Overton.
Chase, Orange, private; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; resides in Overton.
Streevy, Wm., private; enl. Jan. 25, 1862; deserted.
Heverly, Henry, 1st, private; enl. March 7, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 21, 1862; since died.
Heverly, Henry, 2d, private; enl. March 7, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 21, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT (ELEVENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY F.

MAINLY RECRUITED FROM BRADFORD COUNTY.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 27, 1861, *unless otherwise given.*]

Newberry E. Calkins, capt., dis. on surg. certif., March 4, 1862.
Benj. B. Mitchell, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. March 13, 1862; mustered out Sept. 24, 1864, expiration of term.
Thornton Elliott, capt., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; prom. from 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
David O. Tears, 1st lieut., prom. from 2d lieut. March 13, 1862; killed at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864.
Wm. S. Spalding, 1st lieut., prom. through regular grades to 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Phil p A. Palmer, 2d lieut., prom. from 1st sergt. March 13, 1863; commis. 1st lieut. June 30, 1864; not mustered; dis. on surg. certif., July 24, 1864.
John V. Pickering, 2d lieut., prom. through regular grades to 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Chas. G. Sayles, 1st sergt., prom. to 1st sergt. Aug. 27, 1864; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Victor A. Elliott, 1st sergt., prom. to capt. Co. B, 101st P. V., March 1, 1862.
N. M. Davenport, 1st sergt., prom. to 2d lieut. 2d U. S. Col. Cav., June 28, 1865; vet.
Dewitt C. Crandell, 1st sergt., prom. to q.-m. sergt. March 1, 1862; to 1st sergt June 10, 1864; mustered out Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
Wm. C. Lamb, 1st sergt., killed at Petersburg, Va., June 9, 1864; buried at City Point National Cemetery, grave 109.
Andrew Klock, q.-m. sergt., prom. Nov. 1, 1864; prisoner from June, 1864, to March, 1865; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Morris Cummings, q.-m. sergt., prom. July 1, 1862; mustered out Aug. 25, 1864, expiration of term.
Wm. H. Hancock, com. sergt., prom. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Orin P. Ward, com. sergt., prom. Dec. 22, 1863; mustered out Aug. 26, 1864, expiration of term.
Chauncey Ackley, com. sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 13, 1862.
Richard M. Ross, sergt., prom. Aug. 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Maurice D. Bailey, sergt., prom. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
J. H. Van Buskirk, sergt., prom. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Jacob Vanoy, sergt., prom. Aug. 3, 1865; wounded at Petersburg; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Willard Ackley, sergt., prom. Aug. 3, 1865; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Hiram H. Foster, sergt., prisoner from June, 1864, to April, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 5, 1865; vet.
Oliver P. Barden, sergt., prom. Oct. 23, 1862; mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Jas. M. Mitchell, sergt., prom. July 1, 1864; mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
George Porter, sergt., prom. July 1, 1864; mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Russell J. Ross, sergt., enl. Feb. 26, 1864; prom. reg. q.-m. sergt. Oct. 15, 1864.
Henry E. Wheeler, sergt., enl. Aug. 26, 1861; died at Alba, Pa., Jan. 11, 1862.
Solomon Saxton, sergt., captured at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; died at Andersonville, Dec., 1864; vet.
Chas. T. Austin, corp., enl. Jan. 14, 1864; prom. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, '65.
John Gratton, corp., prom. Oct. 1, 1864; mustered out, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Lewis Canada, corp., prom. Nov. 2, 1864; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Roland Sanders, corp., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; prom. June 1, 1865; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Martin Gleason, corp., enl. Feb. 15, 1864; prom. June 1, 1865; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Ira V. Williams, corp., enl. Feb. 9, 1864; prom. Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Ira B. Clark, corp., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; prom. Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Jas. H. Lument, corp., enl. Feb. 2, 1864; prom. Aug. 3, 1865; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Henry C. Palmer, corp., enl. Oct. 26, 1862; prom. 2d lieut. 2d U. S. C. Cav. Nov. 2, 1864.
Jacob C. Impson, corp., prom. July 1, 1863; mustered out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Burton Saxton, corp., prom. July 16, 1863; mustered out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Eben W. Lilley, corp., prom. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif, April 18, 1863.
Chester W. Fenton, corp., prom. Aug. 27, 1864; wounded Oct. 7, 1864; dis., date unknown; vet.
Nathaniel P. Aspinwall, corp., prom. reg. quartermaster sergt. July 10, 1862.
Heman Inscho, corp., died at Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 12, 1862.
Geo. A. Roberts, blacksmith, prom. Dec. 1, 1862; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
E. C. Westbrook, farrier, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; prom. May 1, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, '65.
H. W. Carpenter, saddler, mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Jas. E. Young, bugler, enl. May 13, 1863; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Geo. H. Murray, bugler, enl. Jan. 11, 1864; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Milton A., enl. March 1, 1864; mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.
Allen, Joel, mustered out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Annabel, M. H., mustered out expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Andrews, Philip, mustered out expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Armstrong, H. W., died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 3, 1861.
Arnet, Irwin, mustered out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Bartels, Wm., enl. April 13, 1865; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Barber, Chas., enl. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Bellinger, Hiram, deserted Feb. 20, 1864; returned; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Benson, J. G., dis. by gen. order, July 31, 1865; vet.
Borden, B. B., prisoner from June, 1864, to April 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865; vet.
Boyce, Eliphalet, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, June 29, 1864; died at Andersonville, Oct. 16, 1864.
Brown, Andrew J., mustered out expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Butler, Lorin N., mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Burgess, James, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Case, Samuel, enl. May 30, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Cady, James J., enl. Aug. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Carr, Albert C., enl. Sept. 14, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Churchill, Wilbur, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Chalfant, Wm. S., enl. April 13, 1865; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Chatman, J. B., wounded at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Clark, Charles, must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Cole, Wilson, pris. from June 29, 1864, to May 17, 1865; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Cole, Lyman D., must. out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Cole, Walter W., must. out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Colestock, J. H., trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Conahan, Mannis, enl. April 13, 1865; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
De Pue, Thos. E., enl. March 11, 1863; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
DeWitt, Lyman B., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died City Point, Va., Jan. 9, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton, Va.; burial record, Dec. 31, 1864.
Decker, Andrew, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died at Jones' Neck, Va., Sept. 3, 1864.
Driscoll, John, deserted July 8, 1863.
Dunbar, Oliver, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; died at Jones' Neck, Va., Aug. 8, 1864.
Fletcher, O. M., prisoner ten months; dis. by gen. order, June 5, 1865; vet.
Fleck, Alexander, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1865.
Fellows, Chas. W., died at Camp Hamilton, Va., Jan. 2, 1862.
Frederick, John H., enl. Sept. 11, 1861; dis. by gen. order, date unknown; vet.
Fury, Charles, enl. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Fuller, John W., must. out expiration term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Fuller, Peter, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; missing in battle Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
Garrabrant, C. C., must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Gatons, Wm., enl. Sept. 23, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Gratton, James C., deserted Aug. 7, 1863; returned Oct. 30, 1863; wounded; dis. Aug. 26, 1864.
Goodrich, John M., enl. Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Giddings, Wm., enl. Sept. 23, 1864; not on muster out roll.
Hampton, W. M., mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Hawthorn, J. A., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865.
Hawthorn, John, enl. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Holliday, Thos., enl. Aug. 28, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Hill, Franklin A., enl. Sept. 7, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 7, 1865.
Hill, Jabez R., enl. Sept. 7, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 7, 1865.
Howe, John B., enl. Feb. 13, 1864; died in Richmond, Va., Jan. 1, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, section C, division 2, grave 63.

Ives, Valorus E., enl. Feb. 17, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Inscho, Darius, mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Ingalls, Alvin H., wounded and captured at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; mustered out at expiration of term, Oct. 8, 1864.
Jones, John D., enl. Nov. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863; dis. Aug. 13, 1865.
Jewell, Calvin P., enl. Feb. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Keeney, A. D., mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Keeney, Sleeman, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Kendall, H. W., enl. Feb. 11, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Dec. 30, 1864.
Kendall, Jos. Q., enl. Feb. 21, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Kelly, John S., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 24, 1865.
Kirkendall, W. H., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Lamb, Daniel A., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Lament, Egbert, W., enl. Feb. 9, 1864; died at Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.
Lamb, H. H., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died at Mainesburg, Pa., July 4, 1865.
Leytle, Wm. C., enl. March 14, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Lilley, Eben F., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Martin, Henry, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
McIlwain, Andrew, enl. April 1, 1863; mus. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
McIlwain, Simton, mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
McMann, James, enl. Dec. 16, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 26, 1863.
Miles, Wm. M., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Morgan, John, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 3, 1864; buried in U. S. Gen. Hosp. Cemetery.
Morgan, Frank, captured at Flat Creek Bridge, Va., May 14, 1864; died at Millen, Ga., Nov. 14, 1864.
Murray, Edwin, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; mus. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Murray, Luman, enl. May 3, 1864; prisoner ten months; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Murray, Alex., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 25, 1862.
Mudge, Ira O., died Fortress Monroe, Dec. 4, 1861.
Nelson, Caleb, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 7, 1865.
Nelson, Sylvanus, deserted Feb. 10, 1862.
O'Neil, John, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 7, 1865.
Osborn, John, enl. Feb. 2, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Osberson, Peter, enl. Oct. 26, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Palmer, Jos. B., enl. Aug. 31, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Palmer, Charles C., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 16, 1861.
Palmer, Elihu C., deserted June 26, 1862.
Perry, Allen H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
Phillips, S. W., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1862.
Pitts, Chas. M., dis. on surg. certif., March 31, 1862.
Porter, Albert Y., enl. Feb. 8, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Porter, Wm. B., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 27, 1864.
Punt, Daniel, enl. Feb. 3, 1864; mustered with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Putnam, John, mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Robinson, Clinton, captured at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864; dis. Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Rodgers, Theo., enl. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Robinson, John, enl. March 22, 1864; prisoner; died at Andersonville, date unknown.
Rosabaugh, G. W., died at Portsmouth, Va., July 26, 1863.
Rimple, Paul, deserted; returned; mustered out at expiration of term, Oct. 20, 1864.
Roddy, Wm., enl. Feb. 16, 1864; killed at Reams' Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
Saxton, Frank, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Saxton, Solon J., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Sherman, Leander, died at Johnson's Farm, Va., Oct. 8, 1864, of wounds received in action.
Shoemaker, John, enl. Nov. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, Nicholas, dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 8, 1862.
Smiley, Delavan P., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Spencer, Frank M., mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; vet.
Strayer, Daniel, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Stiles, Eph. L., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Stevens, Charles, enl. Nov. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Sullivan, Michael, enl. Jan. 16, 1862; deserted Aug. 16, 1863.
Sullivan, James, enl. April 3, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Swinler, V. W., killed at Reams' Station, June 29, 1864; veteran.
Taylor, Alex. H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1862.
Thomas, Alvin W., died at Camp Hamilton, Va., April 30, 1862; buried at Alba, Pa.
Thompson, Wm., enl. Feb. 13, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Towner, Frank B., enl. Feb. 22, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Tompkins, Wm., captured at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 21, 1865; veteran.
Tooker, Geo. W., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Toles, Alfred, died Dec. 14, 1864.
Turner, David L., enl. Oct. 22, 1862; prisoner six months; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865.
Van Buskirk, David, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 13, '65.
Vannoy, Jefferson, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Watkins, Henry, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Walkor, Chas. N., mustorod out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.
Walters, James C., enl. Jan. 19, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., April 25, 1865.
West, Luther A., enl. Feb. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, '65.
Westbrook, B. F., mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.
Weeks, Ritner, wounded at Petersburg, June 9, 1864; mustered out with company, Aug. 13, 1865; veteran.
Willey, Granville, enl. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 7, 1865.
Williams, And. H., missing in action of Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 7, 1864.
Welsh, John, enl. Sept. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Wood, Allen H., enl. Aug. 13, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Wooden, Sylvester, deserted Dec. 26, 1861.
Whiteman, H. P., trans. to Co. D, Nov. 26, 1863; veteran.
Yarns, Jas. W., mustered out at expiration of term, Aug. 26, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

(NINE MONTHS' SERVICE.)

COMPANY C.

[*The date of enlistment is Aug.* 11, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Herman, Townsend, capt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 10, 1863.
Chas. M. McDougall, capt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut. Jan. 10, 1863; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Jas. A. Rogers, 1st lieut.; prom. Jan. 10, 1863; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Anson C. Cranmer, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Levi D. Landon, 2d lieut.; prom. Sept. 18, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Russell J. Ross, 1st sergt.; prom. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
De Witt Teaver, sergt., dis. with company, May 24, 1863.
Amos W. Van Fleet, sergt.; prom. from corp.; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Andrew E. Watts, sergt., prom. from corp.; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Samuel W. Wilcox, sergt.; prom. from corp.; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
John C. Craven, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 5, 1863.
Alonzo R. Case, sergt.; prom. to com. sergt. Dec. 25, 1862.
H. W. Parkhurst, corp., absent, sick, at muster-out.
John A. Bloom, corp., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
John McClure, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; dis. May 24, '63.
Lucien Bothwell, corp., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Elijah R. Hickock, corp.; prom. March 1, 1863; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wallace Biddle, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 15, 1863.
Samuel E. Blanchard, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 16, 1863.
Melville F. Ephline, musician, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
William Spencer, musician, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Ayres, Allen M., wounded at Antietam; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Benson, H. B., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bennett, George, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bailey, Manning, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Booth, Amos S., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Barnes, Jas. A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bailey, Jere., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 24, 1862.
Bartlett, S. H., died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 14, 1863.
Blanchard, Oliver, died of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 24, 1862.
Cease, Leroy J., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Cross, Thos. D., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Denmark, Nathan S., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Darling, Lewis, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Elliott, Simeon, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Green, S. M., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Granteer, John, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Griswold, Oscar C., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Gray, Ambrose S., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Gray, Martin W., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 22, 1862.
Hoagland, Henry H., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hoagland, Jasper N., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Harvey, Geo. W., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Harvey, Isaac N., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Howland, John J., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Harris, Truman, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hickock, Solon J., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hickock, Stephen C., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hazleton, Chas. O., dis. on surg. certif., April 20, 1863.
Hamilton, Wm., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 15, 1862.
Harris, Francis, died at Le Roy, Pa., Jan. 18, 1863.
Hurlburt, John C., killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Howland, Seth, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 31, 1863.
Hoagland, And. E., killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Hoxton, Wm. A., deserted Sept. 17, 1862.
June, Selick, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Kerrick, Frederick, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 4, 1863.
Loomis, Roscoe S., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lindley, David P., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lindley, Samuel, prisoner; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lindley, Ira, mustered out at expiration of term, April 29, 1863.

Lester, Levi R., died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Leonard, Lewis M., killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Mallory, George, dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 28, 1862.
Miles, Chas. L., died near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.
Newell, Lyman R., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 15, 1863.
Newell, John H., dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 29, 1862.
Randall, Stephen A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Randall, John, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Rogers, Chas. M., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Royse, Judson A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Robinson, D. C., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Rockwell, Jeremiah, dis. on surg. certif., March 23, 1863.
Spencer, L. A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Soper, James, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Street, John B., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Shoemaker, Geo. C., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Schnader, John, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Stone, Solomon, prisoner; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Sellard, Lewis, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Smith, Wm., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863.
Smith, Daniel W., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 26, 1863.
Spencer, Nathan J., dis. on surg. certif., April 2, 1863.
Schnader, Jas. M., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 28, 1862.
Streeter, Luke P., dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 12, 1862.
Smith, Jeremiah, died near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 8, 1863.
Thomas, Chas. B., killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Van Dyke, Geo. M., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Van Dyke, E. G., prisoner; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Vargarson, Lanning N., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wilcox, Sevillon N., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Witherell, Jeff. A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Watler, Charles, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wheeler, Chauncy, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wright, Merton C., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 11, 1862.
Wright, Joseph N., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 11, 1862.
Walker, Roswell A., died at Belle Plain, Va., Dec. 7, 1862.

COMPANY D.

[*The date of enlistment is August* 12, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Chas. H. Case, capt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; resigned Dec. 6, 1862.
W. H. Carnochan, capt., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; prom. from 2d lieut. Nov. 29, 1862; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Chas. E. Gladding, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
J. W. Brown, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out Aug. 20, 1862, to date Aug. 14, 1862.
F. Marion Wells, 2d lieut., prom. Dec. 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Wm. C. Cobb, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Alvah L. Cooper, sergt., prom. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lert Ballard, sergt., must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Albert Long, sergt., prom. Jan. 29, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Albert S. Cobb, sergt., prom. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Daniel Grace, corp., prom. April 16, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Alouzo Ross, corp., prom. April 16, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Albert Preston, corp., wounded at Fredericksburg; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
James F. Carman, corp., prom. Jan. 7, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Albert O. Scott, corp., wounded at Fredericksburg; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Furman Bullock, corp., prom. Feb. 6, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Samuel Harkness, corp., must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
John C. McMahon, corp., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; prom. Jan. 6, 1863; must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Elihu B. Case, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 14, 1862.
L. N. Burnham, corp., died of wounds received at Antietam, Nov. 14, 1862.
Hubbard Williams, corp., deserted Nov. 10, 1862; returned May 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 12, 1865.
Nathaniel Mattock, musician, must. out with company, May 24, 1863.
Daniel H. Moore, musician, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 6, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, John B., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Andrus, Julian L., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bailey, Nathan E., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Boyce, Charles, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bullock, Darius, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Boughton, Joseph, wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; dis. with company, May 24, 1863.
Bixby, Warren S., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Best, Ellis H., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bennett, Geo., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Bailey, Aaron W., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 20, 1863.
Blakeslee, O. E., died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1863.
Blakeslee, Orrin G., died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 19, 1862.
Bailey, Warren S., deserted Oct. 3, 1862.
Canada, Richard W., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Clark, Wm. M., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Carman, Daniel, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Dark, Chas. O., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Denmark, Christ'r, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; dis. May 24, 1863.
Dudley, Reuben, dis. on surg. certif., March 1, 1863.
Fuller, Peter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Fields, Geo., wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Gregory, Leander L., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Gerould, Geo. C., wounded at Antietam; died Oct. 14, 1862.
Hall, Stephen T., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Howland, R. M., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Howland, Geo. W., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hill, Jerome S., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Hardy, Geo. W., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Harkness, Martin, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 16, 1862.
Jones, Ben. F., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Jones, Lewis W., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Johnson, Richard M., deserted Sept. 14, 1862.
Kent, Alvah M., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lee, Thomas, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lament, Lewis, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Lyon, Festus, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Mores, Wm. A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Morley, Joseph F., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Morgan, Zopher, dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 20, 1862.
Miller, Abner, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 20, 1862.
McGregor, John, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
McAllister, George W., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
McAllister, James N., deserted Sept. 14, 1862; returned March 31, 1863; dis. May 24, 1863.
McIntosh, Michael E., prisoner one month; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
McAllister, Orin P., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 18, 1862.
McMahon, Saml. R., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
McIntyre, Isaac P., died near Falmouth, Dec. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
Newell, Wm. F., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Newell, Henry A., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Northrup, Chester, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Peet, William, absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Patterson, Jas., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Phillips, Richard W., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with comp'y, May 24, 1863.
Rhodes, Omar T., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863
Russell, Henry J., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Roby, S. Cheney, mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Robinson, Nehemiah, deserted Sept. 14, 1862.
Smith, Charles N., mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Slade, Byron B., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Shepard, N. C., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Strong, Edw. C., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 7, 1863.
Smith, Barlow, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 12, 1862.
Schantz, Conrad, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Aug. 15, 1862.
Van Buskirk, J. O., enl. Aug. 13, 1852; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 6, 1863.
Wilcox, Joseph S., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must'd out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wilcox, Barnum, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must'd out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wilcox, Norman, wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out with company, May 24, 1863.
Wilcox, Nathan, wounded at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; mustered out May 24, 1863.
Williams, Ira V., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; dis. May 24, 1863.
Whipple, Charles W., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; dis. May 24, 1863.
Williams, Charles, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 14, 1862.
Welch, Ezra H., enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Dec. 4, 1862.
Woodworth, W. H., enl. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 9, 1862.
West, Martin, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; deserted Oct. 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 20, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Thos. McFarland, capt., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; resigned Jan. 10, 1863.
Wm. F. Johnson, capt., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Joseph G. Isenberg, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 26, 1863; prom. from 2d lieut. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.

John L. May, 2d lieut., prom. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out June 1, 1863.
Geo. Ullery, 1st sergt., prom. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out June 1, 1863.
Jos. M. McCune, sergt.; mustered out June 1, 1863.
David A. Gilland, sergt.; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Geo. B. Young, sergt., prom. Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Henry Hawk, sergt., prom. Aug. 30, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Reuben Barr, corp., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Ashburg Deford, corp., mustered out with company, Juue 1, 1863.
Wm. E. Spaug, corp., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
David P. Corbin, corp., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Jno. A. Rhode, corp., prom. Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company, June 1, '63.
John O'Niel, corp., prom. Jan. 11, 1863; must. out with company, June 1, '63.
Daniel A. Crowell, corp., prom. Jan. 11, 1863; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Jas. S. Moore, corp., prom. Jan. 11, '63; must. out with company, June 1, '63.

PRIVATES.

Birkhimer, Samuel, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Beard, Wm. H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Beard, Alexander, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Berkstresser, J. Y., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Baird, Albert, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Bloom, David S., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Baker, Granville, deserted Oct. 1, '62; mustered out with company, June 1, '63.
Baker, Adolphus, deserted Nov. 27, 1862; must. out with company, June 1, '63.
Cowen, Geo. H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Clapper, J. M., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Clapper, James, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Clapper, Adolph, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Conrad, David E., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Conroy, Jos. R., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Carney, Martin, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 1, 1862.
Clarkson, Wm. M., trans. to Co. I, 149th P. V., date unknown.
Deal, Aug. R., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Diehl, Geo., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Fleck, Wm. E., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Green, Albert, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Geesey, Henry, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Glass, Geo. W., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Hileman, Albert, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Hoffman, Thos., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Henry, R. R., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Horrell, Albert, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Hare, John F., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 18, 1862.
Hillman, A. G., died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1862.
Kurtz, Geo. F., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Kephart, Calvin, died at Frederick, Md., Sept. 24, 1862; buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.
Koon, And. J., deserted Aug. 20, 1862.
Lafferty, Isaac H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Long, Wm., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Lower, Henry M., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Lowder, William H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Law, John H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Lisher, Peter, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Mills, Jesse R., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Malone, Jas. Y., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Markey, David C., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Mountain, John, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Morgan, Michael, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Morgan, Roger, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McCartney, T. C., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McKey, David, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McMahan, John, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McMillen, Franklin, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McCahan, John, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
McIlnay, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Nicely, Daniel, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Oaks, Christian, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Prosser, John, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Roach, Thos., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Robinson, W. W., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Reed, Harrison, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Shellenberger, H. E., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Slayman, Geo. W., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Smith, Geo. C., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Shank, George, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 1, 1862.
Shuman, Jeremiah, dis. on surg. certif., April 30, 1863.
Sipe, Wm. A., trans. to Co. I, 149th P. V., date unknown.
Widner, Jacob, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wonderly, Wm., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wertz, Albert, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wertz, Philip, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wolf, Michael H., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wilt, Frederick, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wallace, Jesse, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wilson, Chas., mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.
Wright, Wm. H., trans. to Co. I, 149th P. V., date unknown.
Young, Philip, mustered out with company, June 1, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

(SEVEN COMPANIES FROM BRADFORD COUNTY.)

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Henry J. Madill, col., enl. Sept. 5, 1862; brev. brig.-gen., Dec. 2, 1864; brev. maj.-gen., March, 13, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; dis. June 11, 1869, to date May 28, 1865.
Guy H. Watkins, lieut.-col., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from capt., Co. B, Sept. 1, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; killed at Petersburg, June 22, 1864.
Casper W. Tyler, lieut.-col., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; prom. from capt., Co. H, to major June 22, 1864; to lieut.-col., July 4, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., March 1, 1865.
Joseph H. Horton, lieut.-col., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; prom. from capt., Co. A, March 18, 1865; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Israel P. Spalding, major, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; prom. from capt., Co. I, Dec. 10, 1862; died July 28, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa.
Daniel W. Searle, adjutant, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; promoted from 1st lieut., Co. H, Aug. 29, 1862; dis. June 2, 1864, from wounds received at Gettysburg.
Elisha B. Brainard, adjutant, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut., Co. F, July 1, 1863; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Robert N. Torry, q.-m., enl. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. on sur. certif., Oct. 24, 1864.
Charles D. Cash, q.-m., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from sergt.-maj. Jan. 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Wm. Church, surg., enl. Dec. 4, 1861; prom. from as.-surg. 110th P. V., Sept. 15, 1862; dis. by special order, Sept. 22, 1864.
Frederick C. Denison, surg., enl. March 4, 1863; prom. from as.-surg. Dec. 13, 1864; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Ezra P. Allen, as.-surg., enl. Sept. 4, 1862; prom. to surg. 83d P. V., Dec. 13, 1862.
John W. Thompson, as.-surg., enl. Sept. 12, 1862; died July 4, 1863.
Wellington G. Beyerle, as.-surg., enl. Dec. 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
David Craft, chaplain, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 11, 1863.
Andrew Barr, chaplain, died at Coatesville, Pa., April 11, 1864.
Lilburn J. Robbins, sergt.-maj., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from private, Co. B, Jan. 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Henry U. Jones, sergt.-maj., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from sergt., Co. B, Aug. 31, 1863; to 1st lieut., Co. B, Dec. 5, 1863.
Joseph G. Fell, sergt.-maj., enl. Aug. 19, 1862; prom. from priv., Co. C, Aug. 29, 1862; died July 17, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, grave 46.
Martin O. Codding, q.-m. sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from 1st sergt., Co. B, to sergt.-major Dec. 17, 1863; to q.-m. sergt., Jan. 25, 1865; commissioned 2d lieut., Co. C, April 19, 1865; not mustered; dis. with regt., May 28, 1865.
C. J. Easterbrook, com. sergt., enl Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from sergt., Co. D, Dec. 31, 1862; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Chas. M. Morrey, com. sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from priv., Co. D, Oct. 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 28, 1862.
Isaac S. Clark, hosp. stew., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from priv., Co. D, Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Michael G. Hill, principal mus., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; prom. from priv., Co. H, Dec. 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.
Gilbert B. Stewart, principal mus., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; prom. from mus., Co. G, Dec. 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment, May 28, 1865.

COMPANY A.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 18, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

G. W. Jackson, capt., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; resigned Oct. 31, 1862.
J. H. Horton, capt., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; prom. from 1st lieut. Dec. 18, 1863; to lieut.-col., March 18, 1865.
J. H. Hurst, capt., prom. from sergt. to 1st lieut. Feb. 16, 1863; to capt., April 21, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; and at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster-out.
J. W. Alderson, 1st lieut., prom. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 20, 1863; to 1st sergt., Nov. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut., April 22, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
W. T. Horton, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 22, 1862.
J. Vanauken, 2d lieut., prom. from sergt. Feb. 16, 1863; killed at Morris' farm, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
E. W. White, 1st sergt., prom. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 20, 1863; to 1st sergt. April 22, 1865; wounded at Brydton, Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
B. D. Jeffers, 1st sergt., dis. on surg. certif., January 30, 1863.
S. Rought, sergt., prom. to sergt. Nov. 18, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
E. Fuller, sergt., prom. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
I. Yetter, sergt., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.

D. B. Voss, sergt., prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt., April 23, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
N. P. Moody, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 30, 1863.
J. C. Lee, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 1863; trans. to 51st Co., 2d Balt., Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1864; dis. Aug. 21, 1865, expiration of term.
J. Allen, sergt., killed near Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 20, 1864.
T. R. Miles, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
E. S. Gregory, corp., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chas. Daugherty, corp., prom. to corp. March 4, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
P. Roberts, corp., prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
F. R. Stone, corp., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
J. Miller, corp., promoted corp. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
E. Lee, corp., wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
G. H. Birney, corp., dis. June 18, 1864, for wounds received in action.
A. J. Kinne, corp., dis. July 7, 1865, for wounds received in action.
W. Mace, corp., dis. Dec. 18, 1864, for wounds received in action.
R. R. Carrington, corp., dis June 18, 1864, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
N. G. Gaylord, corp., dis. Feb. 27, 1863, for wounds received in action.
G. B. Caswell, corp., trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., date unknown.
A. F. Bender, corp., missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
J. O. Frost, musician, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
E. A. Lord, musician, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 27, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Allen, I. S., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Allen, N. N., dis. by special order, Aug. 31, 1863.
Allen, S., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 27, 1863.
Angle, Chas., enl. March 15, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomy, Va., May 31, 1864; trans. to Co. C, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865; discharged by gen. order, June 9, 1865.
Baker, A. A., wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Brumhall, M. D., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Baker, Jesse, trans. to 4th N. Y. Battery, date unknown.
Bennett, Geo., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Brown, J. D., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 3, 1864.
Blocher, W., died Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem.
Babcock, G. H., died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 15, 1862.
Brewster, H., died near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 23, 1863.
Bumgarduen, D., died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 12, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. C, grave 24.
Brown, P. O., trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Bierly, Chas., enl. Sept. 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 26, 1865.
Carr, Jas., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Camp, J. H., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Cleveland, E., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Cronlo, P., dis. by special order, April 22, 1863.
Coleman, O., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
Corbin, J. D., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 7, 1863.
Cline, J. P., enl. March 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Casswell, D. Y., enl. March 15, 1864; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Crawford, J. C., enl. March 15, 1864; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Crawford, J. W., enl. March 5, 1864; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Donley, P., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 30, 1863.
Dickenson, J. C., trans. to Co. B, P. V., date unknown.
Dereamer, J., missing in action, Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Diemar, W., enl. June 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Everett, N., enl. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. by special order, Aug. 27, 1863.
Ely, Marvin, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Fallen, Jonas, died at Leesburg, Va., Nov. 2, 1863.
Ford, J. H., died at Fredericksburg, Va., May, 1864.
Grant, J. P., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 1863.
Hammerly, A., captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Heath, L. W., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 27, 1863.
Hoorn, H., enl. March 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Jefferson, M., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Johnson, G., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; deserted; returned; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, '65.
Johnson, I. L., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1862.
Kinney, A., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 27, 1864.
Keeler, E. S., enl. Dec. 5, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Kinney, F., killed at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863.
Krouse, E., enl. March 15, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 23, 1864; grave 2455.
Lee, A., dis. by special order, Dec. 29, 1864.
Lee, S., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 26, 1865.
Lee, J., enl. March 15, 1864; dis. Sept. 30, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Lewis, E. F., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 1, 1864.
Lewis, W. F., died May 10, 1863.
Mann, A. F., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Mitchell, W. H. H., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Merrick, M., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 30, 1862.
Morrow, G. E., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 30, 1862.
Mosker, O. M., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec., 1863.
Miller, W., died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 13, 1864.
Mills, A. M., enl. Sept. 22, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
McCafferty, J. H., dis. Sept. 15, 1864, for wounds received in action.
Nevins, Jas., dis. by special order, Aug. 25, 1863.
Olipbant, B. P., wounded at Morris' Farm, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; and at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Potter, C. W., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Parsons, O. F., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 30, 1863.
Palmer, L., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; dishonorably dis. Jan. 30, 1864.
Quick, T. E., dis. by gen. order, May 16, 1865.
Roberts, N. B., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Rosencrans, J., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Ruger, N., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Richards, G. H., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 11, 1862.
Ryder, M. B., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 30, 1862.
Stetler, A. M., wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Strong, Geo., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 22, 1863.
Smith, J. N., enl. March 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B., 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Sumner, B. E., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Verbryck, J. F., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Vargason, J. M., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 31, 1863.
Vials, C., Jr., trans. to Co. F, 18th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, May 9, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Vase, A. T., enl. March 15, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 9, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Vanderpool, N., enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Von Dieman, W., trans. to 113th P. V.; date unknown.
Wheeler, Moses, wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent in hospital at muster-out.
Wells, J. M., dis. on surg. certif., Jan 30, 1863.
Wells, J., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 30, 1863.
Washburn, J. W., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863.
Wells, G. V., trans. to Co. H, 24th Vet. Res. Corps, March 12, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 30, 1865.
Wetmore, Geo., enl. March 15, 1864; trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., date unknown.
Young, C. M., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 12, 1864.
Yetter, P., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY B.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 22, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Guy H. Watkins, capt., prom. to lieut.-col. Sept. 1, 1862.
Wm. T. Davis, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 23, 1863.
Benj. M. Peck, capt., prom. to 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862; to capt., Dec. 5, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Henry Keeler, 1st lieut., prom. from 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863.
Henry U. Jones, 1st lieut., prom. from sergt.-maj. Dec. 5, 1863; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Eph. D. Robbins, 1st sergt., prom. Dec. 3, 1863; prisoner; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Martin O. Codding, 1st sergt., prom. May 1, 1863; to sergt.-maj., Dec. 17, 1863.
Joseph S. Lockwood, 1st sergt., prom. from sergt.; died April 1, 1863.
Josh. A. Bosworth, sergt., wounded at Gettysburg; dis. by gen. order, June 29, 1865.
John H. Cbaffee, sergt., wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
Robert Hatch, sergt., prom. from corp. Jan. 21, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; must. out May 28, 1865.
Chas. E. McOmber, sergt., prom. from corp. Jan. 21, 1865; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; must. out May 28, 1865.
Stillman J. Legg, sergt., prom. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. on sur. certif., Dec. 30, 1862.
Stephen B. Canfield, sergt., prom. June 1, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H., May 12, 1864; dis. on sur. certif., Dec. 21, 1864.
William Jones, sergt., wonnded at Fredericksburg; trans. to Co. D, 10th Vet. Reserve Corps, Dec. 28, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.

Nelson C. Dyer, sergt., prom. from corp. May 12, 1864; trans. to 12th Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 20, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
Robert Sherman, sergt., prom. from corp. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Co. A, 24th P. V., Feb. 15, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
Hiram L. Culver, sergt., prom. from corp. April 1, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Alvin Whitaker, sergt., prom. from corp. April 1, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864.
Jas. P. Coburn, corp., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Martin W. Smith, corp., prom. Feb. 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg and at Wilderness; dis. by gen. order, July 3, 1865.
Matt. V. Greening, corp., prom. May 12, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg and at Wilderness; trans. to Co. B, 24th V. R. C.; dis. by gen. order, June 26, 1865.
Wallace M. Elliott, corp., prom. May 12, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg and at Wilderness; mustered out May 28, 1865.
James Cornell, corp., prom. May 12, 1864; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Orin A. Soper, corp., prom. July 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; must. out May 28, 1865.
Andrew J. Horton, corp., prom. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Wilderness, must. out May 28, 1865.
E. B. Easterbrooks, corp., prom. Jan. 21, 1865; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Harvey W. Jones, corp., wounded at Gettysburg; dis. on sur. certif., Dec. 22, 1863.
Chas. H. Crandell, corp., prom. to lieut. 51st U. S. C. T., Jan. 8, 1864; to capt., Oct. 23, 1865; mustered out June 16, 1866.
George Crandell, corp., dis. by special order, Dec. 23, 1863.
Homer H. Stevens, corp., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Andrew A. St. John, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 10, 1862.
Sohn Keeney, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Co. B, 1st Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 11, 1863; dis. by gen. order, July 14, 1865.
George H. Granger, corp., prom. Dec. 5, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 24th Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, A. G., wounded at Petersburg; trans. to Co. A, 10th Vet. Res. Corps, March 11, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
Arnold, Seneca, dis. on surg. certif., March 9, 1863.
Arnold, Addison, C., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 4, 1862.
Angle, Geo. W., died May 16, 1863.
Barnum, Smith D., prom. to capt. 23d U. S. C. T., March 21, 1864; mustered out Nov. 30, 1865.
Bosworth, Traver, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 16, 1863.
Bunt, Wm. H., dis. for wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Bowen, Oscar W., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 2, 1862.
Brown, Henry W., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 2, 1863.
Black, Melville, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
Bennett, Lorin, died July 9, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg; buried in National Cemetery.
Burger, Jacob, died May 26, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
Britton, Edward, deserted July 2, 1863; returned; trans. to 67th P. V., date unknown.
Coon, Huston, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Carl, Jesse P., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Canfield, Frank, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Coverdale, W. H., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Califf, John W., dis. on surg. certif, date unknown.
Clark, Dennis, dis. Aug. 10, 1864, on account of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Cash, Chas. D., prom. to sergt.-major Aug. 29, 1862.
Cobb, Perry L., trans. to Co. G, 12th Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 29, 1865.
Chaffee, Edm. W., trans. to Co. F, 7th Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
Cary, Frank B., killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Clark, Wm. H., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Dunham, Wright, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 13, 1863.
Fassett, P. C., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 1, 1862.
Folk, John S., died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Fowler, Edward, deserted Sept. 11, 1862; returned; trans. to 57th P. V.
Gray, Jas. S., wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Goodell, Geo. W., wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Goodell, Jas. H., mustered out May 28, 1865.
Grannis, James, dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 20, 1862.
Gregory, Denison, wounded at Gettysburg, died July 18, 1863.
Holoran, Lawrence, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; substitute; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Hodge, Chester P., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 27, 1862.
Humphrey, Geo. H., wounded at Gettysburg; dis. Dec. 10, 1864.
Hand, Chas., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 21, 1863.
Hulse, James H., wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
Hamlin, Seth C., killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Hines, Clark, deserted Dec. 1, 1862; returned; trans. to 57th P. V.
Jacobus, Peter M., enl. Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Kingsbury, John H., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 4, 1862.
Kingsbury, Wm. H., killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Lewis, Stephen S., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Lyons, Henry W., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Millard, Harmon D., wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
McCormick, C. W., dis. on surg. certif., Dec., 1862.
McIntyre, James, dis. on surg. certif., Dec., 1862.
Ott, George, mustered out May 28, 1865.
Pierce, Henry E., mustered out May 28, 1865.
Parsons, Eli M., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 11, 1863.
Potter, Isaac R., kil'ed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Potter, Riley W., deserted April, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V.
Rutty, Azra, mustered out May 28, 1865.
Robbins, Lilburn J., pro. to sergt.-maj. Jan. 25, 1865.
Rowe, Alanson, died at Leesburg, Va., Nov. 14, 1862.
Shesman, R. S., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 29, 1862.
Sylvara, Ebenezer L., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 30, 1862.
Stevens, Jonathan B., dis. on surg. certif., April 24, 1863.
Sibley, James, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 16, 1864.
Smith, Jas. H., wounded at Gettysburg; trans. V. C. R., June 15, 1864.
Shower, Philip, wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Co. H, 7th V. R. C.; dis. by gen. order, June 29, 1865.
Savercool, James, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Tupper, Spencer B., wounded at Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865.
Vanderpool, F. J., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 8, 1864.
Wilson, Jesse A., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 26, 1862.
Whitaker, Abram, wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, '63.
Wood, Ethiel C., wounded at Gettysburg; died July 13, 1863, of wounds; buried in National Cemetery.
Wood, Amasa, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

COMPANY C.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 19, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Abram J. Swart, capt., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
William J. Cole, capt., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; prom. from 1st lieut. Dec. 5, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., June 27, 1864.
Geo. W. Kilmer, capt., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1864; wounded at Morris' Farm, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; prisoner six months; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Harry G. Goff, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. Nov. 16, 1862.
Ezra S. Little, 1st sergt., prom. Jan. 26, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-House; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Chas. Scott, 1st sergt., com. 2d lieut. July 4, 1864; not mustered; wounded at Gettysburg and Petersburg; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 20, 1865.
Selden F. Worth, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Daniel Schoonover, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out May 28, 1865.
George W. Fell, sergt., prom. March 1, 1865; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Dallas J. Sweet, sergt., prom. March 20, 1865; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Warren W. Goff, sergt., prom. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct., 1864.
Frank W. Douglas, sergt., prom. Jan. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct., 1864; dis. on surg. certif., July 14, 1865.
Geo. C. Beardsley, sergt. prom. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died of wounds, May 23, 1863.
John Chapman, sergt., prom. Nov. 13, 1862; dis. June 27, 1863; trans. to 57th P.V.
Avery Eastbrook, sergt., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; prom. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded and missing in action at Morris' Farm, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Bishop Horton, sergt., prom. Oct. 25, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Hiram Cole, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 6, 1862.
Moses McCoolbaugh, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 13, 1863.
Reuben J. Hakes, corp., prom. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. March 27, 1863.
Geo. W. Owen, corp., prom. Aug. 25, 1862; dis., date unknown.
Jno. R. Lancaster, corp., prom. April 28, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville.
Nicholas Wanck, corp., prom. Feb. 4, 1863; killed at Gettysburg.
Clarence W. Cole, musician, mustered out May 28, 1865.
Morris McLain, musician, mustered out May 28, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Adams, L. H., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1863.
Ackley, Chas., wounded at Gettysburg; died May 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Bradley, B. W., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 18, 1863.
Barns, Christopher, died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1862.
Brown, Chas. S., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.
Bedford, Elias H., missing Nov. 17, 1862.
Cole, Elisha, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Cole, Chas. W., wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Cole, Fred'k F., wounded at Petersburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps., Jan. 18, 1865; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 19, 1865.
Cummins, Harvey, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out May 28, 1865.
Cole, A. B., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863.
Cowell, Geo. E., wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.

Carpenter, David H., wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 24, 1865.
Corby, Jas., wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Chapman, Levi R., deserted; returned; trans. to Co. G, 57th P. V.
Coolbaugh, A. R., killed at Gettysburg; buried in National Cemetery, sec. F, grave 21.
Coganspargar, J., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Corby, Albert, died May 25, 1863.
Chilson, Albert, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 57th P. V.
Corley, Samuel, trans. to V. R. C.; dis. by gen. order, July 13, 1865.
Dodge, Nathaniel W., trans. to 4th N. Y. Battery, April, 1863.
Delong, Geo. E., died Jan. 18, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Edsall, Aaron J., enl. Aug. 15, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
English, Judson, enl. Feb. 11, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Fenner, Delanson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to V. R. C., July 16, 1863.
Fell, Joseph G., prom. to sergt.-major, Aug. 29, 1862.
Farrell, John, wounded at Deep Botttom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 14th V. R. C., Sept. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 29, 1865.
Goff, Clarence G., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863.
Gamble, Geo. H., enl. Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. F, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Harris, Henry C., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Harrington, Alonzo, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Hendershot, Nathaniel, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 22, 1862.
Harris, Enos H., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Johnson, Moses C., wounded at Wilderness; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Jennings, Marshal, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
Jennings, Geo. A., killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Kellogg, Hiram, died Dec. 25, 1863.
Knickerbocker, J., killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
Lane, Wm. O., wounded at Gettysburg; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Lapey, Thomas, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Manly, Ingles, dis. on surg. certif., April 2, 1863.
Mosier, Simeon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; transferred to 57th P.V.
McNeel, Jacob, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 18, 1862.
McKee, Martin, wounded and captured at Chancellorsville; died at Andersonville, July 12, 1864; burial record, Aug. 24, 1864, grave 6664.
Nichols, Charles E., died Feb. 12, 1863.
Ormsby, Martin L., died Oct. 10, 1862.
Platt, James, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 2, 1865.
Prentice, Wm. S., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
Platt, Lewis, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Peckham, Daniel W., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 14, 1863.
Patterson, Francis E., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; captured at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; died at Richmond, Va., May 26, 1864.
Robinson, Dana, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Rockwell, John, wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 13, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Rinebold, Lewis, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 4, 1863.
Rice, Joel, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1863.
Ridgway, James C., enl. Feb. 1, 1865; transferred to Co. G, 57th P.V.
Rinebold, Edward J., died Feb. 27, 1864.
Rice, Melvin, transferred to Co. F, 57th P.V., date unknown.
Raymond, Jeremiah, transferred to 95th Co., 2d battalion Vet. Res. Corps; dis. Aug. 24, 1865.
Spencer, Horace, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Schrader, Fredk. H., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
Schrader, Reuben, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Salsbury, James, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 19, 1862.
Stout, Charles, enl. March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 57th P.V., May 28, 1865.
Strevy, Henry E., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Stine, Edward H., died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 7, 1862.
States, Wm. L., died Aug. 11 of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Stage, George, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., May 25, 1865.
Taladay, Jackson, discharged, date unknown.
Thompson, Michael, died March 28, 1863.
Vroman, Barnard, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1863.
Williams, Abram, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Wank, Benjamin F., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 18, 1864.
Walker, Elery C., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Isaac A. Park, capt., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. by special order, April 22, 1863.
Thomas Ryon, capt., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut. Dec. 26, 1863; dis. by special order, Aug. 6, 1864.
Marcus E. Warner, capt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. Dec. 5, 1863; to capt. Dec. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Henry J. Hudson, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Dec. 5, 1863; to 1st lieut., Feb. 14, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Morgan Lewis, 2d lieut., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. by special order, Feb. 10, 1863.
Sanford Diamond, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from private to sergt. Sept. 1, 1863; to 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chester Stewart, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. Oct. 6, 1862; to sergt., Dec. 5, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Lyman Beers, sergt., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prom. to corp. Dec. 5, 1863; to sergt., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Jerome Chaffee, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. Dec. 5, 1863; to sergt., May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Albert Brainard, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. May 6, 1864; to sergt., May 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
C. J. Easterbrook, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to com. sergt. Dec. 31, 1862.
William Hewitt, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from corp. Jan. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 21, 1865.
George Wilson, sergt., died May 19, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
David C. Palmer, sergt., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Daniel Shultz, sergt., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prom. from private Dec. 5, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Rodney Brewer, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. Dec. 5, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to 50th Comp., 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps; dis. on surg. certif., May 15, 1865.
David Benjamin, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Byron Chamberlain, corp., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Charles E. Seely, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prisoner from May 3 to Oct. 20, 1863, and from May 10, 1864, to May 19, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
S. G. Rockwell, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 6, 1862.
Robert Nichols, corp., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 3, 1863.
Mason L. Ellsworth, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. Jan. 7, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.
Charles B. Hunt, corp., trans. to Co. E, 7th Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 29, 1865.
C. H. Warner, corp., enl. March 12, 1864; prom. to corp. May 6, 1865; trans. to Co. A, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Samuel Petley, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Morton Berry, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 7, 1863; died July 10, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Elisha W. Parks, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 7, 1863; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. by gen. order, July 8, 1865.
Wm. R. Lathrop, musician, died near Falmouth, Va., April 3, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Allis, Joel, died at Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1865.
Burchard, Alfred F., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Bennett, Orren, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Babcock, Franklin, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 6, 1862.
Buffington, Henry, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 10, 1862.
Bennett, Amos, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 27, 1863.
Bullock, Darius, dis. on surg. certif., April 20, 1864.
Butler, Samuel, trans. to 96th Co., 2d Bat. Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864; dis. Aug. 21, 1865, expiration of term.
Benjamin, Sylvanus, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 28, 1864.
Barton, Daniel, trans. to Co. G, 9th Vet. Res. Corps, April 28, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 26, 1865.
Bailey, Oscar A., enl. Jan. 10, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Barnes, Hiram, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Barber, Amos E., died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 21, 1862.
Bennett, Hiram, died Nov. 27, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Chubbuck, Tracy J., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chaffee, Braziliel E., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chilson, Harry, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chilson, Edward, drafted; deserted; returned; mustered out Jan. 2, 1865, expiration of term.
Clark, Isaac S., prom. to hospital steward Aug. 29, 1862.
Canfield, Chas. H., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
Chilson, Francis, enl. March 13, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Carr, Milton M., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1862; burial record, Jan. 8, 1863.
Chaffee, Charles A., died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1864.
Crandall, Benjamin, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Carpenter, H. C., trans. to Co. B, 57th P. V., date unknown.
Davis, William C., dis. on surg. certif., March 19, 1863.
Davis, James, dis. on surg. certif., April 18, 1863.
Dugan, Thomas, enl. Jan. 10, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Ely, Jacob J., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 13, 1863.
Eckla, Ephraim, enl. March 23, 1864; died June 3, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
French, Abram, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Gowin, Darius, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Hamilton, Aug. E., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Hall, Robert, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 30, 1865.

Harris, Llewellyn, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Howe, William, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Hartley, Wm. B., dis. on surg. certif., January 21, 1863.
Hine, Wilson S., captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864; grave 11,790.
Johnson, George N., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 28, 1863.
King, John, enl. March 22, 1864; died June 4, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864.
Lewis, David, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, March 19, 1865; dis. on surg. certif., June 26, 1865.
Lent, Clark M., trans. to Co. K, 1st Reg. Vet. Res. Corps; dis. by gen. order, July 14, 1865.
Lathrop, Davis, died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 9, 1862.
Lari, Ramon, enl. May, 24, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Matteson, Elijah A., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Morrey, Chas. M., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; prom. to com. sergt., Oct. 1, 1862.
Middough, Simeon, enl. Feb. 1, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Monroe, Chas., enl. January 31, 1865; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
McNeal, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; discharged, date unknown.
McAlister, Edward, captured at Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 5, 1864.
Nichols, George, killed at North Anna river, Va., May 23, 1864.
Price, Robert, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Pratt, Hubbel, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Parks, Chester L., dis. on surg. certif., May 19, 1863.
Pitcher, James B., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
Strope, Alfred, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 16, 1863.
Shoup, Sherman, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 22, 1862.
Sexton, Willis G., dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 5, 1863.
Taylor, Wm. L., missed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Tingley, Fred. M., dishonorably discharged, to date Dec. 14, 1862.
Vibbert, Merriman, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 16, 1863.
Victor, Fred. D., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 2, 1864.
Vargason, Loomis, enl. March 13, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Vargason, Jesse D., enl. March 23, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Whitaker, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 9, 1865.
Walker, Henry, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 15, 1865.
Woodburn, Napthia, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Wright, Owen, dis. on surg. certif., March 13, 1863.
Whitehead, Alon B., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 6, 1863.
Walburn, Solomon, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 5, 1863.
Warner, Wells M., killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

COMPANY E.

[*The date of enlistment is Aug. 25, 1862, unless otherwise given.*]

Joseph B. Reeve, capt., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; resigned Dec. 10, 1862.
John F. Clark, capt., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1863; resigned June 16, 1864.
Mason, Loug, capt., prom. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 16, 1863; to 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; to capt., Dec. 20, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Stephen Evans, 1st lieut., prom. from 1st sergt. Feb. 16, 1863; resigned Nov. 3, 1863.
John M. Jackson, 1st lieut., prom. to sergt. Feb. 19, 1863, to 1st sergt. June, 1863; to 1st lieut., Jan. 24, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
George C. Page, 2d lieut., prom. to sergt. June 1, 1863; to 1st serg., Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
John Mustart, 2d lieut., prom. from private Feb. 19, 1863, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Wm. S. Wright, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Wm. R. Campbell, sergt., prom. from corp. Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Charles A. Tibbits, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864, to sergt., May 13, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Dealmon Watkins, sergt., prom. to corp. Feb. 1, 1864; to sergt., Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Tracy S. Knapp, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 27, 1863.
Wm. Carner, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Aug. 30, 1863.
Wm. E. Loring, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., May 13, 1864.
George A. Rogers, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Franklin Granger, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 17, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Melvin Douglass, corp., prom. to corp. May 13, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Alexander Lane, corp., wounded at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863; prom. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Charles T. Hull, corp., dis. special order, July 17, 1865.
Everts, Wandall, corp., prom. to corp. Feb. 1, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Alonzo D. Beach, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 31, 1863.
James W. Clark, corp., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 20, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 10, 1865.
Orlando E. Loomis, corp., killed at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863.
Charles McNeal, corp., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Russell R. Clafflin, corp., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Abram Frederick, corp., prisoner from Aug. 16, 1864, to March 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Warren. W. Powers, musician, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Byron Munn, musician, died at Camp Pitcher, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Adamson, John, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, and at Auburn, Oct. 13, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Alexander, Calvin C., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1863.
Booth, Eli R., wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
Baker, Epaphrus W., wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 3, 1865.
Crandall, Abram, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Chandler, Henry M., enl. March 28, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 18th Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 31, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 22, 1865.
Crandall, Elnathan, deserted Oct. 29, 1862.
Dunn, Lyman, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, March 16, 1864.
Dains, David, died May 22, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Eddy, Aaron, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Frederick, George, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Finney, Michael, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 10, 1865.
Frederick, William, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 10, 1864.
Frederick, John, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 28, 1863; dis. by gen. order, July 6, 1865.
Frederick, Wm. H., enl. March 28, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Gillet, Isaac M., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 7, 1863.
Gilmore, Thomas M., died Dec. 17, 1862.
Galusha, Truman, died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 25, 1864.
Hyna, Daniel, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Headlock, Russell, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863.
Hill, Lorenzo D., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 18, 1863.
Harris, James H., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 22, 1863.
Henry, John, Jan. 8, 1863.
Huff, George, died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 1, 1862; burial record, March 5, 1864; grave 1431.
Huff, John, died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1863.
Howe, Horace, died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 11, 1863.
Huff, Andrew, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Howe, Matthew, pris. from Oct. 14, 1864, to April 29, 1865; dis. by gen. order, July 8, to date June 9, 1865.
Jackson, Edward M., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Johnson, George, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to 12th Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 6, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.
Jackway, Otis A., trans. to Co. G, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Kinney, Hanford D., died at Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1863.
Knapp, Charles A., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Lane, Isaac C., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 6, 1862.
Lenox, Edward P., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Lord, George W., captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 27, 1864; grave 761.
Lawrence, Jacob, died at Potomac creek, Va., May 7, 1863.
Lyons, Richard, deserted Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Martin, R. James, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Merrithew, Elias H., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Miller, Wm., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 11, 1863; burial record, died Feb. 22, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cem., Washington, D. C.
Miller, Alanson, dis. on surg. certif., April 22, 1863.
Miller, John S., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.
Michael, Mark, deserted Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
McKinney, Robert H., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Nickerson, Frank B., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Pruyne, Riley, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Phelps, Martin B., dis. by gen. order, June 2, 1865.
Price, Edward, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Powers, Wm. D., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 26, 1862.
Powers, George, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Packard, Chas. H., captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Rogers, Levi B., absent, on detached service, at muster-out.
Smith, Wm., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Stone, Addison D., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 11, 1863.
Sweeney, Edward J., enl. Aug. 18, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 6th Vet. Res. Corps; dis. by gen. order, July 5, 1865.
Sawyer, Charles G., died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 28, 1863.
Snyder, Orren D., died at Potomac creek, Va., May 20, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Sanster, John, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Snyder, John P., killed at Morris' Farm, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
Snell, John A., enl. Jan. 13, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., March 5, 1865.
Titsworth, Simeon, deserted Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Wilson, Warren W., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 1, 1863.
Watkins, Albert T., died near Falmouth, Va., Nov. 27, 1862.
Wiles, Jacob, deserted Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Williams, James, deserted May 20, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.

COMPANY I.

[*Date of enlistment is Aug.* 21, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Israel P. Spaulding, capt., prom. to major Dec. 10, 1862.
Ed'n A. Spaulding, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. Dec. 10, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; dis. Dec. 16, 1864.
John G. Brown, capt., prom. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862; to 1st lieut., Dec. 5, 1863; to capt., Jan. 24, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Charles Mercur, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. K, Jan. 5, 1863.
John S. Frink, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; prom. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 26, 1864; to 1st lieut., Jan. 24, '65; mustered out with company, May 28, '65.
John N. Dunham, 1st sergt., prom. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; absent, sick, at muster-out.
T. Cortes Rockwell, serg., prom. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Geo. L. Forbes, sergt., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt., Nov. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Eugene L. Lent, sergt., prom. from corp. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Lemuel Robinson, sergt., prom. to corp. Jan. 1. 1864; to sergt., Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
William Bostwick, sergt., dis. Jan. 1, 1863.
George F. Reynolds, sergt., prom. to sergt. Dec. 10, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 27, 1863.
Edward G. Owens, sergt., prom. to sergt. Jan., 1863; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 6, 1865.
John D. Bloodgood, sergt., trans. to Co. D, 24th Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; dis. by gen. order, June 27, 1865.
Augustus S. Parks, sergt., died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
John C. McKinney, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Alfred Albee, corp., prom. to corp. April 30, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 7, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
George W. Smith, corp., prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Eli Rolls, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with Co., May 28, 1865.
Edward W. Wickizer, corp., prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; wounded at Po River, Va., May 10, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Edward A. Bennett, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; captured at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 29, 1865.
Trowbrie L. Smith, corp., enl. Aug. 26, 1864; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
James B. Ellsworth, corp., prom. to corp.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, '64.
Simeon Archer, corp., prom. to corp. Jan., 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Joseph Towner, musician, dis. on surg. certif., Dec., 1862.

PRIVATES.

Allen, John H., dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863.
Armstrong, Isaac, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 4, 1864.
Allen, John A., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to 1st Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Jnly 14, 1865.
Baxter, Harry W., dis. on surg. certif., 1863.
Bishop, George F., died July 12, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section C, grave 27.
Brown, Jasper M., died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Blend, Mervin, died Oct. 30, of wounds received at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Bennett, Henry, deserted Oct. 14, 1862; dis. by spec. order, dated Feb. 22, 1864.
Bennett, Joel, deserted Feb. 20, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Bishop, John H., deserted July 3, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Bennett, Jackson, deserted July 5, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Corma, Nelson, absent on detached service at muster-out.
Chamberlin, Wm., died July 10, of wds. rec'd at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Clark, Stephen L., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Conklin, Sylvester, deserted July 6, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Dunham, Wm. B., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 20, 1864.
Demerest, Pitman, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
Doty, Zelotus G., deserted Oct. 15, 1862; trans. to 57th B. V., date unknown.
Fnrscht, Fred'k, dis. on surg. certif., 1863.
Gillett, John E., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Gore, Silas, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
Gard, Samuel, enl. March 29, 1864; died June, 1864.
Horton, Elijah (2d), mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Heath, Wm. P., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 15, 1864.
Havens, Truxton, trans. to Co. H, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Harris, Nelson, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Howell, Lemuel, deserted July 5, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Johnson, Harvey, dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 18, 1863.
Johnson, James L., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 16, 1863.
Jakeway, Geo. W., died Dec. 17, 1863.
Keen, Edward, dis. on surg. certif., 1863.
Kinner, Silas E., enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Lampher, Daniel, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Lunger, James, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Layton, Peter, Jr., dis. Jan. 1, 1863.
Layton, Luover M., dis. March 1, 1863.
Larrison, Theo., enl. March 29, 1864; wounded in action, Sept. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 9th Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 27, 1865; dis. on surg. certif., May 8, 1865.
Mericle, Mervin, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Miller, Wallace W., dis. on surg. certif., 1863.
Morse, George, dis. Dec. 20, for wounds received at Auburn, Va., Oct. 13, 1863.
Morse, Oliver, killed at Gettyshurg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
McQueeney, John, enl. April 4, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 10, 1864.
McCabe, Richard, not on muster-out roll.
Nicholas, Jeremiah, died May 19, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.
Potter, Charles H., deserted June 25, 1863; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.
Russell, Miles, des.; returned; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Russell, Cbarles, dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Russell, John M., trans. to Co. D, 22d Vet. Res. Corps, Dec., 1863; dis. by gen. order, July 19, 1865.
Reeser, Elwood, enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Russell, Ernest F., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Russell, Morgan, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Reppeth, Geo. W., enl. March 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; captured at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 22, 1864.
Raymond, Lana, enl. May 24, 1864; missing in action at Petersbnrg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Rolles, Burres, not on muster-out roll.
Smitb, Albert, dis. Feb. 18, 1863.
Shores, Coryell, dis. Feb. 14, 1863.
Shay, Lafayette, enl. Nov. 17, 1863; dis. June 12, 1865, expiration of term.
Shelley, Daniel J., enl. Sept. 14, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.
Shriver, David H., died Dec. 26, 1862.
Shores, Mahlon, died Feb. 16, 1863.
Shores, Jeremiah S., enl. March 31, 1864; died of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point.
Trumble, John, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Taylor, John P., dis. Aug., for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Taylor, Orrin C., dis. on surg. certif., 1863.
Taylor, Charles, died March 5, 1864; buried in Alexandria, Va., grave 1436.
Vanderpool, Cornelius, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.
Vargison, Seth G., dis. by gen. order, June 26, 1865.
Vanderpool, Wm., dis. Jan. 1, 1863.
Vandnzer, Thomas, dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 9, 1863.
Wickizer, Louis F., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 9, 1863.
Westcott, George A., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 9, 1863.
Whaling, Morris, dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Wagner, George K., enl. Nov. 17, 1863; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; dis. April 30, 1865.
Woodburn, Theo. W., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Ward, Frank L., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb., 1864.

COMPANY K.

[*Date of enlistment is August* 26, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

Jason K. Wright, capt., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. on sur. certif., Dec. 2, 1862.
Charles Mercur, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. March 2, 1863; com. major Feb. 28, 1865; not mnstered; brev. major, April 9, 1865; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
Henry R. Dunham, 1st lieut., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 9, 1862.
Beebe, Gerould, 1st lieut., prom. from 1st sergt. Dec. 5, 1863; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.
John S. Diefenbach, 2d lient., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Oct. 11, 1862.
Aurelius J. Adams, 1st sergt., prom. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 25, 1865.
John D. Brewster, sergt., enl. Ang. 29, 1862; prom. to sergt. March, 12, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 4, 1865.
Wallace Scott, sergt., wounded at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1854; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Jos. C. Pennington, sergt., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; mnst. ont with compauy, May 28, 1865.

Andrew W. Seward, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 15, 1865.

Daniel W. Scott, sergt., prom. to capt. 23d U. S. C. T., April 2, 1864; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.

Archibald Sinclair, sergt., prom. to corp. May 1, 1863; to sergt, May 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 7, 1864; buried at National Cemetery, Fort Harrison, sec. A, grave 44.

James L. Vincent, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 5, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 10, 1865.

James L. Howie, corp., prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

H. E. Hunsinger, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, and at North Anna River, Va., May 15, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

John S. Harkness, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1864.

William C. Brown, corp., prom. to corp. May 1, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June, 1865.

William Bedford, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Albert Chase, corp., prom. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Wm. H. Crawford, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; promoted to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862, and at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out with company, March 28, 1865.

Charles W. Smith, corp., enl. Jan. 26, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 14, 1863.

W. W. Farnswath, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 26, 1864.

Nathan L. Brown, corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va, May 3, 1863; dis. on surg. certif., March 1. 1864.

William R. Smally, corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 14, 1863.

Samuel Conklin, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Gordon T. Wilcox, corp., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

William Rogers, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; buried in burial-grounds, Wilderness.

Geo. W. Pennington, corp., captured at Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 12, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864.

Elton M. Durfrey, mus., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Alfred Hunsinger, mus., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 14, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Levi T., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Bedford, Henry, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Bedford, Edmund, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 27, 1865.

Bubb, David, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Burnside, James C., enl. Aug. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Burlingame, H. A., wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to 12th Vet. Res Corps, Feb. 6, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 28, 1865.

Burchard, Albert P., killed at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 27, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, div. D, sec. C, grave 32.

Baumgartner, G. J., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Bently, Ira, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Bodford, Tillman E., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Burlingame, Jas. H., enl. March 11, 1864, captured at North Anna river, Va., May 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 11, 1864.

Chamberlain, Cal. C., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Coleman, Chas. E., dis. Jan. 7, 1864, for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Child, Rufus W., dis. on surg. certif., March 15, 1863.

Cbilson, Lyman D., died near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.

Converse, Chas. W., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., March 3, 1863.

Crowl, Wm., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section E, grave 41.

Dessen, John, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Dent, Thos. A., enl. Aug. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, May 3, 1873.

Dunham, Benj. M., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Epler, Henry, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Fosburg, Porter, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. B, 22d Vet Res. Corps, Nov. 16, 1863; dis. by gen. order, July 3, 1865.

Fraley, Christopher, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Forest, Abner W., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died June 29, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Gavett, Wm. A., wounded at Auburn, Va., Oct. 12, 1863; dis. by gen. order, May 20, 1865.

Gregory, Harvey, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Gates, Salmon H., dis. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Green, Wm. H. D., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; prisoner from Sept. 15, 1863, to April 28, 1865; dis. June 20, to date June 9, 1865.

Gorton, Geo., deserted June 27, 1863; returned April 15, 1865; trans. to Co. H, 57th P. V., May 28, 1865.

Gower, John, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 2, 1862.

Grange, Charles W., died near Falmouth, Va., June 11, 1863.

Hill, Francis M., enl. Aug. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Hoose, Frederick, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Huffmaster, Joseph, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Kisner, Hiram, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 25, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 5, 1865.

Knickbocker, W. H., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., sec. A, grave 76.

King, Oliver G, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Larah, William, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Longhead, John W., enl. Aug. 6, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 7, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Miller, Peter, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Molynaux, Joel L., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Moore, Albert, wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

Mitchell, Joseph, enl. July 12, 1864; trans. to 57th P. V., date unknown.

Mosier, Peter C., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Margerum, W. S., enl. Sept. 14, 1864; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

Molyneux, Samuel, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

McCally, James, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Pardoe, James H., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; mustered out with company, May 28, '65.

Phelps, Charles H., prom. to hospital steward U. S. Army, July 2, 1863.

Phillips, Geo. T., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to 1st Regt. V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 14, 1865.

Phelps, Albert, killed at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division D, section C, grave 314.

Place, John H., died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 17, 1863.

Pierce, Byron, missing in action at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, '64.

Quick, Henry, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 30, 1862.

Quick, Oliver, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Rogers, Oliver, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Simmons, Davis S., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company, May 28, 1865.

Stohl, Henry, mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Sperry, Dorson M., mustered out with company, May 28, 1865.

Smith, Alvin, wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.

Stevenson, Jacob S., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; trans. to 162d Company, 2d Bat. Vet. Res. Corps, April 28, 1864; vet.

Smith, Horace K., died near Warrenton, Va., Nov. 18, 1862; burial record, Nov. 23, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, block 2, sec. E, row 7, grave 83.

Sperry, James, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Taylor, Daniel, dis. by gen. order, May 24, 1865.

Taylor, Clark S., dis. on surg. certif., 1863.

Tracy, Alanson L., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Williams, H. H., enl. Aug. 6, 1864; dis. by gen. order, July 7, 1865.

Weed, Wm., dis. on surg. certif., May 11, 1863.

Wilson, Wm., enl. Aug. 27, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 11, 1863.

Warren, Wm., died July 30, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

Webster, Chas., died at Washington, D. C., July 25; burial record, June 22, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; buried at Alexandria, grave 2213.

Wheeler, Lyman P., enl. Aug. 11, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Dec., 1864.

Wheeler, W. W., missing Oct. 9, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT (SIXTEENTH CAVALRY).

PORTIONS OF COMPANIES D AND G.

J. C. Robinson, capt, Co. D; enl. 1862; dis. Aug., 1865; prom. major, 1864; to brev. lieut.-col. for gallantry at Stony Creek.

Charles K. Brink, lieut., Co. G; killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.

Alvah Young, lieut. Co. G; wounded May 17, 1863.

Abbey, Amos.

Ayres, Sylvester.

Armstrong, Albert, priv., Co. D; received special forlough for gallantry, June 11, 1864.

Brink, Andrew, 2d.

Bowman, W. S.

Freneh, Peter, wounded.

Frost, Warren, wounded.

Ferguson, M. W.

Finch, J. M.

Gordon, J. R., private Co. D.

Harr, Wm. E., Co. G; diod at Washington. D. C., Dec. 23, 1864.

Holley, Albert, wounded.

Ives, Wm., Co. D; enl. Oct., 1862.

Kingsley, Eugene, Co. D; enl. Sept., 1862; dis. 1865.

Mapes, Lewis C., killed near Farmville, April 7, 1865.

Moore, John.

Morey, Samuel, killed at Boydton Plank-Road, Oct. 27, 1864.

Robins, E. T., private Co. D; enl. 1862; prom. through all grades to capt. in Jan., 1865; wounded June 11, 1864.

Shepard, Allen.
Smith, Elihu.
Scofield, Jacob, killed at White Oak Swamp in 1863.
Shepard, Nathan, 3d, returned, sick; since deceased.
Warner, B. F.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT (SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY D.

Charles H. Ames, capt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; resigned May 22, 1863.
Warren F. Simrell, capt., enl. Sept. 21, 1862; prom. from 1st lieut., Co. B, July 22, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
Chas. F. Williard, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 4, 1862; resigned April 7, 1863.
Johnson Rogers, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 30, 1862; prom. from 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 20, 1865.
Stanley N. Mitchell, 2d lieut., enl. Sept. 21, 1862; prom. from sergt.-major Dec. 28, 1864; dis. May 15, 1865.
Orin W. Emery, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; prom. to 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Joseph R. Horton, quarter-master sergt., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; wounded in action March 31, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
George A. Lent, com. sergt., wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, 1863; dis. by gen. order, June 23, 1864.
Amos Congdon, sergt., mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Wm. R. Vancise, sergt., prom. to corp. Nov. 22, 1862; to sergt. April 18, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
James Wilber, sergt., enl. Sept., 1862; wounded at Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
James S. Hinds, sergt., dis. April 12, 1863, for wounds received in action.
Leroy F. Ward, sergt., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 15, 1863.
Geo. D. Mullihan, sergt., enl. Sept. 28, 1862; prom. to corp. July 1, 1864; to sergt., Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
M. V. B. Rogers, sergt., prom. to corp. April 17, 1864; to sergt., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Franklin P. Rogers, sergt., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; killed at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.
Newcomb Kinney, sergt., prom. to sergt. July 1, 1863; killed at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.
Martin Aumiller, sergt., enl. Sept. 28, 1862; prom. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Aldie, Va., June 22, 1863.
Caleb N. Bower, sergt., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
John W. Morely, corp., prom. to corp July 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Walter French, corp., prom. to corp. Sept. 26, 1863; wounded at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Jan. 18, 1866.
Wyman Vanduzor, corp., enl. Sept. 17, 1862; prom. to corp. April 17, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 21, 1865.
George L. Coffin, corp., enl. Sept. 28, 1862; prom. to corp. April 17, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Michael Creswell, corp., prom. to corp. July 1, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Geo. R. Allis, corp., enl. March 31, 1864; prom. to corp. Nov. 20, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Albert F. Bush, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; prom. to corp. Feb. 28, 1865; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
James S. Parker, corp., enl. March 31, 1864; prom. to corp. Feb. 15, 1865; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Suphronus Hill, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; prom. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; killed in action, Feb. 28, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 26.
Geo. W. Rogers, corp., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 12, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
John E. Burchard, bugler, mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Chas. G. Johnson, blacksmith, mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Samuel Heavner, farrier, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Geo. N. Yarrington, farrier, not on muster-out roll.
James W. McCune, saddler, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Antisdale, Fred. L., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 13, 1863.
Arnold, George, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 17, 1863.
Armstrong, E. G., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1865.
Allis, Ithiel J., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Alkins, Samuel, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 14, 1864.
Anthony, Mort., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Burchard, Henry, mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Buffington, C. L., mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Brainard, David M., mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Barnett, John F., enl. Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Boss, William C., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to 9th N. Y. Cav., Feb. 20, 1863.
Beeman, James, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 13, 1863.
Bishop, Stephen C., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; deserted July 6, 1863.
Broderick, Daniel, deserted Nov. 14, 1864.
Conrad, Burton, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Clough, Zaddock K., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; must. out with company, June 16, 1865.
Carroll, William, enl. July 10, 1864; must. out with company, June 16, 1865.
Conrad, George A., enl. Oct 3, 1862; trans. to 118th Co., 2d Battalion, Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; dis. by gen. order, Oct. 2, 1865.
Chaffee, Benj. L., absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Chaffee, Noah P., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 30, 1863.
Crispell, Abraham, enl. March 24, 1864; dis. by gen. order, May 25, 1865.
Cunningham, W. P., enl. July 14, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 8, 1865.
Coldren, Ephraim, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.
Chandler, Allen, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Washington, D.C., July 22, 1863; burial record, May 22, 1863, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Camp, Henry J., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Washington, D.C., June 25, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Collon, Julius, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; deserted Nov. 15, 1862.
Culpicer, Eli, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 15, 1862.
Cloland, Thomas, enl. July 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Dougherty, Geo. F., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
Davis, Daniel, enl July 20, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 17, 1865.
Dunlap, Charles M., enl. Oct. 3, 1862, dis. on surg. certif., Dec., 1862.
Degaugh, Joseph, dis. on surg. certif., March 5, 1863.
Dixon, Henry, dis. on surg. certif, Nov. 11, 1862.
Day, James, deserted Nov. 15, 1864.
Eshelman, Peter C., enl. Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
Elliott, William H., enl. Oct. 17, 1862; trans. to 50th Co., 2d Bat., V. R. C.; dis. on surg. certif., May 25, 1865.
Furman, John M., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; prom. to hosp. steward, Nov. 20, 1862.
French, Alisha, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., March 4, 1863.
Frederick, William, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 6, 1863.
Fairchilds, M. A., dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 19, 1863.
Griffis, Thomas, enl. July 22, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
George, David, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Gardner, William, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
Guttalin, John D., enl. July 12, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
Glenn, James, enl. Sept. 19, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Goolcy, Peter, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863.
Gooley, John, trans. to U. S. Army, Nov. 15, 1862.
Goff, Geo. W., enl. March 18, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Goff, Wilmot, absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Gardner, Michael (no date), deserted Nov. 15, 1864.
Haugh, Tobias, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Hicks, Jasper N., enl. Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, '65.
Horton, Elmer O., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 6, 1863.
Hiney, Silas F., enl. Oct. 17, 1862; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Henry, David, enl. July 21, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Hughes, Henry, enl. March 7, 1865; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Jeremy, Charles W., enl. July 26, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Johnson, Geo., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 6, 1863.
Jackson, John, enl. March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 16th Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown; dis. by gen. order, July 26, 1865.
Kugkendall, Miles, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Oct. 17, 1863.
Kirby, James, enl. Oct. 13, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Kemp, John, enl. Oct. 18, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Kipple, Joseph S., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Phila., Pa., Nov. 22, 1864.
Laush, Hiram, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Lurcock, Wm. E., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Lehr, Henry, enl. July 26, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Larkin, James, enl. Aug. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Lunn, Herrick, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Acquia Creek, Va., Jan. 16, 1863.
Lamareux, S. H., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Portsmouth Grove Hosp., R. I., Feb. 28, 1863.
Morley, William, mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Meyers, Andrew A., enl. Sept. 12, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 12, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 22, 1865.
Murphy, Wilson, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 9, 1863; wounded near Fredericksburg, Va.
Monday, John, enl. Oct. 27, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
McIntire, Calvin C., enl. Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company, June 16, 1865.
McCleary, George, enl. Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company, June 16, 1865.
McGovern, Jos., deserted March 31, 1865.
Neal, Chester, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Noble, Wm. H., dis. on surg. certif., April 6, 1863.
Oliver, Adam E., prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Osburn, Daniel G., enl. Oct. 17, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 20, 1864.
Price, Watkins, enl. July 21, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Post, Jos., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Pitcher, Sylvanus, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; killed at Newtown, Va., Aug. 11, 1864.
Price, Wm., deserted Nov. 20, 1862.

Pitcher, Joel D., deserted November 15, 1862.
Rohan, Peter, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Reeser, David, enl. Sept 2, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Rockwell, Chas. H., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. by gen. order, July 24, 1865.
Rockefeller, Robt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Reynolds, Ezra E., enl. Feb. 19, 1864; dis. by gen. order, June 9, 1865.
Richards, Robert, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; deserted Nov. 15, 1862.
Slocum, Judson W., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with comp., June 16, 1865.
Stauffer, Danl. F., enl. Sept. 5, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Shenk, Philip R., enl. Sept. 12, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 16, 1865.
Spence, John, enl. July 21, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Sollenberger, David, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 16, 1865.
Stinger, Solomon, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; mustered out with comp., June 16, 1865.
Smith, Chas. H., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Smith, John M., dis. on surg. certif., May 14, 1865.
Stanton, Eben E., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
Stanton, Chas. W., trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864; dis. by gen. order, Sept. 4, 1865.
Smith, Myers, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Stem, Samuel, enl. Oct. 15, 1864; mustered out with Co. L, 2d Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Shuler, Jacob, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, 1864; burial record, Feb. 4, 1863.
Stanton, James W., died at Culpepper C. H., Va., Feb. 14, 1864; buried in Nat. Cem., block 1, section A, row 2, grave 64.
Sible, Parker, died at Bradford Co., Va., November, 1863.
Tompkins, Ira, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
Tousand, John, enl. Oct 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June 23, 1863; dis. by gen. order, Aug. 21, 1865.
Tyrell, Curtis B., wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 7, 1865.
Taylor, John, enl. Oct. 18, 1864; must. out with Co. L, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Tyrell, Hiram M., enl. Oct. 17, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1863, of wounds received at Occoquan, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.
Tripp, Henry P., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Giesboro', Md., Sept. 8, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Tripp, William, captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 26, 1864.
Upson, Cyrus, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865.
Verbeck, Philip, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Sept. 10, 1863.
Vandercrook, Dan., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., July 2, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Alexandria, grave 875.
Valentine, Wm. H., enl. Sept. 6, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., March, 1865; burial record, Feb. 28, 1865, at Richmond, Va.
Welch, Thomas, enl. Aug. 10, 1864; mustered out with company, June 16, 1865..
Wolcott, William R., enl. Oct. 3, 1862, must. out with company, June 16, 1865.
Wiles, Alonson, enl. Sept. 13, 1864; captured at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 29, '64; absent, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., at muster-out.
Wayman, Darius, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 2, 1865.
Wood, Sylvester W., enl. Nov. 11, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 16, 1865.
Wilber, Perry, enl. March 29, 1864; captured at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865; dis. by gen. order, June 21, 1865.
Williams, Albert, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. by gen. order, June 9, 1865.
Wolcott, Loren B., enl. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. by gen. order, May 12, 1865.
Wolcott, Joseph, deserted, date unknown.
Wilson, George, enl. Oct. 29, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT (EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY).

COMPANY I.

[*Date of enlistment in each case is Oct.* 30, 1862, *unless otherwise given.*]

William Waltman, lieut.; resigned.
Edward Musselman, sergt.; wounded and captured; dis. Oct. 30, 1865, expiration of term. (Died in 1872.)
Solomon Holtenstein, corp.; captured at Mine Run, May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Nov. 3, 1864.
John Streevy, corp.; dis. for disab., Nov., 1865; now resides in Albany township.
Edward Francke, sergt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. with regiment., Oct. 31, 1865; resides in Overton.
Holtenstein, Geo. W., priv.; captured; died at Andersonville, July 28, 1864; grave No. 1483.
Rinebold, James, priv.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, June 10, 1864; grave No. 907.
Sherman, Henry, Jr., priv., absent at muster-out; resides in Overton.

COMPANY L.

Chas. Streevy, corp.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; dis. Oct. 31, 1865.
J. A. Wilt, bugler; enl. March 24, 1864; dis. Oct. 31, 1865; also served in three-months' service, in 1863, in Co. A, 35th P. V.
Molyneaux, Watson, priv.; enl. March 24, 1864; captured June 10, 1864; dis. Oct. 31, 1865; resides in Iowa.
McCann, Edward, priv.; enl. April 6, 1864; wounded at St. Mary's Church, June 15, 1864; dis. on surg. certif., June 9, 1865; resides in Overton.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY B.

Ulysses E. Horton, capt., enl. Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
William Jennings, 1st lieut., enl. Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
William J. Brown, 2d lieut., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
William C. Garey, 1st sergt., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Andrew Muncise, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
William W. Dwight, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
William A. Smith, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Ira R Park, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Murcur Rodgers, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
John B. Wheaton, corp., prom. to corp. Jan. 20, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
James Vandermark, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
John H. McKinney, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Lorenzo D. Minier, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Seymour Norton, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Benjamin Booth, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Uriah Robison, corp., prom. to corp. May 20, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Matthew B. Carson, corp, died at Newbern, N. C., April 23, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., plot 7, grave 120.
Wilson D. Gillett, corp., died at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 16, 1863.
Robert C. Phillips, musician, enl. Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Silas E. Kinner, musician, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Agnew, Edward E., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Adkins, Samuel B., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Allis, Jacob H., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Avery, Jerome, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Avery, Urbane, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Burt, Ambrose O., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Brown, Warren, died at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1863.
Burris, William, deserted Nov. 16, 1862.
Carner, Stephen, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Chaffee, James P., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Clinton, Lyman, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Close, Benjamin, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Clark, Sylvester, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Clinton, George, enl. Nov. 9, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Campbell, James, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 21, 1862.
Comstock, Merritt S., dis. on surg. certif, Nov. 21, 1862.
Chamberlain, A. E., prom. to sergt.-major Nov. 18, 1862.
Cartright, Manasseh, died at Newbern, N. C., March 16, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, plot 7, grave 119.
Cole, Wilson, deserted Nov. 18, 1862.
Doane, Frank, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Donahue, John, died at Washington, N. C., July 8, 1863.
Ellis, Chester, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Ellis, John, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Eastwood, Rinaldo, enl. Nov. 11, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Everett, David, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Franklin, Jonathan, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Flynn, William L., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Fisher, Thomas, absent, sick, at muster-out.
Goodsell, George, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Garey, Andrew J., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Gill, John N., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 21, 1862.
Gleason, Samuel, dis. on surg. certif., April 23, 1863.
Hulet, Job, absent, sick, at muster-out.
Higgins, Franklin, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Hamlin, William J, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Hess, Richard, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Hess, Lewis, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Hess, Samuel Y., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Hittle, Geo. W., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Heighmiller, John, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Ikeler, Enoch, enl. Nov. 11, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Jackson, William H., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Kinney, Amzi, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Keeney, Martin V., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Knuppenburg, P., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Kibbee, Thomas J., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 3, 1863.
Logue, James B., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Merrill, Edwin E. S., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Morse, Asa, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Morley, Ephraim, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Maxon, Thomas B., enl. Nov. 9, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863
Munn, Horace, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis on surg. certif., Nov. 21, 1862.
Nichols, Francis P., enl. Nov. 9, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863

Nichols, Roscoe N., absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Reynolds, Leyman, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Riker, Charles, absent, sick, at muster-out.
Rifenburg, John, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Robison, Wm. H., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Reese, Wm. W., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Ryan, Geo. A., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 21, 1862.
Russell, James, deserted Nov. 20, 1862.
Rockwell, Simon G., absent, on furlough, at muster-out.
Shaughnessey, Jas., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Spencer, Calvin A., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Spalding, Elnathan, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Sheeler, Aaron, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Shoemaker, Jacob, deserted Nov. 24, 1862; returned April 30, 1863.
Statham, William, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Sturdevant, Roland, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Stevens, William A., died at Washington, N. C., May 24, 1863.
Smith, Harvey H., deserted Nov. 26, 1862.
Sherwood, Wm. C., deserted Nov. 15, 1862.
Turner, Abel, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863
Vancise, Abraham, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Wango, Alvin, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Williams, Ruel, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Williams, James A., mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Williams, Henry, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Wheaton, Daniel, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Wilcox, William, mustered out with company, Aug. 7, 1863.
Webster, John, dis. on surg. certif., Dec. 26, 1862.

COMPANY C.

William B. Hall, capt., enl. Nov. 10, 1862; resigned April 11, 1863.
Clinton E. Wood, capt., prom. from 1st lieut. April 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Sanderson P. Stacey, 1st lieut., enl. Nov. 14, 1862; prom. from 2d lieut. April 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
James H. Vaness, 2d lieut., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; prom. from 1st sergt. April 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
A. M. Whitaker, 1st sergt., prom. from priv. April 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John Cavanaugh, sergt , mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Joseph E. Spalding, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Henry Huffe, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Alexander B. Mott, sergt., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Thomas O. Dond, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
George B. Dailey, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Samuel D. Cudworth, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Patrick B. Doran, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Cyrenus Forrest, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Simon Crandall, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
William Olmstead, corp., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
George M. Langford, corp., died at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.
Josiah H. Little, corp., died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1863.
Wm. H. Palmer, corp., died at Washington, N. C., May 8, 1863; buried in Nat. Cem., Newbern, plot 7, grave 91.
Ethan A. Gates, musician, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Oscar F. Grandy, musician, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Austin, Edward O., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Austin, Joseph B., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Allen, Jacob A., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Burdick, Ira W , mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Brown, Peter, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Brinish, Barnhart, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Burnside, S. S., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Beidleman, Arthur, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Burrows, Wm., deserted Nov. 6, 1862.
Case, Perry, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Covell, Platt, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Crofuth, Chancy W., enl. Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Clark, Joseph E., absent, sick, at muster-out.
Clark, Elijah, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Carpenter, Edward M., d s. on surg. certif., June 22, 1863.
Cooper, Abner, died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1863.
Drake, Nelson, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Deegan, Thomas, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Dond, Lorenzo M., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Dond, Peleg, dis. on surg. certif., March 28, 1863.
Dickinson, Chas. O., dis. Nov. 14, 1862.
Francis, George N., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Flood, Peter, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Gott, Samuel C., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Gorton, Joseph, dis. on surg. certif., March 4, 1863.
Graves, Peter D., died at Washington, N. C., June 23, 1863.
Harrigan, Martin, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
House, Henry J., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Howell, Lowell L., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Hakes, Ira, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Huggins, John W., dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 18, 1863.
Haverley, John M., dis. by special order, Nov. 4, 1862.
Kelley, Jarvis H., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
King, Valentine, dis. on surg. certif., May 12, 1863.
Leary, Cornelius, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lewis, Sidney T., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lewis, Thomas, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lutes, Joseph P., dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Morgan, Enos W., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Moore, Carlonus S., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
McConnell, James, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
McConnell, Ephraim, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Niles, Russel, enl. Nov. 13, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Nash, Elisha L., enl. Nov. 13, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Orvis, George E., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Palmer, Charles E., mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Packard, James M., absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Packard, Philip, mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rhodes, Joseph S., mustered out with company, Aug 8, 1863.
Ripley, Francis, enl. Dec. 6, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Roblyer, Jacob H., enl. Nov. 5, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Robinson, Albert, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Rardon, Patrick, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Robinson, Warren, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rumsey, Artemus, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rerick, Lorenzo D., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Richards, Otis F., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis by special order, Nov. 4, 1862.
Slingland, Asa, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Sperry, Eugene L., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. by special order, Nov. 11, 1862.
Shaw, Adelbert, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Shayler, Nelson, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 29, 1863.
Tuttle, Harrison, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Thompkins, G. W., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Updike, Loren, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Vanatta, Wm., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wood, John B., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wood, Solomon L., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Williams, Samuel H., enl. Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Weller, Artemus, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Wheeler, John C., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Wolcott, Ira M., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wood, Isaac R., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Walkins, Edwin, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Warters, Stephen, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Woodman, Isaac S., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Wood, Peter J., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Wilson, Benjamin, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 12, 1862.
Welch, David, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Welch, Amos, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 19, 1862.
Westgate, Wm W., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 11, 1863.
Young, Isaac J., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Miner H. Hinman, capt., enl. Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Niram A. Black, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Loomis B Camp, 2d lieut., enl. Oct. 31, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wash. W. Miner, 1st sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John King, sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Henry W. Carner, sergt., enl. Nov. 5, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Andrew J. Trout, sergt., enl. Dec. 25, 1862; prom. from private Jan. 14, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John Ruger, sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Seth Homer, sergt., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; prom. to sergt.-major, Nov. 18, 1862.
Geo. L. Blakeslee, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1868.
Jas. J. Culver, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Fred. L. Lindsey, corp., enl. Nov. 5, 1862; prom. to corp. March 11, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John C. Hollenstine, corp., enl. Oct. 22, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Michael Cullen, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wilber L. Lewis, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Peter V. Bennett, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Thos. E. Beaumont, corp., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Geo. Holden, mus., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Thear. J. Hall, mus , enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Newbern, N. C., April 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, plot 7, grave 50.

PRIVATES.

Armstrong, Bennett, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Acla, Ransom, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 14, 1862.
Blecher, John, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Barnes, Ulysses, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Brewer, John, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Brewster, Phili. S., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Benjamin, Moses, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862; returned April 3, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Beaumont, Thos., enl. Nov. 6, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Benjamin, Harry S., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 14, 1862.
Butler, Daniel W., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., June 9, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern.
Brenaman, Amos, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 10, 1862.
Burk, Jacob, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 10, 1862.
Blessing, Henry, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 10, 1862.
Ballet, Thos. E., enl. Oct. 30, 1862; deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
Benjamin, Geo. W., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862.
Benjamin, Richard, enl. Nov. 5, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862.
Camp, Theodore A., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Camp, Lester, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Corse, Luther S., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Clyne, John P., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Cooper, David, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Cox, John, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 14, 1862.
Corson, Geo., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Corson, Melvin, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Chilson, Edw., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862.
Dagraw, Alfred, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Diffenderfer, John, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Ellis, Elias W., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Elliott, James, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; absent in hospital at muster-out.
Fulford, Alonzo, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Frutchey, Jas. M., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Green, Darius, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862; returned April 18, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Gamble, John M., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Gorseline, Pomeroy, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., June 23, 1863.
Holly, Geo., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Hankerson, Rich'd, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Hatch, Levi, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Heath, Darius, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Jan. 3, 1863.
Hoover, Fred'k, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Hill, Geo., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
Holwager, Andrew, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Hemmer, Joseph, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 8, 1862.
Hobbs, Alanson, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 19, 1862.
Jacoby, Chas. T., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Johnson, Everett T., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Kilmer, Myron, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., April 10, 1863.
Lee, John, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lindsey, Urban, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lundy, Wm., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lear, Jonas W., enl. Nov. 5, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Lathrop, Edward, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., May 30, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 98.
Mitchell, Jos., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Miller, Sylvester W., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862; returned April 3, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Mingle, Wm., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Miller, Geo. S., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Merret, Elijah, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862.
McCrossen, Chas., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
McCrossen, Thos., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
McNeal, Henry M., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
McAllister, Jas. H., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 14, 1862.
Phinney, Wm., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Preston, Geo., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Place, Wm., enl. Nov. 5, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Peters, Henry, enl. Nov. 1, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Palmer, Joshua, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862; returned; dis. by special order, Jan. 4, 1865.
Quick, Asa M., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Roberts, Alfred, enl Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rosencrants, Beech, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 29, 1862.
Rought, Ephraim, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 27, 1862.
Snyder, Wm. H., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Scriven, Rolland, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 15, 1862; returned April 18, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Shumway, Lorey, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 14, 1862.
Shrawn, John, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 5, 1862.
Transue, Elias C., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Vannest, Herbert, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 16, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Vanover, Samuel M., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Nov. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 145th P. V., date unknown.
Vanderpool, Mur'y, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
Winslow, Wm., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Westbrook, Porter, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wood, Geo., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Warner, Looman, enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Woodruff, Sam'l., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wheat, Albert T., enl. Oct. 28, 1862; trans. Oct. 23, 1862, organization unknown.

COMPANY G.

Albert Judson, capt., enl. Nov. 12, 1862; mustered out with comp., Aug. 8, '63.
Sam'l C. Robb, 1st lieut., enl. Nov. 12, '62; mustered out with comp., Aug. 8, '63.
Sam'l B. Pettingill, 2d lieut., enl. Nov. 12, '62; mus. out with comp., Aug 8, '63.
Isidore Lilly, 1st sergt., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with comp., Aug. 8, '63.
Wm. Johnson, sergt., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; prom. from private Nov. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John L. McAteer, sergt., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with comp., Aug. 8, '63.
Geo. Woodruff, sergt., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Zina B. Glines, sergt., enl. Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
John Hammond, corp., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; prom. to corp. May 16, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Velorus C. Leonard, corp., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
James A. Skelly, corp., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; prom. to corp. Nov. 28, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John Strubal, corp., enl. Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
John P. Sitman, corp., enl. Nov. 3, '62; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Wm. Gordon, corp., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
John A. Van Voort, corp., enl. Nov, 2, 1862; prom. to corp. May 16, 1863; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Isaac Fuller, corp., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Merrit, Blodget, mus., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Samuel Thompson, mus., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Ausman, Valentine, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Allen, Daniel, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Andrews, John T., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; deserted Nov. 21, 1862.
Biter, Philip, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Berry, George, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Barton, Chas., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Barton, John D., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug 8, 1863.
Boughton, Lyman, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Berry, Cervillius, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Bell, Alonzo, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Batterson, Chas., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Borland, Robt. D., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., May 12, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 95.
Cornell, Wm. C., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Comfort, Robt. E., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Cummings, Morris, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Cummings, Wm., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Cuffman, Geo., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Cob, Samuel D., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Chrismer, Jos., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Feb. 5, 1863.
Chadwick, John, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; deserted Nov. 20, 1862.
Demott, Cyrus, enl. Dec. 6, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Diamond, Wm. H., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Dehm, Andrew, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Dehm, George, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Delosier, Joseph, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Doty, Floyd A., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
Eckenroad, Jos., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Edwards, Frederick O., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Eager, Tobias, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
Fye, John H., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Ferris, Franklin, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Himes, Wm., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Heater, Jacob C., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Hathaway, A. B., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Hanlon, Edward F., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 15, 1863.
Halsted, Wm. F., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., May 15, 1863.
Harkness, Wm. F., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
Hill, Shelden B., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., May 14, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Newbern, plot 7, grave 97.
Judson, Solomon, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Larrison, Lewis, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Larrison, Levi, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Longwell, Jos., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; died at Washington, N. C., June 30, 1863.
Mench, Isaac, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Mason, Walter, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Miller, Henry, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Murray, Patrick, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
McGough, Phil p, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Ostrander, Chas., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster-out.
Piper, Geo. S., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Pitman, Jas., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.

Ryan, Wm. H., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rorabaugh, David, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Reed, Henry, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Reed, Nathaniel, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Roberts, Herold, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Rhodes, Solomon, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
Rinehart, Jacob, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
Rinehart, Abraham, enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
Riblet, Hiram, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; deserted Nov. 13, 1862.
Stoy, Peter U., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Seyore, Nicholas, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Stineman, Elias, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Seymore, George, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Swartzentrover, S., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; deserted Nov. 4, 1862; returned April 18, 1863.
Smay, John, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Sergeant, Henry W., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, '63.
Spencer, George, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Seely, Hiram, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Sample, Cyrus, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Stage, Philip A., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
Selts, Wm. O., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; dis. on surg. certif., Nov. 25, 1862.
Sanker, Elisha, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan., 1863.
Sly, Vincent F., enl. Nov. 3, 1862; deserted Nov. 25, 1862.
Terwilliger, M. E., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Utter, Lewis J., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Utter, Jos. E., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Van Buskirk, Theo., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster-out.
Van Sciver, Abraham, enl. Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Wortner, Nicholas, enl. Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
White, Wm. T., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Watkins, Wm., enl. Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out with company, Aug. 8, 1863.
Weidman, Henry F., enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 12. 1862.
Weidman, Michael D., enl. Nov. 6, 1862; deserted Nov. 12, 1862.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Conable, David, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; not accounted for.
Gordon, James, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Gordon, John, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; not accounted for.
Gordon, William, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Knapp, Abner, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.
Knapp, George W., enl. Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.
Owens, James K., enl. Sept. 8, 1864; not accounted for.
McClure, Lyman, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Shepphard, Charles L., enl. Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Brink, Franklin H., enl. Sept. 8, 1864; not accounted for.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

Stuyter, Sylvester (North Towanda).

THIRD PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Brink, Geo. W. (Le Raysville), priv., Bat. K; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. Nov. 9, '65.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Wayman, Solomon R. (Overton), priv. Bat. D; enl. March 28, 1864; dis. July 30, 1264; taken prisoner in front of Petersburg; died at Danville, Va., of sickness and starvation.
Powell, Henry C. (North Towanda), priv., Bat. H; enl. March 31, 1864; dis. July 21, 1865.
McVannon, Morton (North Towanda), priv., Bat. H; enl. March 31, 1864; trans. to 2d Pa. Art., April, 1864.
Johnson, Marcus L. (Smithfield), enl. March, 1864; dis. Jan., 1866.
Wood, Plym (Smithfield), enl. March, 1864; dis. Jan., 1866.
Weed, Nelson E. (Smithfield), enl. March, 1864; killed by Mine explosion, 1864.

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Nichols, F. D. (Camptown), priv., Bat. B; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; dis. at expiration of term, Aug. 10, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMBRACING COMMANDS OUTSIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Adams, Aurelius, 12th N. Y. V.; enl. May, 1861; mustered out Sept., 1861.
Adams, Robert, 1st N. Y. Art.
Adams, Levi, Jr., killed.
Allen, Calvin, private; enl. Sept. 31, 1864, Co. K, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Allen, G. B., private; enl. Sept. 31, 1864, Co. K, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Allen, Oliver, private; enl. Sept. 31, 1864, Co. K, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Ames, Clinton, 23d N. Y. V.; enl. April, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Andrews, John T., Co. I, 112th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864; died at Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1865.
Balcom, Wm. H., 20th N. Y. Bat.; went from Athens.
Barton, Smith.
Beers, Jackson.
Bently, Henry, priv.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; 4th U. S. Art.; mustered out June 5, 1865; wounded at Fort Darling.
Bently, Daniel, priv.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; 4th U. S. Art.; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Bishop, Israel, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Jan., 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Bly, Charles, 1st N. Y. Art.
Brainard, Henry C., Bat. H, 1st Minn. L. Art.; enl. 1864; dis. 1865, at close of war.
Braisted, Jas. R., 1st N. Y. Art.
Brink, Geo. W., deceased.
Brown, T. V., priv.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Brown, Ulysses F., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.
Brown, W. H., private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.
Burlingame, Caleb, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died in Va., 1865.
Burnside, L. S., 15th N. Y. V.; enl. 1864; mustered out 1865.
Burroughs, E., Co. I, 144th N. Y. V.; enl. 1862; mustered out 1865.
Butler, J. B., artificer; 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; mustered out June 13, 1865.
Campbell, Chauncy C., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Feb., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Campbell, John S., corp.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out Nov. 12, 1866.
Carlisle, Joseph B., U. S. Col. Troops.
Chamberlin, Edward E., 141st N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1862; mustered out June, 1865.
Chamberlin, Elihu, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died at New Orleans, Aug., 1864.
Chamberlin, Henry, 141st N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1862; died at home, 1863.
Chamberlin, Lemuel, 141st N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chapman, Alonzo, priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B., 179th N. Y. V.; dis. June 8, 1865.
Coleman, David, priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B., 179th N. Y. V.; dis. June 8, 1865.
Corbin, Jno., private; enl. March, 1864; Co. C, 2d Pro. Art.; wounded June 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg.
Corbin, Wm., private; enl. March, 1864; Co. C, 2d Pro. Art.; wounded June 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg.
Coursen, Geo. H., 1st N. Y. Art.
Cowles, Elmer V., priv., Co. F, 27th Mass.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864.
Crandall, C. L., priv., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
Craig, John, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. fall of 1864; dis. May, 1865.
Cailiff, Mark J., U. S. Cavalry; capt. in regular service.
Clark, Alvah.
Carr, Thomas, died Nov. 26, 1862.
Coursen, Obadiah, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.
Carr, Julian, deceased.
Canfield, William.
Child, Christopher, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
Chilson, Lyman, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., May, 1863.
Durfee, Kingsley, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Decker, Peter, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died at Vicksburg, Miss.
Davies, Thomas R., Jr., 5th N. Y. Art.; died since the war.
Deats, Alfred C., Co. K, 141st N. Y. V.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
Dwyer, R. W., 77th N. Y. V.
Dwyer, C. F., 77th N. Y. V.
Eames, Isaac M., 50th N. Y. V.; enl. Feb., 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
English, Alexander, priv; enl. March 30, 1864; Co. D, 2d H. Art.; mustered out July 25, 1865, by order of War Dept.
English, Cameron, priv.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; Co. C, 12th N. Y. Cav.; mustered out June 6, 1865; lost right foot.
Fuller, Geo. L., Co. D, 39th Ill.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1864; in nineteen battles; wounded in West Va., Dec. 28, 1861, and at Winchester, March 22, 1862.
Fay, Henry, priv., 64th N. Y. V.; served three years; wounded.
Fivie, James, 141st N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1862.
Fosburg, Bennett, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug., 1864; dis July, 1855.
Forrest, Cyrenius, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
Forrest, Chas. P., 50th N. Y. V.; enl. Feb. 1864: dis. June, 1865.
Forrest, B. W., 2d U. S. Sig. Ser.; enl. March, 1862; dis. Sept., 1864; re-enl. as lieut., 3d U. S. C. T., Sept., 1864; dis. Oct., 1865.
Forrest, Delno, 61st N. Y. V.; enl. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Forrest, Ira, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died at New Orleans, July, 1864.
Ford, Darvilla, 185th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Fuller, James, U. S. Inf.
Forrest, Marcus A., 72d N. Y. V.; enl. Aug., 1863; dis. 1865.
Fuller, Decatur, enl. in 1864.
French, George, 1st N. Y. Art.
Grimmell, H. G., 1st N. Y. Art.
Griffin, John, 107th N. Y. V.; enl. June, 1862; killed 1863.
Howard, Michael, 1st N. Y. Art.
Howard, John, 1st N. Y. Art.

Haswell, John H., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; from Athens.
Hull, Frank V., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Hull, Horace J., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Harsh, Cornelius, Co. I, 187th N. Y. V.
Hayes, Henry, Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.
Hill, Willis, 14th U. S. Inf.
Heath, Jay M., mus., Co. G, 185th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. May 30, 1865.
Hall, Joseph H., 2d lieut., Co. C, 86th N. Y. V.; re-enl. from 15th P. V.; wounded at 2d Bull Run.
Hall, A. M., priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B, 179th N. Y. V.; dis. June 8, 1865.
Hatch, S. W., priv.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; dis. at close of war.
Haverly, Chas., private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.
Hoagland, H. H., priv.; enl. Co. G, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Hoagland, Wm., priv.; enl. Co. G, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Jones, E. F., priv.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; dis. July 6, 1865.
Kelley, E. B., priv., Co. I, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
Kuler, Albert, 15th N. Y. V.; enl. 1864; mustered ont 1865.
Kelly, Jarvis H., 185th N. Y. V.; enl. 1864; wounded.
Keeler, Albert, 15th N. Y. V.; enl. 1864; dis. 1865.
Leonard, Newell, lieut. 1st N. Y. Art.
Lyon, Ezra, Co. I, 7th Mass. V.; enl. June 15, 1861; mustered out March 30, 1863.
Lawrence, Chas. R., Co. A, 179th N. Y. V.
Lewis, C. J., priv.; enl. March, 1864; Co. C, 2d Pro. Art.
McCasline, A. C., priv., 89th N. Y. V.; enl. Feb., 1863; dis. Aug. 12, 1865; on detach. serv., City Point Convalescent Camp.
McDonald, Robt., Co. D, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.
McKee, John, capt., — N. Y. V.; enl. 1861; re-enl. 1862; must. out 1865.
McVannon, Geo., — N. Y. V.; enl. March, 1864; dis. 1865.
Mott, S., priv., Co. I, 107th N. Y. V.; enl. July 17, 1862.
Mitchell, Jacob, priv., 64th N. Y. V., served 2 years 9 months, and was trans. to Inv. C.
Munch, Geo., priv.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Osborn, Eli, 185th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept., 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
Ormsby, D. D., sergt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Pedrick, Hiram, 1st N. Y. Art.; dis. for disability.
Perkins, Aug. S., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; killed at Fredericksburg.
Perkins, Horace W., — N. Y. V.; enl. 1864; mustered out 1865.
Phelps, Chas., hosp. stew.; — U. S. Inf.; enl. 1864; dis. 1865.
Peckham, C. D., priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B, 179th N. Y. V.; dis. June 8, 1865.
Quick, Joseph, 2d U. S. Sig. Corps; killed at the Wilderness, May, 1864.
Ruggles, Samuel, 14th N. Y. Art.
Ralfe, Peter V., Co. M, 15th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Ralfe, Chester, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. 1861; killed at the Wilderness, 1865.
Rogers, Horace P., Co. A, 161st N. Y. V.
Ross, Wilmot, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died at New Orleans, 1864.
Racklyft, John, 1st N. Y. Art.
Richards, R. H., priv.; enl. Sept. 25, 1864; Co. K, 188th N. Y. V.; dis. May 31, 1865; wounded at Five Forks.
Simonds, F. J., 1st N. Y. Art.
Starbard, S. H., 1st N. Y. Art.
Stow, Addison B., artificer, Co. B, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. 1864; re-enl. from 141st P. V.; dis. 1865, by special order No. 142.
Stow, James A., priv., Co. B, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. 1864; dis. 1865, by special order No. 142.
Smith, Valentine, priv., Co. H, 179th N. Y. V.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 5, 1865; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Oct. 1, 1864.
Sluyter, Alonzo, 185th N. Y. V. (from North Towanda).
Stroud, Geo. W., Bat. I, 3d N. Y. Art. (from Athens).
Squares, Malbro, Co. K, 15th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Shell, Adam, 185th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Scott, Henry C., 23d N. Y. V.; enl. April, 1861; dis. July, 1863.
Schouten, Jeremiah, 161st N. Y. V.; enl. Jan., 1864; died at New Orleans.
Smith, Joseph, 15th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. 1864; dis. 1865.
Scott, Ansel, 23d N. Y. V.; enl. April, 1861; mustered out July, 1863.
Scott, Webster D., captain in U. S. C. T.
Steinberger, Geo., 1st N. Y. Art.
Schofield, Jno., 1st N. Y. Art.; died at Yorktown, Va., Sept. 19, 1863.
Smith, David, 1st N. Y. Art.; died at Camp Barre.
Sickler, Chas., priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B, 179th N. Y. V. Inf.
Swett, Paul, priv.; enl. April 18, 1861; U. S. Art.; served five years.
Talliday, John, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Towner, And. J., fife-major, 23d N. Y. V.; enl. April 16, 1861; dis. May 29, 1863.
Tuton, E. M., priv., Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1863; mustered out Aug., 1865.
Travis, Zephaniah, 185th N. Y. V.; enl. Sept., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Twining, John, 2d U. S. Sig. S.; enl. March, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
Thomas, Frank, private; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.
Van Fleet, Amos W., corp., Co. I, 12th N. Y. Cav.; re-enl. from 141st P. V., Sept. 21, 1864; dis. June 23, 1865.
Vosburg, Isaac, Co. F, N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Vandike, Samuel, priv.; enl. Sept. 1st, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; died in field hospital, near Petersburg, Jan. 16, 1865.
Wilson, Wm. R., capt., 1st N. Y. Art.
Whitehead, A. B., priv., Co. A, 89th N. Y. V.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 3, 1865; re-enl. from 141st P. V.
Wileox, S. W., Co. I, 12th N. Y. Cav.; re-enl. from 132d P. V., Sept. 21, 1864; killed March 20, 1865.
Williams, Simeon, 15th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; wounded and dis. June, 1865.
Whitney, John C., sergt., Co. A, 16th U. S. Inf.; enl. Nov. 15, 1864; dis. expiration of term, Nov. 15, 1867.
Weller, Nathan V., Co. I, 109th N. Y. V.
Wanzer, Benjamin, Co. G, 137th N. Y. V.
Wright, Eli, 23d N. Y. V.
Welch, Fred. B., 50th N. Y. Eng'rs.
Wood, Lewis, 107th N. Y. V.; enl. June, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
Warren, William, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Feb., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Waldron, Nathan, 50th N. Y. Eng'rs; enl. Feb., 1864; dis. June, 1865.
Wileox, Oren, 161st N. Y. V.
Wilcox, Noble C., 1st N. Y. Art.; died in hospital, of smallpox, March 27, 1862.
Warren, Ezra L., Co. I, 7th Mass. V.; enl. June 15, 1861; dis. March 30, 1863.
Willer, Geo., priv.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; 4th U. S. Art.; mustered out June 5, 1865.
Willcox, Jas. W., priv.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; Co. B, 188th N. Y. V.; mustered out July 1, 1865.
Wolsey, G. L., priv.; enl. March 31, 1864; Co. B, 179th N. Y. V.; dis. June 8, 1865.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

The military organization of Bradford County consists of two companies, armed with the Springfield breech-loading rifle, and belonging to the 12th Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, with regimental headquarters at Williamsport. Company K, the "Towanda Rifles," are at Towanda, and were organized Jan. 20, 1876. The commissioned officers of the company have all seen service in the War of the Rebellion, and are as follows: D. L. Sweeney, captain; J. Andrew Wilt, first lieutenant; John Taylor, second lieutenant. The company participated in the grand review Aug. 10, 1876, during the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, where they were in camp for about two weeks. The company is well disciplined and neatly uniformed.

Company I is located at Canton, and also belongs to the 12th Regiment. The officers and many of the men served in the War of the Rebellion.

APPENDIX.

THE following papers, which are part of the collection made by Rev. Thomas Smiley, and which have been referred to as the "Smiley papers," are printed on account of their personal and general interest, and are especially valuable in view of the approaching centennial anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming.

"JONATHAN TERRY, ESQ., OF WYALUSING, HIS ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN BATTLE AT WYOMING, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH, FOUGHT JULY 3, 1778.

"I was then a resident in Kingston, not far from what was called the Forty fort, and the first that we knew of a heavy body of the Indians coming down on us was that a scout of twenty men had discovered forty Indians at Tuncanack, about twenty-five miles above; they conceiving themselves too weak to encounter them, sent one of their number down requesting twenty more to come up and join them, and then they would encounter them man for man. I was one of those that did go, but when we reached the place where we expected to find our friends, we discovered marks that led us to conclude that they had left the place; and as we concluded that this must have taken place in consequence of discovering the enemy too numerous for us to attack, we returned also to the fort. This was on Monday, and the same night word came to us that several persons had been killed the day before on the river above Wyoming. They had removed down into the settlement, and had gone up to hoe their corn. On next day a party went up to bury the dead, and a little before they reached the place discovered two Indians whom they killed on Wednesday. Two of our men went out together to make what discoveries they could. They fell in with a party of the enemy, who killed one of them, wounded the other, and they killed one of the Indians. On Thursday the enemy came into Wyoming, and took possession of Wintermots, as well as another small place above; it was called Jenkins' fort. On Friday morning the militia from below came up to the Forty fort, consisting of one company from Wilkes-Barre, one from Plymouth, and one from Hanover. This last company was commanded by a Captain Stuart, and, including those which were already in the Forty fort, the whole number amounted to about three hundred men. Col. Zebulon Butler was in the fort, having the command of about sixty men enlisted for one year. Col. Nathan Dennison had the command of the militia, and two companies of Continental troops were on the march, not very far off, coming in to aid the settlement. Captain Stuart had been ringleader in killing the Canostogoe Indians in Lancaster in cool blood, a matter well known in the history of Pennsylvania. The leading officers in the fort were for delaying the attack until the expected reinforcements arrived, or perhaps keep the fort and defend themselves therein. Stuart was of a contrary opinion. At this time a flag arrived from Butler, the Indian commander, proposing to us that if we would give up the fort and become neutral until the war ended, he would withdraw his troops and leave us. I read the letter myself.

"This Stuart was vehemently opposed to; the report among us was that he had the influence to return for answer that they wished for no capitulation, would ask no quarter, nor give none! A very warm altercation now in a special manner took place between Stuart and Col. Dennison, as to the expediency of attacking the enemy under present circumstances. Stuart seemed to be under an impression that it would be as easy to kill Indian warriors in the woods as it had been to break open the jail in Lancaster and kill a poor defeuseless group of men and women, *i.e.*, Indians and squaws, without the means of either fighting or fleeing; therefore he would fight that very day, or else march his men back, and never attempt to aid them any more, and finally charged Dennison, and those of his opinion, with cowardiee. Dennison, well known to be a candid man, now became provoked, anger took place, and he said he would not bear that. If Stuart would go out and die (oaths passed), he would venture himself in it.

"Early in the afternoon the men were paraded and marched out, while a few remained behind to help garrison. I had been fatigued, and taken unwell, hence was in the fort; but soon after the army were gone was taken out and placed as a sentry on the road, about three-fourths of a mile from the garrison, with orders that if I saw Indians to fire at them, and hasten back. Some others were stationed out with the same charge. In a short time I heard the battle commence, but it was of short duration. I heard the Indian yell rise on our men beginning to retreat, and as they bent their course for the fort the report of single guns came nearer and nearer to me, nor was it long until a wounded man on horseback came past me with bad news. He had received a ball in his thigh, and a doctor, who was in the engagement, had kindly set him on his own horse and went on foot himself.

"The fugitives now crowded past me, all bearing doleful tidings, and I distinctly heard the groans and cries of our poor men falling by the hands of the savages. It was too distant to have heard it in a single case, but the cases were so numerous at the same instant, that it made a heavy and a doleful sound. A sentry not far from me, at any rate, said he saw Indians, discharged, and this was the signal to retreat to the fort. I did so. Through the night our poor men came in one by one, seldom two together. Col. Dennison, however, brought in several with him, some of whom took hold of the mane, tail, etc., of his horse, and thus augmented their speed. He said he had intended to die with them rather than abandon them in their distress.

"Early in the next day Butler sent a flag to the fort, proposing that if we would lay down our arms, and become neutral until the war ended, we should have leave to occupy our farms and live peaceably in our houses as heretofore. Col. Dennison sent word back that we would accede thereto.

"The British commander, and with him the army, came in. A written capitulation was signed, and we laid down our arms. The capitulation did not avail so as to save us from the plundering and destroying hand of the Indians; they forthwith went to plundering all the household stuff belonging to the families in the garrison, and demolishing the walls, as well as burning the buildings of the inhabitants all around, and driving off all the horned cattle and horses they could find.

"They, however, spared the houses in the fort. These we concluded to occupy, at all events, for the present. Myself, father and family, were in them; the father and family also of Mrs. Terry. We were lately married. In this place we witnessed the work of devastation and ruin that befell the settlement below us, down to the very lower end of Wyoming. . . . All the household stuff that they saw fit they took off, destroying the rest. This work of ruin lasted several days. At last the enemy withdrew.

"The necessaries of life now became very scarce with us, and we found that we must either leave the country or perish with famine. I was now in a sickly condition, but went seven miles down into the settlement below, where I found a horse that the enemy had not got their eyes on; on him we sat a sick man, who, if not taken care of, must perish. We now took the road from Wilkes-Barre to Easton, and at length, with a difficult march through the mountains, arrived in the white settlements, where was plenty.

"In the dreadful carnage that took place in this action many valuable lives were lost. The number killed could never be exactly ascertained. As it concerned my own company, I took the pains after the action to count them, and found that it wanted but a man

or two of the one-half of the number that were missing. Our captain, Aholiab Buck; lieutenant, Eliah Shoemaker; ensign, Asa Gore; all the commissioned officers we had, fell in the action. Col. Dorrance, who had a part of the command in the action, was captured, and an Indian demanded his sword, which he refused to give up; the savage took hold of the blade, and he violently drew it back through his hand. He by some means, likely others assisting him, got the sword from Dorrance, and with his own sword cut off his head. Our Col. Butler, as he belonged to the Continental troops, knew that if they got him they would kill him; hence he left the fort soon after he got in. Col. Dennison survived, and made the capitulation aforesaid.

"During the time that we remained at the aforesaid fort I saw the corpses of many of our poor men come floating down the river, and I knew a part of them. Some of them I made out to bury. When eventually we went off I took the sick man aforesaid by water some miles down to Wilkes-Barre. On the passage a refugee, William Pawling, who was now a captain of a company of refugees, hailed me and asked, 'Who have you in the canoe?' Answer. 'A sick man.' Said he, 'He is a wounded man' (then remarked *they* would have killed him). 'No,' said I; 'he is not.' Said he, 'Who are you?' Answer, 'Jonathan Terry.' He made no reply, but I was seriously afraid that he would discharge upon me, but I escaped.

"In autumn, after the break of Wyoming, when Col. Hartley, with a scouting party was passing down this river, and had a skirmish with the Indians near Tuscarora creek, below Wyalusing, a son of said Col. Dorrance shot an Indian and ran forwards among them and scalped him. He escaped safe. Capt. Lazarus Stuart aforesaid fell in the action, together with a brother's son of the same name.

"False reports have been circulated in respect to my brother, Parshal Terry, and I have heard that it has been in print that he killed his father, etc.; hence I wish to, in this place, declare the real truth in regard to it.

"My brother, Parshal Terry, was indeed on the opposite side of the great question from us, who were true Whigs, and was with the enemy, as well as many more. He also came into the fort with Butler and his army; but he offered no manner of violence to any of his friends. On the contrary, he said he had come into the fort to save our lives; and his father (who was also my father) has survived many years, and died among his friends in this place, in a good old age.

"The best accounts that could be ascertained, as to the number of the British Butler's army, was that there were seven hundred of them. Nothing strange, then, that our poor men were soon overwhelmed by numbers!

(Signed) "Jonathan Terry."

"MRS. LUCRETIA GAYLORD'S ACCOUNT OF WHAT SHE SAW AND SUFFERED AT THE TIME OF WHAT WAS CALLED THE INDIAN BATTLE, IN WYOMING, IN JULY, 1778.

"Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pa., November, 1831.

"At this time I was married to my first husband, Aholiab Buck, and was residing in Kingston, in Wyoming; two or three years before this great distress my father had removed up to this place (Wyalusing), sixty miles above Wilkes-Barre, on the river. In autumn before this took place he was in fears concerning himself and his large family; hence, wishing for safety, he went down to Wyoming, and two Indians (they were settled all around) went with him where a friendly consultation took place between the people at Wyoming and them. They advised the Indians, as they had done ever since the war began, to be neutral, and these Indians promised that it should be so.

"He therefore came home easy in mind, and felt himself safe, until the month of February following, that he went down on an errand to the other end of the settlement, where were several families who were Tories, but he had no fears about what did take place. Unfortunately, nevertheless, Parshal Terry, who had joined the Indians, was there with a band of Indians, intending to proceed up to his residence and capture him, and now they forthwith executed their design, and with him a prisoner hastened up to his dwelling,—where his wife and family had the mortification to see him a prisoner in the hands of savages and to be plundered of all (which was not a little) that the foe saw fit to carry off; all the horned cattle were driven off but a single cow, which they did not find, and on the horses they bore off the plunder. It was known afterwards that my father (Amos York) was taken off to the east side of the Seneca lake, and there, under a guard of Indians and Tories, compelled to cut brouse* for the remainder of the winter for his own cattle, they having no fodder; but for the present I pursue the family left behind him. It was a time of very deep snow, and, in a manner, no road from this down to the settlement. My mother herself was in a situation which required delicate treatment, with a large family (all but two), and those small female children. How she found means to send down a communication of what her situation was to the settlement, I have now forgotten; however, it did arrive, and Mr. Buck, joined by a Mr. William Stuart, undertook both the dangerous and difficult enterprise of coming up with only one horse between them, and took off the family and the cow aforesaid; they, however, could at this time only get them perhaps about a third way there; they were left where some Tories were residing,—all excepting one girl that they took down on the horse, in a second attempt, shortly after they all arrived in the settlement. From this until the time of the battle was a day of trouble; one alarm succeeded another. In our settlement the Forty fort (so called) was nearest in a time of fears; the inhabitants would flee to it, and when we had hopes of a little respite we would return to our houses again.

"The alarm at length became awfully serious; scouts discovered a heavy body of the enemy coming down; some men were killed by them and their corpses brought in eventually. An Indian army was in Exeter, on the river above us, and were in possession of what was called Wintermoot's fort. Our settlement all fled to the fort aforesaid, and the settlements below on hearing the news sent up their militia to this place; here they rendezvoused and were collected in two or three days. An afflicting and a serious parting at this time and place took place by many near connections in life, who never met more in this life. Here I parted with him that was my nearest companion in early life,—he never returned. I saw, with many others, a large, healthy body of our men march off from us, and all now with us behind was anxiety and grief, which, in a few hours, was greatly enhanced. We, after this, began to hear the dreadful roar, though distant; but too soon were we convinced that the battle was not going according to our most sanguine wishes, for the report of the guns drew nearer to us, by which we knew that the enemy were driving our men before them back again. As soon as any of our men came in they brought doleful news, and the sad tidings was confirmed by all one after another that did come in. It was a clear moonlight, but a doleful night,—sleep was far from every eye in the fort excepting infants'. The officers formed a design of defending the place to the last, hence they set guards at the gates forbidding any to go out; this was a resolution in the last extremity, for their strength was very insufficient. My mother was in the fort with, including myself, ten children; she had an infant in her arms, and so had I; the foe was expected all the time; we abode in the place all night, but soon in the morning we concluded to go off,—at all events it was but little we could bear off with us, nor was that our greatest care. We all appeared at the gate, and, in the general confusion, pressed out. A distressed group of us, all females, now made our way down through my own farm and passed our dwelling,—a place of plenty, and vegetation in its prime; we reached the river, where was a large canoe, and now we saw women and children pouring into the same place from every direction. We embarked, and our vessel was soon filled with others as helpless as ourselves, but our lives at stake hastened to make the attempt down the stream; we succeeded, and progressed until we came to Nanticoke falls, ten miles or more. By this time we saw the river full of crafts of all sorts; some who resided lower down on the river were before us, others were coming after; some good men assisted us in descending the falls.

"Soon after we left the fort it was surrendered on a reasonable capitulation, but that availed nothing, for, as we descended, it was not long until we saw the smoke of likely my own, and generally all the buildings in the settlement behind us, rising to the skies! We proceeded down the river with all possible speed. Before night I got the doleful news, by one that escaped from the battle, that he had seen my husband fall by the hand of a savage, with his spear, who also cut off his head! Our passage down the river was tedious and difficult until, through a kind Providence, we at last found ourselves out of all danger, having arrived, with a vast number more, in

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* *i.e.*, the tops of maple and linn trees.

Paxton township, now in Dauphin county, Pa. . . . The people were kind and compassionate to us, and we abode among them until the autumn following, when we formed a design to return to Wyoming again. An opportunity of a boat ascending the river took place, and in it we returned, but when we reached it we were far from safety. I, however, went over from the fort in Wilkes-Barre (where we for security took up our residence) to see my former place of abode, and it was all in ruins, and had been committed to the flames in the general conflagration. The people that remained in the place were forted, but that did not save them, for as they must be out at times on their farms, the Indians were lying in wait and would cut them off. As we were coming to the place we tarried overnight at a house in the lower end of Wyoming, where the man soon after was captured, and some of the family slain.

"These things caused us to form a design to return to our native place, Connecticut. The brother of my deceased husband and some other men went with us. One horse and one cow belonging to me had been missed by the enemy in the general ruin of the place. My friends that found them restored them. . . . On the horse was packed our little baggage, and a younger one of the family would ride and carry one of the infants; all the rest went on their own feet. We took the road over the mountains towards Easton, and before we were out of hearing we heard the alarm-gun in the fort, that gave notice that some were killed in the vicinity. All was now fear and dismay with us. Night came on, and for fear we went off into the woods to encamp for the night. Fire we dared not make, but the females and children laid down, cold as it was, while the men betook themselves to their arms and kept watch until the morning, when we resumed our solitary march through the wilderness, and at length reached the settlements south of the mountains, where we had the comfort of conceiving ourselves to be out of danger. We at length reached New Milford, Connecticut, where the relations of my deceased husband received me kindly and solicited me to abide with them. I did so. . . . The cup of our affliction was filled up to overflowing with the news that my father had been exchanged and released from a severe confinement in Canada, and had returned to his native place sick and had got worse, and in a few days expired in great grief, knowing Wyoming had been cut off, and not having heard anything about his family.

"I resided for about ten years after this in Connecticut, and returned to my property in Wyoming. There I was married a second time, to Justus Gaylord; eventually returned to and settled in this place, where through the kind hand of an indulgent Providence I have seen many years of peace and prosperity. . . . The infant then in my arms has long resided near me, and is the mother of a large and respectable family."

"Note.—Mr. Jonathan Terry, who has seen this narrative, informs me that he was with a party of about one hundred and fifty that came up to take Mrs. York and family off, as well as others, on account of their being Whigs; this was done in March following, when the river had opened, and they took the Moravian church, and as much of their other buildings as they needed, to make a raft of (the Moravian Indians had left the place several years before), large enough to answer their purpose. The Tories were gone from this place, and Mrs. York was, for safety, removed to the other side of the river, but not so far down as Mrs. Gaylord thought. Having completed their raft, Mr. Aholiab Buck, with myself and some others, went to Mrs. York's house, and bringing off all the household stuff not already taken away, put it on the raft, together with Mrs. York and the children. We also took off two other Whig families and their movable property, as well as the wife and children of a Tory who were there alone, the man himself before this having been made a prisoner by the Americans. We arrived safe in the settlement, where our friends were taken care of, and the Tory family let go whither they would. Mr. Terry says that the aforesaid narrative is a good statement of facts well known at the time. I took it from her own mouth.

(Signed) "Thomas Smiley."

"MR. WILLIAM HOUK'S ACCOUNT OF SUFFERINGS FROM THE INDIANS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY, AND AT THE TIME OF THE INDIAN BATTLE, TAKEN FROM HIS OWN MOUTH, DECEMBER, 1831.

"After what is related in my supplement to Mr. D. Allen's narrative, and on the morning after our poor men who went out from the Forty fort were cut off, my uncle, with whom I was (past the prime of life for age), formed a design to leave the scene of misery in the fort. The commanding officer, Col. Dennison, was unwilling, but we pressed out, only saving our lives. We hastened to the river, and the Indian army was in sight progressing to take possession of the place. We availed ourselves of a small craft that lay at the shore, in which we embarked, and hastened to get round the bend out of sight. We could progress but slowly, hence on the first day we did not get so far off but that we saw the smoke of the country, all on fire, behind ascending on the second day.

"I think it was on the third day that we reached Northumberland town, and all the sustenance we had until we came there to support six of us was one-half loaf of bread, that in our haste we had taken off with us. Having arrived at the town, we found all in a bustle. It appears that the inhabitants had fled, and persons who had also fled from the settlements farther up the west branch of Susquehanna came down that far and occupied the houses. Here we stopped two or three days, and descended the river into Paxton township, now Dauphin county, Pa., where were many hundreds who had fled, and were in the same situation with ourselves in this place. Provisions were plenty.

"In October following we all returned to Wyoming, which place we now kept possession of by garrison. I was young, but as we were forced to live in a state of perpetual defense, I entered into the military service, in which I was until General Sullivan came into Wyoming to invade the Indian country.

"Having entered into this service, I progressed with the army in, I think, the month of July; it was in 1779. The troops were about two thousand at Wyoming. The line of march commenced, and grand as well as a formidable appearance it did make too to go out into a mountainous and rough wilderness. I was in the boating service of boats. There were above two hundred to ascend the river. How many pack-horses there were, with each one a small barrel of flour on each side, I cannot say, but it made a line of a great length; one man managed two horses. The army kept always as near to the boats as could be. Sullivan was exceedingly vigilant in keeping scouts and guards out for the safety of the whole. We were always in the night close by where the army encamped, and the long line of pack-horses came up, and one after another their lading was placed in the centre and the horses put out to graze. An abundance of cattle that were driven after the army were also put out in the same manner, and guards and scouts, distributed to the best advantage, secured the whole, while the army was always in an attitude to face the enemy in every direction. In this manner we reached Tioga Point, where a garrison was built, occupying the whole space from river to river where the town now is. Here we lay, I think, about three weeks waiting for General Clinton, who was to descend the north-east branch of the river to join us. He had brought his troops into the outlet of the Otsego lake at the head of the river. It was too low to descend with his crafts, but he dammed up the lake for a length of time, and then breaking up the dam found means to make a rapid descent down through an Indian country, and thus joined Sullivan at Tioga Point. I would think he brought with him about one thousand men. No time now was lost. The forces all formed their line of march as aforesaid, and bent their course up the Chemung river.

"When the army had advanced about fourteen miles they found the Indians and refugees behind a breastwork at a place called Hog-back hill. It was said that when Sullivan began the attack upon them that they called out, Wyoming! However, the plan was well laid, and they found now their match, and more: they fled. I was still at Tioga with the boats, and to this place Col. John Franklin was brought from the action down wounded. I was with others sent down with boats that were sent back to Wyoming on business, taking the wounded man with us. I returned again and waited until the army returned. We then took the army all aboard, exclusive of the pack-horse drivers, and went down to Wyoming again in the latter part of October. Nevertheless, it appears that Indian scouts followed us, for shortly after some were killed in Wyoming, but they never did depredate in the same manner afterwards as before. I continued in the service against the Indians until the war ended. Eventually returned to this place (Standing Stone), where I have resided for many years, and have been blessed with a good degree of prosperity.

"William Houk."

"In the year 1776 our family immigrated from the county of Albany, in the State of New York, and went on as far as Springfield, at the head of Lake Otsego. There we waited until the lake was clear of ice. We stayed there about three weeks. My Uncle Fitzgerald

hought a large bateau, and we moved on down the river with considerable difficulty. There many obstructions were in the way, until we got to the Unidilly, and we proceeded on to the Standing Stone. There we planted corn and raised a crop, and we lost the whole crop. We were quickly reduced to want, likewise Mr. Strope and his family and Mr. Vankenbourd. Mr. Bastian Strope made his escape from them and got safe to Wilkes-Barre, and was in the massacre, but he made his escape, and the rest of his family was taken to Canada and suffered greatly, and never returned until peace was proclaimed, and then they were sent to Albany by a British escort.

"Now comes on the Tories,—the Vanalistines and Isaac Laraway, and Jacob Bowman and his father and his uncle, and Philip Fox and Parsil Terry, a pack of vile wretches.

"Now he pretends to say that he wishes his name not to be kept a secret. As for this Parsel Terry, he was a deserter from our army. I publish this for truth, and am willing to attest to it.

"William Huyck.

"We made our escape out of the fort and got down to Northumberland, and from there to Middletown, and returned again in October.

"Colonel Dorrance was sent up with a party of men and took these Tories, except Parsel Terry; he made his escape.

"We went down the river with Dorrance, and when we got down as far as Moshopen the river froze up, and could get no farther. There fell a deep snow, and we were obliged to stay there until the first of March, and went down to Wilkes-Barre.

"Now comes on the massacre at Wyoming, the third day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. The next year General Sullivan marched in the Indian country and destroyed everything that came in his way. And I was one of the number.

"William Huyck.

"Now I will mention some of the officers that got killed. Colonel Dorrance, Captain Hewit, Major Garret, Captain Lacy Steward, and several others, and Lieutenant Daniel Gore. He got wounded, but not mortally. Eusign Comstock and several others who I cannot mention. One I can mention that was in the battle that made his escape, Samuel Gore, James Johnson.

"The name of Fitzgerald was not mentioned, and he was one of the first settlers at Standing Stone, and likewise the Stropes at Wysox. I could mention many more, but I am not able at this time on account of my infirmities, for I am in a poor state of health. This I publish as truth. William Huyck.

"Fitzgerald went as guide in General Sullivan's campaign, for he was well acquainted with that part of the country, for he had been there many years before; for he was a soldier, and was stationed there for one year at Oswego, and then returned to Albany, his native place, in the town of Schodack. He was drafted there under the reign of King George III., three British soldiers and fifty Provincials.

"I mention one more that was in the massacre, Lieutenant Wells and Judge Stever's father, and many more that I cannot recall at this time, that was Abraham Pike, a brave soldier. He deserted from the British, and was wounded, but made his escape."

"AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT I KNEW TO TAKE PLACE WITH MY FATHER IN WHAT WAS CALLED THE SECOND INDIAN WAR, AFTER THE CLOSE OF BRADDOCK'S WAR.

"At this time the Indians took a courageous conceit that they would drive the English all over the big lake. By their own prowess a war commenced, but not to the same degree as before, yet many suffered. My father, being rather in a frontier, removed the family down into the settlement, but his grain was up on the farm about six miles off. A young man agreed on one occasion to go with him, help him to thresh two horse-loads, and bring it away. He went there the evening before to prepare, and was sitting alone at a large fire in the house eating supper when he plainly heard a shrill whistle. He (as was the case) thought it to be Indians, drowned out the fire, betook himself to his rifle (he had the pitch-fork also by him), and spent a sleepless night. The morning came on; all was still, and the young man arrived. They fulfilled their purpose; but when they got back the news was that on that very morning the enemy had killed and captured a family only about three miles over the mountain, and southeast of where the whistle was heard the evening before. Hence it was clear that they had been spying about, but likely thinking that an armed body of men were there drew off, and that the whistle was from their leader to call them off.

"I just remember of this time, although I had not understanding to realize how great the deliverance was.

"Thomas Smiley."

"December, 1831.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF BRADFORD COUNTY, WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

ALBANY AND OVERTON TOWNSHIPS.

Ayer, Warren, Farmer, Albany Township, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. New Albany.
Ayres, Benj., Farmer and Lumberman, Albany Township, b. New Jersey, s. 1866, p. o. add. New Albany.
Corcoran, F. P., General Merchant, New Albany, b. Northumberland Co., Pa., s. 1874, p. o. add. New Albany.
Corbin, C. H., Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. New Albany.
Hested, Jos. T., Merchant and Postmaster, Albany Township, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Laddsburg.
Hottenstein, Jacob, Postmaster, Farmer, and Justice of the Peace, Overton Township, b. Berks Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Overton.
Heverly, Daniel, Farmer, Overton Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Overton.
Ladd, M. A., Farmer, Albany Township, b. Towanda Township, Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1802, p. o. add. Evergreen.
Lyon, C. F., Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1852, p. o. add. New Albany.
Lyon, W. L., Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. New Albany.
Miller, Russel, Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Laddsburg.
Mathews, John, Farmer, Overton Tp., b. New Jersey, s. 1843, p. o. add. Overton.
Molzneux, John, Farmer, Overton Township, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Overton.
Molzneux, James, Farmer, Overton Township, b. Sullivan Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Overton.
Park, I. R., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Overton Township, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Overton.
Underwood, Calvin, Farmer, Albany Township, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1873, p. o. add. New Albany.
Van Dike, B., Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. New Albany.
Willcox, Wells, Farmer, Albany Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1804, p. o. add. New Albany.

ARMENIA TOWNSHIP.

Burnam, A., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, Dist. 2, b. Conn., s. 1837, p. o. add. Troy.
Du Mond, J. Y., Farmer and Mason, Dist. 3, b. N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Alba.
Du Mond, C. D., Farmer and Carpenter, Dist. 3, b. Pa., s. 1857, p. o. add. Alba.
Fields, O. D., Farmer, Dist. 2, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Troy.
Morgan, D., Farm and Stock, Dist. 1, b. Mass., s. 1832, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Sweeny, John, Farm and Dairy, Dist. 2, b. Pennsylvania, s 1828, p. o. add. Troy.
Webber, C. H., Farm and Saw-mill, Dist. 2, b. Conn., s. 1841, p. o. add. Troy.
Youman, J., Farm and Dairy, Dist. 2, b. New York, s. 1845, p. o. add. Troy.

ASYLUM TOWNSHIP.

Ayres, Col. E. J., Farmer, b. New Jersey, s. 1866, p. o. add. Macedonia.
Arnout, L. G., Lumberman and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.
Bull, Robert, Wheelwright and Farmer, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.
Crimmin, Dennis H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Marshview.
Crimmin, John H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Marshview.
Decker, E. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Durell.
Ennis, Alex. G., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.
Ennis, Isaac, Farmer, b. New Jersey, s. 1816, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.
Gilbert, Richard H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Asylum.
Homet, J. A., Merchant Miller, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Homet's Ferry.
Hagerman, F. H., Dealer in Slate, and Farmer, b. Northampton Co., Pa., s. 1871, p. o. add. Rummerfield.
Kellum, Samuel, Farmer, b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1835, p. o. add. Towanda.
Kerrick, Wilson, Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Asylum.
Kerrick, Jacob, Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Asylum.
Kilmer, Capt. G. W., County Commissioner and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Towanda.
La Porte, Hon. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Asylum.
Morey, P. W., Slater and Farmer, b. Northampton Co., Pa., s. 1871, p. o. add. Rummerfield.
Neilly, Robert, Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Durell.
Storrs, Maj. Wm. R., Farmer and Lumberman, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Sill, Joseph, Retired Farmer, b. Cooperstown, N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Macedonia.
Stevens, Joel, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Macedonia.
Trumbull, Daniel, Farmer, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.

ATHENS TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Ezra P., Physician and Surgeon, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. Athens.
Buchanan, Thos., Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Athens.
Brock, Joseph, Farmer, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Sayre.
Brock, Ruth, Farmer, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Sayre.
Clizbe, Samuel C., Editor *Athens Gazette*, Athens Borough, b. Savannah, Ga., s. 1877, p. o. add. Athens.
Corbin, John L., Physician and Surgeon, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Athens.
Corbin, J. Le Roy, Burgess and Merchant, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Athens.
Coleman, Michael, Farmer and Vice-President First National Bank of Athens, b. Cork, Ireland, s. 1858, p. o. add. Athens.
Cuyler, Mrs. Emily E. (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Costello, Rev. John T., Pastor Church of the Holy Ghost, Athens Borough, b. Ireland, s. 1875, p. o. add. Athens.
Elsbree, Manson, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Elmer, Howard, President First National Bank, Waverly, N. Y., b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Griffin, Hannah, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Greene's Landing.
Griffin, Job, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Athens.
Harris, Nathaniel, President First National Bank of Athens, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Athens.
Hull, Chas. T., Cashier First National Bank of Athens, Athens Borough, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Athens.
Hinton, Chas., Manager *Athens Gazette*, Athens Borough, b. New Jersey, s. 1870, p. o. add. Athens.
Herrick, Edward, Attorney-at-Law, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Athens.
Herrick, Edward C., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Athens.
Herrick, Edmund P., Civil Engineer (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Athens.
Hireen, Timothy, Railroad Contractor and Farmer, South Waverly, b. Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Harris, Dimma A., Farmer, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Greene's Landing.
Hayden, Sidney, Builder and Author (retired), b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1840, p. o. add. Sayre.
Kellogg, Chas., Manufacturer and Builder of Bridges, Athens Borough, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Athens.
Kiff, Wm., Physician and Surgeon, Athens Borough, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Athens.
Lyon, Fred. R., Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture, Athens Borough, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Athens.
Maynard, Hiram F., Attorney-at-Law, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Athens.
Morley, Isaac, Farmer (retired), b. Springfield, Mass., s. 1807, p. o. add. Athens.
Murray, Millard P., Book-keeper, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Athens.
McKinney, Joseph, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1802, p. o. add. Athens.
Merrill, James, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Athens.
Merrill, Horace M., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Athens.
Merrill, Edgar J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Athens.
Miller, Sarah, Farmer, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Athens.
McMorran, E., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1849, p. o. add. Athens.
Murray, Harris, Farmer (retired), South Waverly, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1800, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Murray, John H., Farmer and Stock Dealer, South Waverly, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
McDuffee, Chas., Farmer (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1799, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
Mathewson, Wm. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Waverly, N. Y.
McElwain, Levi H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1857, p. o. add. Orcutt Creek.
McAfee, Joel, Farmer, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1836, p. o. add. Athens.
Ovenshire, Saml., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Athens.
Perkins, Geo. A., Druggist (retired), Athens Borough, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Athens.
Pike, John M., Hotel-keeper (retired), Athens Borough, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Athens.
Page, Lucy D., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Greene's Landing.
Spalding, Alex. H., Lumber Dealer, Athens Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Athens.
Spalding, Owen, Farmer (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1803, p. o. add. Athens.
Sible, Geo. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Orcutt Creek.
Squire, Henry M., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Orcutt Creek.
Tozer, Guy, Sr., Farmer and Merchant (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1799, p. o. add. Athens.
Tozer, Hawley W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. Sayre.
Van Duzer, Herman, Hotel-keeper, Athens Borough, b. Sullivan Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Athens.
Walker, Zephon F., Civil Engineer and Farmer, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Athens.
White, Leonard, Farmer, b. Bristol Co., Mass., s. 1834, p. o. add. Athens.

Watkins, Mrs. Mary A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Greene's Landing.
Wheelock, Chas. H., Grocer, Sayre, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Sayre.
Wright, Alfred C., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Athens.

BARCLAY TOWNSHIP.

Ditchburn, Thos., Foreman in Mine-Drift No. 2, for Towanda Coal Co., b. Fifeshire, Scotland, s. 1864, p. o. add. Barclay.
Hillis, W. J., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Barclay.
McCraney, W. W., General Foreman for Towanda Coal Co., b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Barclay.
McCraney, Marshall, Contractor and Lumberman, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1852, p. o. add. Carbon Run.
Tidd, C. W., Book-keeper, etc., b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Barclay.
Talady, Geo. P., Engineer for Erie Railroad Co., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Barclay.
Talady, Solomon, Engineer on Barclay Railroad, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Barclay.

BURLINGTON AND WEST BURLINGTON TOWNSHIPS.

Allen, Henry H., Farmer and Carpenter, Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Mountain Lake.
Beardsley, Philo, Farmer and Dairyman, Burlington Township, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1850, p. o. add. Burlington.
Brown, Barker, Farmer and Dairyman, Burlington Township, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Mountain Lake.
Blackwell, Thos., Farmer and Dairyman, West Burlington Township, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Campbell, Chester E., Farmer and Stock-raiser, Burlington Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Burlington.
Campbell, Mrs. Asenath, Farmer and Dairy, Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Burlington.
Dickerman, Stiles M., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, Burlington Borough, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1872, p. o. add. Burlington.
Green, Wm. H. D., Dealer in General Mdse., Prop'r Hotel, and Burgess, Burlington Borough, b. Sullivan Co., Pa., s. 1869, p. o. add. Burlington.
Huston, James, Farmer and Dairyman, Burlington Township, b. County Derry, Ireland, s. 1842, p. o. add. Mountain Lake.
Long, John F. (deceased), Merchant, Hotel-keeper, and Farmer, Burlington Borough, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1812.
Long, Mrs. Hannah L., Retired Hotel-keeper and Farmer, Burlington Borough, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Burlington.
Luther, Roswell, Miller and Farmer, Luther's Mills, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Luther's Mills.
Morley, Job, Stock Dlr., Farmer, Landholder, and Ret'd Merchant, Burlington Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Burlington.
Murdock, Robert, M.D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, Burlington Borough, b. Scotland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Burlington.
McKean, Jesse B., Farmer and Dairyman, West Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Nichols, Jas. W., Farmer and Dairyman, Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Mountain Lake.
Rockwell, Jesse Marvin, Retired Farmer, West Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Rockwell, Martin L., Farmer and Dairyman, West Burlington Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Rockwell, Bingham L., Farmer and Prop'r West Burlington Mills, West Burlington, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Sweet, Philip P., Farmer and Saw-mill, Burlington Township, b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1819, p. o. add. Ulster.
Stiles, Stephen H., Farmer and Wool Grower, West Burlington Township, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Stanton, Fletcher L., Farmer and Lumberman, West Burlington Township, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Tuttle, Harmon, Farmer, Burlington Township, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Burlington.
Ward, Ransom H., Blacksmith and Horse-shoer, West Burlington, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Whitehead, Mrs. Abbey D., Farmer and Dairy, West Burlington, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. West Burlington.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

Ayres, A. M., Postmaster, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Canton.
Ayres, J. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Alba.
Butt, Chas. H., Publisher *Canton Sentinel*, b. London, Eng., s. 1827, p. o. add. Canton.
Bullock, Geo. E., Justice of the Peace, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Canton.
Bacon, W. V., of Bacon & Smith, Dealers in General Merchandise, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Canton.
Burroughs, Rev. E., Pastor of Alba and Armenia Baptist Church, Alba, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Alba.
Bates, Wm. H., Farmer and Dairyman, East Canton, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1831, p. o add. East Canton.
Dartt, Benjamin S., Hardware Merchant and Member Legislature 1872–73, b. Tioga Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Canton.
Duart, D. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Toronto, Canada West, s. 1841, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Delmot, Rev. R. F., Disciple Minister, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1863, p. o. add. Canton.
Fennell, J., Dealer in Groceries, b. Ireland, s. Dec. 10, 1860, p o. add. Canton.
Fennell, John, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1861, p. o. add. Canton.
Griffin, Geo. W., Farmer and Blacksmith, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Canton.
Griffin, Samuel, b. Connecticut, s. 1799, died April, 1821.
Griffin, Samuel, b. Connecticut, s. 1799, died about 1802.
Horton, Edward, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Canton.
Hooker, Dr. C. C., Physician and Surgeon, Alba, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Alba.
Irvin, John, Proprietor of Keystone Hotel, near railroad, b. Lehigh Co., Pa., s. 1876, p. o. add. Alba.
Innis, Daniel, Tanner, Union Cross Sole-leather, b. Linlithgow, Scotland, emigrated in 1848, s. November, 1865, p. o. add. Grover.
Innis, John A., Tanner, Union Cross Sole-leather, Granville, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Leavitt, Walter, Carriage Manufacturer, Granville, b. Kent, Eng., s. 1832, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Lewis, Leonard, Farmer and Dairyman, Granville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Alba.
Lawrence, William, Farmer, East Canton, b. Northumberland Co., Pa., s. 1854, p. o. add. East Canton.
Loomis, Josiah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1825, p. o. add. Canton.
Moody, John A., Gen. Merchandise, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Canton.
Manley, Geo. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Alba.
Manley, T. S., Farmer and Dairyman, East Canton, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. East Canton.
McKee, Geo. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Canton.
Mills, A. A., Farmer (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Canton.
Newman, E., Merchant, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Canton.
Pearce, W. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. August, 1850, p. o. add. Alba.
Packard, Kileon, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. Alba.
Porter, Marcus A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add. Canton.
Stone, C. E., Dealer in Agricultural Implements and Life and Fire Insurance Agent, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Canton.
Stockwell, Chas., Claim Agent, Member Legislature 1849 and 1850, Justice of the Peace eight years, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, p. o. add. Canton.
Shaw, James H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Canton.
Shakespear, Jno. B., Tailor, b. Warwickshire, Eng., s. 1869, p. o. add. Canton.
Sellard, Capt. C. S., Farmer, b. New London Co., Conn., s. 1804, p. o. add. Canton.
Stone, J. W., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Canton.
Strait, S. S., Milling, Man'fr. of and Dealer in Flour, Feed, Buckwheat, Plaster, Coal, and Lime, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Canton.
Strait, S. J., Milling, Man'fr. of and Dealer in Flour, Feed, Buckwheat, Plaster, Coal, and Lime, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Canton.
Thomas, E. H., Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Canton.
Trout, M. M., Variety Store, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Canton.
Taylor, J. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Troy, Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Alba.
Veil, C. H., Milling and Lumbering, b. Cambria Co., Pa., s. 1874, p. o. add. Canton.
Williams, H. N., Lawyer, admitted May, 1859, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Canton.
Wells, C. H., Artist, Ogdensburg, Tioga Co., Pa., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p o. add. Ogdensburg, Tioga Co., Pa.
Wilson, Hon. Irad, Physician, Member Legislature 1844 and 1845, County Commissioner from 1839 to 1842, Colonel of the old 21st Regt. Pennsylvania Militia seven years, Alba, b. Addison Co., Vt., s. 1803, p. o. add. Alba.
Warren, Ward, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sullivan Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Minnequa.
Williams, Thomas, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1819, p. o. add. E. Canton.
Westgate, O. B., Manufacturer of Carriages, Sleighs, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Canton.
Wright, J. R., Postmaster, Railroad Agent, and General Merchant, Grover, Canton Tp., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Aug. 30, 1841, p. o. add. Grover.
Young, Oscar F., Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Alba, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Alba.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

Bullock, V. A., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 5, b. Massachusetts, s. 1817, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Bradford, D., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1865, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Burritt, J. B., Farm, (trade) Carpenter and Joiner, District 1, b. Virginia, s. 1848, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Burritt, Ely, Farm, Dairy, and School Teacher, District Borough, b. Virginia, s. 1829, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Blackwell, J. L., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, West Burlington, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1852, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Bixby, Mary, "No. 1 Wet Nurse," Borough, b. Virginia, s. 1807, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Card, G. M., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 1, b. Rhode Island, s. 1829, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Card, J. B., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 1, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1850, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Coburn, H. L., Blacksmith, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1828, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Cornell, F. P., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 5, b. Massachusetts, s. 1827, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Cornell, A. M., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 5, b. Massachusetts, s. 1825, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Furman, Finley, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, Borough, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Gernert, W. H., Farm, Dairy and Stock, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1819, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Gladding, J. N., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1821, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Gladding, C. E., Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1833, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Gladding, Joseph, Shoemaker, Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Rhode Island, s. 1817, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Gray, Y. D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1872, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Gernert, C. H., General Merchandise, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1851, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Gernert, J. P., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1823, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Gernert, W. E., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1848, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Gernert, S. G., Farm, Dairy and Stock, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1826, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Howland, O. B., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Joralemon, C., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. New Jersey, s. 1842, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Lilley, D. S., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1848, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Lilley, D., Farm, (trade) Printer (started *Argus*), District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1813, p. o. add. Sylvania.
McKean, J. C., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 1, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1814, p. o. add. Troy.

Monroe, G. P., Farm and Post-office, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1838, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Merritte, C., Farm, (trade) Carpenter, b. Virginia, s. 1807, p. o. add. Sylvania.
McClelland, C. G., General Merchandise, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1833, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Mason, S. S., Farm and Dairy, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1857, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Mason, S., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Mosher, Wm., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 7, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Newbury, Ferdinand, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Nash, J. H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1819, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Potter, N. W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Columbia Cross Roads.
"Peck, Peleg," Saw-mill and Lumber Dealer, Borough, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1831, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Peck, Hezekiah, Dealer in Timber, Shingles, and Lath, Borough, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1826, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Peckham, S. M., Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Rhode Island, s. 1828, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Parsons, A. S., Farm and Dairy, District 7, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1810, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Parsons, M. S., Farmer and Teacher, District 7, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1850, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Parsons, Ely, Farm and Dairy, (trade) Tanner, District 7, b. Connecticut, s. 1799, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Strait, C. B., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Stevens, P. G., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1831, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Strait, J. C., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 7, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1845, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Worden, J. A., Farm and Stock (has owned 110 yoke of oxen), District 1, b. Virginia, s. 1830, p. o. add. Sylvania.
Wells, Wm., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1830, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Wolfe, J. D., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Wolfe, H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1818, p. o. add. Snedeckerville.
Wolfe, H. C., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 9, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1832, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Wolfe, R., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1811, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Wolfe, J., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1838, p. o. add. Aspinwall.
Wright, E., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 11, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1845, p. o. add. Aspinwall.
Wright, O., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 11, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Aspinwall.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Crayton, William, Farmer, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. West Franklin.
Crayton, E. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. West Franklin.
Crayton, Mart. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1854, p. o. add. West Franklin.
Johnson, Joseph L., Farmer, b. Philadelphia Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Franklindale.
Lyon, Dr. Randolph, Physician and Surgeon, b. Owego, N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Franklindale.
Lyon, D. T., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Franklindale.
Morse, Leonard, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. West Franklin.
McKee, Sterne, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Franklindale.
Ridgway, J. C., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Spalding, J. E., Surveyor and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Franklindale.
Smiley, T. J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. West Franklin.
Walter, B. M., Merchant, Postmaster, and Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1867, p. o. add. West Franklin.

GRANVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Bunyan, William, Farmer and County Treasurer 1872–73, b. Roxburghshire, Scotland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Bunyan, Frank, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Bush, J. P., Farmer, Carpenter and Joiner, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Bush, J. M., Cabinet-maker, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Bailey, Robert, Farmer and J. P. 1850 to 1875, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Baxter, U. D., Farmer and Stock-raiser, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Cutlin, George, Farmer, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., 1809, s. 1847, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Clark, Woodford, Retired Farmer, b. Massachusetts, 1803, s. 1824, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Duart, D. H., Farmer and Dairyman, Canton Township, b. Toronto, Canada West, s. 1841, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Fitch, C. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Ferguson, John, Farmer, Railroad Contractor (retired), Justice of the Peace, b. Armagh Co., Ireland, s. 1836, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Innes, Adam, Farmer and Proprietor Scotia Tannery, b. Edinburgh, Scotland, s. 1865, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Innes, John A., Manager Scotia Tannery, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Jennings, Henry W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Manly, Saml. N., of Taylor & Manly, General Mdse., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Merritt, James, of Taylor & Manly, General Mdse., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Merritt, Samuel, Farmer, Tanner and Currier, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Sayles, John, Farmer and Lumbering, b. Cayuga County, N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Saxton, Adolphus, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Saxton, Valentine, Farmer, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Riggs, S. T., General Mdse., Postmaster, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1840, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Taylor, L. D., of Taylor & Manly, General Mdse., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Tinklepaugh, Henry, Farmer, b. Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Ross, Harrison, Retired Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Granville Centre.
Packard, J. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Porter, M. B., Carpenter and Joiner, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Porter, T. F., Farmer and Stock-raiser, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Porter, G. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Porter, Washington F., Groceries, Dry Goods, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1853, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Porter, Alonzo, Groceries, Dry Goods, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Granville Summit.
Putnam, Luman, Farmer, Justice of the Peace 1832 to 1850, Commissioner 1844 to 1847, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1817, p. o. add. Granville Centre.

HERRICK TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, J. J., Merchant, b. 1829, Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Anderson, Jeremiah, Farmer, b. 1831, Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Atwood, Reuben, (retired), b. 1782, Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1807, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Atwood, Geo. C., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Buttles, Jarvis, Farmer, Orwell, b. 1800, Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1818, p. o. add. South Hill.
Buttles, O. J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Barnes, J. C., Farmer, b. 1810, Farmington Co., Mass., s. 1824, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Brown, A. R., Farmer, b. 1820, Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Bowker, Wm. M., Farmer, b. Broome Co., N. Y., s. 1851, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Camp, J. L., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Camp, T. S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Foyle, John, Farmer, b. 1808, Ireland, s. 1842, p. o. add. Herrickville P. O.
Heywood, W. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Hurst, J. W., Farmer, b. Berkshire Co., Eng., s. 1848, p. o. add. Rummerfield.
Landon, Hon. Geo., Farmer, b. 1816, Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Herrickville.
Newell, Jas., Farmer, b. Broome Co., N. Y., s. 1866, p. o. add. South Hill.
Park, I. A., Farmer, b. 1814, New London Co., Conn., s. 1818, p. o. add. South Hill.
Squires, P. S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Ballibay.
Squires, C., Farmer, b. 1787, New Haven, Conn., s. 1822, p. o. add. Ballibay.

LE ROY TOWNSHIP.

Crofut, James, Farmer and Dairyman, and Bee Culture, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Holcomb, Harvey, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. May 29, 1816, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Holcomb, Hugh, first settler in Le Roy, b. Connecticut.
Holcomb, C. Dwight, Proprietor of Holcomb House eleven years, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Holcomb, Hugh M., Merchant and Postmaster, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Sept. 14, 1829, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Holcomb, Marlin, first Postmaster at Le Roy, appointed under Van Buren's administration, office held by same family since except during Buchanan's administration, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1801.
Holcomb, Albert, Undertaker, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Holcomb, Le Roy, Milling, Proprietor of Saw- and Lumber-mills, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Hoagland, David H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Hoagland, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sullivan Co., Pa., s. 1852, p. o. add. East Canton.
Lilley, Ebenezer, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Jan. 8, 1816, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Lilley, A. T., Teacher, District Deputy I. O. G. T., b. Essex Co., Mass., s. 1842, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Morse, S. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Morse, Purley, kept first tavern on Towanda creek, b. Stockbridge, Mass., s. 1807, died Feb. 17, 1871, aged seventy-six.
McCraney, James, Farmer and Retired Wagon Manufacturer, b. Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1848, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Morse, Milton S., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Feb. 23, 1856, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Palmer, L. E., Farmer, Dairyman, and Sheep Husbandry, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Stone, Reuben, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. October, 1823, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Stone, Horace J., b. Connecticut, 1798, s. 1804, died in 1861.
Stone, Hiram, Farmer, Dairyman and Blacksmith, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Spaulding, Sarah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. East Canton.
Van Fleet, Amos W., Farmer, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. East Canton.
Wooster, L. A., General Agent *Bradford Republican*, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Williams, Simeon, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Le Roy.
Wright, C. B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Windham Co., Vt., s. 1817, p. o. add. East Canton.
Watts, T. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. East Canton.

LITCHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bostwick, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Baldwin, I. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Litchfield.

Carmer, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1848, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Carmer, W. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1848, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Carmer, S. B., Farmer and Dairyman, Counselor-at-Law, Lumberman, and Surveyor, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1847, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Campbell, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Campbell, Mrs. Sally M., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Campbell, Mrs. Lovina P., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Carmer, Mrs. Rachel, wife of William Carmer, b. Tioga Co , N. Y , s. 1856, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Campbell, Hiram E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1860, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Campbell, James (deceased), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819.
Demarest, Mrs. Polly B., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Demarest, Leonard (deceased), b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1843.
Evans, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. New York City, N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Fitler, John, Farmer and Stock-raiser, b. Germany, s. 1844, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Jakway, Mrs. Harriet H., Farming and Dairying, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1849, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Munn, A. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Athens.
McKinney, David, Farmer, and Member of Bradford Co. Historical Society, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1800, p. o. add. Athens.
Morse, Hyman, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Athens.
Morse, Levi, Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Merrill, H. A , Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Athens.
Merrill, Ira (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1808, p. o. add. Athens.
Munn, Rowen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Athens.
Munn, Elijah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1815, p. o. add. Athens.
McKinney, Henry, Retired Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1797, p. o. add. Athens.
McKinney, Mrs. Anna, wife of H. McKinney, b. Schenectady, N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Athens.
Mallory, Chas. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s 1847, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Park, Owen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Plants, George, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Rogers, J. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Rogers, Hiram, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Litchfield.
Van Duzer, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sullivan Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add, Windham Summit.
Wolcott, Oscar F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Athens.
Wolcott, Samuel P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Athens.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Hallock, Clergyman and Teacher, Monroeton, b. New York, s. 1862, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Bull, C. L., Milling, Monroeton, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Cook, Daniel, Farmer, b. York Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Liberty Corners.
Harris, James A., Farmer, Sawyer, and Postmaster, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1842, p. o. add. South Branch.
Marcy, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Sweet, Freeman, Farmer and Lumbering, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1810, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Satterlee, J. F., Lumberman, Monroeton, b. Athens, Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Woodruff, J. F., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Monroeton.

TOWANDA BOROUGH.

Alvord, S. W., Postmaster and Editor of *Bradford Reporter*, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o add. Towanda.
Andrus, C. E, Register and Recorder, Canton, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., p. o. add. Canton.
Angle, E. J., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Towanda.
Bartlett, C. G., Insurance and Real Estate Agent, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Towanda.
Betts, N. N., Cashier First National Bank, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Towanda.
Beidleman, John, Harness-maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddlery Hardware, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Towanda.
Buffington, E. E., Livery and Sale Stable, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Towanda
Braund, John, Farmer and Meat Market, b. Devonshire, Eng., s. 1842, p. o. add. Towanda.
Carnochan, W. H., Att'y-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Towanda.
Califf, J. N., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Towanda.
Codding, James H., Insurance, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Towanda.
Carman, ——, Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1852, p. o. add. Towanda.
Coolbaugh, Robert S., Salesman Dry Goods, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Towanda.
Dodge, W. H., Teller First National Bank, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Towanda.
Davies, W. T., Attorney-at-Law, b. Wales, s. 1833, p. o. add. Towanda.
De Witt, D. C., Att'y-at-Law, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1870, p. o. add. Towanda.
Dewers, E. C., of Dewers & Lamoreux, Manufacturers of Doors, Blinds, etc., b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Towanda.
Foyle, William, Att'y-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Towanda.
Frost, L. R., of J. O. Frost's Sons, Manufacturers and Dealers of Furniture, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Towanda.
Gordon, W. G., of Turner & Gordon, Dealers in Drugs, Medicine, etc., b. Allegeny Co., N. Y., s. 1865, p. o. add. Towanda.
Griffiths, John J., Real Estate Dealer, b. Wales, s. 1865, p. o. add. Towanda.
Griffiths, Phebe A., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. Towanda.
Holcomb, J., Editor *Republican*, Member of Assembly 1855-56, Assistant Clerk House of Representatives, Washington, 1864-74, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Towanda.
Hillis, E. L , Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.
Hall, L. M., Attorney-at-Law, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1875, p. o. add. Towanda.
Hicks, N. P., Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Towanda.
Humphrey, C. D., of Humphrey Bros. & Tracy, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Towanda.
Hill, W. K., Farmer, Meat and Vegetable Market, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. Towanda.
Johnson, T. B., Physician and Surgeon, b. Orange Co., N. Y , s. 1868, p. o. add. Towanda.
Jones, C. P., Livery and Sale Stable, b. Broome Co., N. Y., s. 1875, p. o. add. Towanda.
Kirby, C. T., Druggist and Manufacturer of Kirby's Cough Balsam, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Towanda.
Kromer, E. G., Blacksmith and Practical Horseshoer, b. Nürtingen, Würtemberg, Germany, s. 1851, p. o. add. Towanda.
Kingsbury, L. S., Livery and Sale Stable, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Towanda.
Little, Stanley W., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Towanda.
Lewis, William, Clerk in Commissioner's Office, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Towanda.
Long, M. J., Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, b. Bradford Co , Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Towanda.
Loder, A., Brewer, b. Würtemberg, Germany, s. 1860, p. o. add. Towanda.
Lane, B. W.
Morrow, Paul D , Pres. Judge 13th District, Pa., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mason, G. F., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1810, p. o. add. Towanda.
Madill, H. J., Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Towanda.
Means, J. F., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mix, Jno. W., Attorney-at-Law and U. S. Commissioner, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Towanda.
McCabe, Jas., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, etc., b. Monaghan Co., Ireland, s. 1839, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mingos, G. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mingos, D. J., Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Towanda.
McMahon, J. L., Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, b. London, Eng., s. 1871, p. o. add. Towanda.
Myer, C. M., Meat and Vegetable Market, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Towanda.
McCabe, Geo. S., son of, and Successor to, Geo. McCabe, Mnfr. and Dealer in Marble and Granite, Estab. in 1861, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1861, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mears, Jas. A., Freight Agent L. V. R. R., b. Carbon Co., Pa., s. 1875.
Neal, G. B., Cabinet maker, b. Merrimac, N. H., s. 1859, p. o. add. Towanda.
Noble, A. J., Ins. Agent and Real Estate Dealer, b. Tioga Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Towanda.
Overton, Edward, Sr., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law (retired), b. Lancashire, Eng., s. 1825, p. o. add. Towanda.
Overton, E., Jr., Attorney-at-Law and Member of Forty-fifth Congress, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Towanda.
Parsons, Elijah A., Farmer, Editor *Bradford Argus*, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Towanda.
Parsons, E. A., Editor *Bradford Argus*, Estab. 1833, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.
Peck, Benj. M., Attorney-at-Law, and Prothonotary 1872-1879, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Towanda.
Patten, Wm., Attorney-at-Law (retired), b. Mifflin Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Towanda.
Patrick, H. W., Att'y-at-Law, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1836, p. o. add. Towanda.
Payne, E. D., Physician and Surgeon U. S. Navy from 1861 to 1876, when placed on list of Retired Surgeons, b. Reading, Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Towanda.
Pratt, D. S., Physician and Surgeon, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Towanda.
Powell, Joseph, President First National Bank, Member of Forty-fourth Congress, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Towanda.
Porter, Clark B., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, etc., b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1859, p. o. add. Towanda.
Porter, H. C., son of, and Successor to, Dr. H. C. Porter, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and Oils, Estab. in 1848, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Towanda.
Peck, Geo. S., Inventor and Machinist, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Towanda.
Russell, C. S., Associate Judge, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Towanda.
Ryan, G. W., Principal Towanda Graded School, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1870, p. o. add. Towanda.
Rockwell, W. A., of Rockwell & Titus, Grocers and Jewelers, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Towanda.
Ross, Geo. L., Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, etc., b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.
Russell, G. S , of Firm of McIntyre & Russell, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Towanda.
Scott, Wm., Dealer in Coal, Lime, Plaster, etc , b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Towanda.
Stevens, Geo., Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Towanda.
Stern, Isaac, of Stern Bros., Dealers in Millinery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Wholesale and Retail, b. Bavaria, Germany, s. 1876, p. o. add. Towanda.
Seebich, J. Andrew, Mnfr. of Wagons and General Blacksmithing, b. Würtemberg, Germany, s. 1850, p. o. add. Towanda.
Strond, Geo. D., Att'y-at-Law, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1875, p. o. add. Towanda.
Snell, Abram, Farmer and Meat Market, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Towanda.
Spalding, Jno. J., Dep. Register and Recorder, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Towanda.
Smith, Elhanan, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Towanda.
Sanderson, Jno. F., Attorney-at-Law, b. Middlesex Co., N. J., s. 1855, p. o. add. Towanda.
Turner, D. M., Editor *Towanda Journal*, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1856, p. o. add. Towanda.
Tracy, Chas. L., of Humphrey, Bro. & Tracy, Mnfrs. of Boots and Shoes, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Towanda.
Tracy, W. G., Poultry Fancier and Fruit-grower, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Towanda.
Titus, S. G., of Rockwell & Titus, Dealers in Groceries and Jewelry, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Towanda.

Vincent, Wm. S., Ins. Agent and Dealer in Real Estate, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Towanda.
Ward, J. M., Railroad Contractor, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1859, p. o. add. Towanda.
Wilt, J. Andrew, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Towanda.
Wood, James, Lawyer, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Towanda.
Wood, Geo. H., Photographer, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1852, p. o. add. Towanda.
Woodburn, S. M., Physician and Surgeon, b. Cumberland Co., Pa., s. 1872, p. o. add. Towanda.
Walker, E., Dealer in Lumber, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Towanda.
Woodford, Sam'l, of Woodford & Van Dorn, Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., s. 1868, p. o. add. Towanda.
Welles, R. M., Mnfr. and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, b. Bradford Co., s. 1825, p. o. add. Towanda.

TOWANDA TOWNSHIP.

Blackman, Lyman, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Towanda.
David, H. E., Teacher Public Schools, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1856, p. o. add. Towanda.
Dixon, John, Farmer, North Towanda, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Fox, C. T., Student, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1860, p. o. add. Towanda.
Fox, Miller, Civil Engineer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1805, p. o. add. Towanda.
Fox, John E., Civil Engineer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Towanda.
Fox, John M., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1810, p. o. add. Towanda.
Fox, Geo. H., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o add. Towanda.
Foster, James, Farmer, and Member of Assembly 1876 to 1879, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Towanda.
Foster, Wm. H., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Towanda.
Foster, Fred., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.
Foster, W. N., Merchant Miller, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o add. Towanda.
Granger, Horace, Farmer (retired), North Towanda, b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1809, p. o. add. Towanda.
Granger, Francis M., Farmer, North Towanda, b. BradfordCo., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Towanda.
Granger, Roderick, Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Towanda.
Hale, E. W., Farmer, "Woodside," b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mills, S. A., Farmer, Justice of the Peace (elected 1860), North Towanda, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s 1810, p. o. add. Towanda.
Mills, Geo. B., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Towanda.
Rutty, Ezra, Farmer, North Towanda, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Towanda.
Scott, H. L., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Towanda.
Schrader, O. T., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Monroeton.
Van Fleet, J. Perry, elected County Treasurer, 1865, for two years, Sheriff, 1869, for three years, Towanda, b. New York City, s. 1837, p. o. add. Towanda.
White, Chas. E., Farmer, North Towanda, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Towanda.

ORWELL TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Sabin, Farmer and Postmaster, b. Berkshire Co., Mass, s. 1840, p. o. add. North Orwell.
Beckwith, Mrs. Tirza, Retired Farmer, Potterville, b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1837, p. o. add. Potterville.
Backus, Elijah J., Farmer, Potterville, b. New London Co., Conn., s. 1825, p. o. add. Potterville.
Barton, Dan'l F., Farmer, Dairyman, and Millwright, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1861, p. o. add. Orwell.
Brown, Geo. W., Farmer and Stock-raiser, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1828, p. o. add. Orwell.
Barnes, Nelson, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. South Hill.
Blair, Addison F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Blair, Lester C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1858, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Buttles, Sam'l F., Farmer and Postmaster, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. South Hill.
Champlin, Hampton, Jr., Farmer and Dairyman, Orwell Village, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Orwell.
Chubbuck, L. S., Farmer and Agent for Tompkins Co. Wheel Rake, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. North Orwell.
Cook, Seth, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Potterville.
Cook, Cyrus, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Potterville.
Cook, Avery C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Potterville.
Conklin, Albert, Farmer and Retired Woolen Manufacturer, b. Wayne Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Potterville.
Chaffee, Solomon A., Farmer and Town Commissioner, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Orwell.
Dimmick, Mrs. Nancy, Farmer, b. Connecticut, s. 1817, p. o. add. North Orwell.
Dimmick, Harvey E., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. N. Orwell.
Eastman, Calvin J., Blacksmith, Orwell Village, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Orwell.
Eastabrooks, Chas. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. South Hill.
Frisbie, Geo. C., Farmer, Orwell Vill., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Orwell.
Frisbie, Zebulon, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1801, p. o. add. Orwell.
Frisbie, Wm. L., Physician and Surgeon, Potterville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Potterville.
Frisbie, Levi, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1800, p. o. add. Orwell.
Frisbie, Aaron G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Orwell.
Gibbs, Henry, Retired Merchant and Farmer, Orwell Village, b. Hampden Co., Mass., s. 1827, p. o. add. Orwell.
Johnson, Joel, Retired Farmer, Orwell Village, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1799, p. o. add. Orwell.
Johnson, Frank E., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add Potterville.
Lyons, Isaac, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add. Allis Hollow.
Matthews, Aaron G., Retired Woolen Manufacturer and Farmer, Potterville, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1827, p. o. add. Potterville.
Newell, Jas. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1825, p. o. add. Orwell.
Newell, J. Joshua, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Orwell.
Payson, Wm. Pitt, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Orwell.
Russell, Horace A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. North Orwell.
Sexton, Geo. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. North Orwell.
Sibley, Solomon, Farmer, b. Devonshire, England, s. 1828, p. o. add. North Orwell.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Allen, D. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Birney.
Buck, P. H., Farmer, ex-Member Legislature, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Buck, Lyman, Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1806, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Bosworth, L. L., General Store and Postmaster, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1809, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Bosworth, Alba, Farmer (retired), Le Raysville, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1807, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Baldwin, John, Farmer and County Commissioner, Le Raysville, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1825, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Baldwin, A. S., Farmer, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Mdse., Le Raysville, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1825, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Brink, G. W., Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Bailey, E. M., Foundryman, Le Raysville, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1839, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Brister, Franklin J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Blackman, L. P., Drugs, Medicines, and Groceries, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Black, John, Farmer (retired), b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. 1830, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Blackman, David, Farming and Stock-raising, b. New Haven Co., Conn., s. 1842, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Bolles, Byron D., Farmer and Breeder of Cotswold Sheep, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Birney.
Burrows, Wm. C. & A. B., Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, and Hardware, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Canfield, Wilson, Farming, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1796, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Canfield, S. B., Farming, b. Susquehanna, Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Cobb, P. L., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Crandall, F. A., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Crandall, C. H., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Coleman, Le Roy, of Gorham & Coleman, Hardware, and Mnfrs. of Tinware, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1869, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Codding, M. H., Farmer and Dairyman, Le Raysville, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1823, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Carl, J. P., Boots, Shoes, and Jewelry, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1857, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Chaffee, H. B., Blacksmith and Farmer, Le Raysville, b. Seconk, Mass., s. 1851, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Canfield, Stephen B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Dusenbery, C. S., Physician and Dentist, Le Raysville, b. Dryden, N. Y., s. 1854, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Davis, W. J., Farmer, b. Wales, Great Britain, s. 1833, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Davis, W. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Wales, Great Britain, s. 1831, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Grant, J. L. & W. T., Flouring-mill, Steam Saw- and Planing-mill, b. Fall River, Mass., s. 1872, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Gorham, J. J., of Gorham & Coleman, Hardware, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Haigh, Joseph, Farmer and Woolen Manufacturer, b. Yorkshire, Eng., s. 1835, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Hutchison, Wm. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Johnson, Edwin H., Cabinet-maker, Le Raysville, b. Illinois, s. 1865, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Keeney, Clinton, Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add Le Raysville.
Lewis, J. M., Merchant Tailor, Le Raysville, b. Wales, Great Britain, s. 1834, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Lyon, Samuel, Farmer (retired), Le Raysville, b. Seconk, Mass., s. 1832, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Lewis, Homer, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Lines, N. J., General Purchasing Agent, and Dealer in all Kinds of Novelties, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Morris, T. J., Architect and Builder, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Morris, J. T., Carpenter and Builder, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
McCauley, P. J.
Palmer, O. W., House Carpenter and Builder, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Pease, O., Farming, b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1824, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Pierce, M. W., Gentleman, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1855, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Rogers, Orlando, Moulder, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1865, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Reynolds, C. W., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Peekskill, N. Y., s. 1847, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Shortelle, H. W., Boot-maker, Le Raysville, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Stevens, Wm. B., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Slocum, C. W., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Le Raysville.

Stone, Ingham, Farming and Milling, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Stevens, Lacey, Farmer and Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Tupper, S. B., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Wells, Homer, Farmer and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Le Raysville.
Wells, Lucy R., Farming and Dairying, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Le Raysville.

RIDGEBERRY TOWNSHIP.

Baldwin, Vincent, Proprietor Bentley Creek Hotel, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Baldwin, Isaac, Farmer and Lumberman, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Beckwith, E. R., Farmer and Fruit-grower, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1859, p. o. add. Ridgeberry.
Beckwith, Mrs. Julia P., Farmer and Fruit-grower, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add Ridgeberry.
Craig, Sam'l W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Fuller, Wm. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Ridgeberry.
McCormick, Jas., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Antrim Co., Ireland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
May, David J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Newark, N. J., s. 1832, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Miller, John, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1816, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
McKee, Thos., Farmer and Dairyman, b Down Co., Ireland, s. 1846, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
McKee, John H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Down Co., Ireland, s. 1846, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Robinson, J. C., County Treasurer and Merchandising, b. Down Co., Ireland, s. 1850, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Stirton, John, Sr. (retired), b. Scotland, s. 1826, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Stirton, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Stirton, A. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1835, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Stirton, John, Jr., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Thompson, Chas. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.

ROME TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Bela K., Farmer, Rome Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Rome.
Arnold, Wm. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Rome.
Barns, Edwin B., Manager Barns' Mills, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Rome.
Barns, Chas. F , Miller, b Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1853, p. o. add. Rome.
Barns, Mrs. Darwina R., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Rome.
Barns, Elijah F., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add. Rome.
Elliott, Marcellus, Farmer and Teacher, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Rome.
Elliott, Saml. W., Farmer (retired), b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1804, p. o. add. North Rome.
Frost, E. Mercur, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Books, and Stationery, Rome Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Rome.
Forbes, Jas. C., Farmer and Miller, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Rome.
Forbes, Wm., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Rome.
Forbes, Ernest, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Rome.
Kinney, Winfield S., General Insurance Agent and Justice of the Peace, Rome Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Rome.
Passmore, John, Contractor, Farmer, and ex-Judge, Rome Borough, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Rome.
Rifenburg, Chas. H., Blacksmith, Rome Borough, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Rome.
Stone, Geo. W., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, Rome Borough, b. Rhode Island, s. 1848, p. o. add. Rome.
Seely, Joseph, Farmer, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1838, p. o. add. Rome.
Towner, Philander, Sr., Farmer (retired), North Rome, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1810, p. o. add. North Rome.
Towner, Daniel B., Teacher of Vocal Music, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add Rome.
Towner, Alvin D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., s. 1819, p. o. add. Rome.
Towner, Martin V. B , Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., s. 1815, p. o. add. Rome.
Vought, Peter, Farmer (retired), b. near Peekskill, N. Y., s. 1806, p. o. add. Rome.
Woodburn, Hiram, Farmer and Carpenter, Rome Borough, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1808, p. o. add. Rome.
Whalen, Mrs. Ann, Hotel-keeper and Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1837, p. o. add. Rome.
Whalen, Thos., Railroad Contractor and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Rome.

SHESHEQUIN TOWNSHIP.

Ayer, F. S., Milling, b. May 18, 1818, Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Blackman, G. W., Farmer, District Deputy G. M., I. O. of O. F., b. 1831, Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Blackman, J. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. 1825, Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Brown, Jesse, Farmer, b. April 25, 1797, Wyalusing township, Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Brown, Sophia, b. December, 1802, Bradford Co., Pa.
Chaffee, Charles, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Gore, Obadiah, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1809, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Griffin, John N., Farmer, b. New Haven Co., Conn., s. 1818, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Horton, Wm. P., Teacher and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Ghent.
Horton, E. O., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1838, p. o. add. Ghent.
Horton, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Ghent.
Horton, Horace, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Kinney, Hon. G. Wayne, Farmer, ex-Member Legislature 1866 and 1867, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Kinney, P. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Merrill, Milo, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Ghent.
Newell, Stephen, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1800, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Newell, Abel, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1791, died 1837.
Phillips, G. W., Postmaster, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1864, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Rinebold, J. Clinton, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Smith, Theo G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Sherwood, James, Farmer and Fruit-grower, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1840, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Smith, Mrs. V., Farmer, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Snyder, Wm., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Sheshequin.
Towner, Joseph, Proprietor of Blue Stone Quarry, Farmer, and Postmaster, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Horn Brook.
Wolfe, Peter, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Sheshequin.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Levi T., Harness-maker, East Smithfield, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Bullock, Darius, Lawyer and Physician, East Smithfield, b. Vermont, s. 1812, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Beach, Geo. T., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Brigham, C. B., Farmer, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Bourne, Geo. D., Mill and Lumber Dealer, Burlington, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Burlington.
Bourne, D., Farmer and Lumber Dealer, Burlington, b. New Hampshire, s. 1837, p. o. add. Burlington.
Bird, Lark, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Cowell, S. S., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, East Smithfield, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1857, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Corss, Rev. Chas. C., Clergyman, East Smithfield, b. Massachusetts, s. 1837, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Dean, Rev. B. S., Clergyman, East Smithfield, b. Ohio, s. 1870, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Everett, Rev. P. S., Clergyman, East Smithfield, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1872, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Gerould, Beebe, Merchant and Postmaster, East Smithfield, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Gerould, S. W., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Gibson, James, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1842, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Gerould, S. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Moody, H. Mont., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, East Smithfield, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Phelps, D. G., Tinsmith and Merchant, East Smithfield, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Partridge, Edward, Farmer, b. New York, s. 1870, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Riggs, Chas. B., Merchant, East Smithfield, b. New Jersey, s. 1840, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Ransom, M. F., Lumber and Farming, b. New York, s. 1841, p. o. add. Ulster.
Scott, Albert O., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Connecticut, s. 1842, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Scott, Jesse, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Scott, Walter, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1827, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Scott, L. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Smith, Joseph, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Tracy, A. O., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Underwood, J. D., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, East Smithfield, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1865, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Webb, James H., Farmer, East Smithfield, b. New York, s. 1823, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Waldron, Wm. N., Farmer, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Wood, A. Edgar, Farmer, p. o. add. East Smithfield.

SOUTH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Berk, Cyrus, Farmer and Lumberman, b. Pike Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Fassett's.
Cornell, Wm. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Massachusetts, s. 1827, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Dean, P. J., Farmer, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Bentley Creek.
Gillette, Hon. John F., Farmer and Representative, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Gillette's.
Inman, Benj., Justice of the Peace and Hunter, b. Cortland Co., N. Y., s. 1827, p. o. add. Gillette's.
Pitts, J. L., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Gillette's.
Thompson, H. T., Farmer, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1821, p. o. add. Fassett's.
Thompson, Mrs. H. T., Farmer, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1862, p. o. add. Fassett's.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Adams, H. L., Farm, (trade) Carpenter, District 10, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1809, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Allen, Robert, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 8, b. New York, s. 1849, p. o. add. Springfield.
Allen, L., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1840, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Beardsley, S. D., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 13, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1825, p. o. add. Leona.
Brooks, Addison, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 2, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1831, p. o. add. Leona.
Baily, A. W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 9, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. Leona.

Baily, D. R., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 9, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. Leona.
Brace, S. A., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1836, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Brace, W. F., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1823, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Brace, E. E., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1856, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Berry, W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1830, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Bullock, W. A., Farm and Saw-mill, District 7, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1854, p. o. add. Big Pond
Berry, A. L., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1836, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Berry, A. W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1832, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Burgess, F. C., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 1, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1830, p. o. add. Springfield.
Brooks, H. N., Carriage Manufacturer and General Merchandise, District 11, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1837, p. o. add. Leona.
Brown, W. A., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1848, p. o. add. Springfield.
Burt, E., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, Dist. 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1840, p. o. add. Troy.
Burt, S. W., Farm, Dairy, Stock, and Lumber Dealer, District 3, b. New York, s. 1845, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Beach, L. L., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 9, b. Connecticut, s. 1858, p. o. add. Leona.
Cranmer, A. H., Farmer and Mechanic, District 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1829, p. o. add. Smithfield.
Cooley, R. H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1830, p. o. add. Leona.
Cooley, J. N., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1809, p. o. add. Troy.
Cory, Wm., Phys. and Surg., Dist. 4, b. Connecticut, s. 1847, p. o. add. Springfield.
Dickenson, S. E., Farmer, (trade) Mason, District 9, b. Connecticut, s. 1847, p. o. add. Leona.
Dickenson, L. S., Farmer and Dairy, District 9, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. East Smithfield.
Daly, Frank, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer (largest in county), District 11, b. New York, s. 1848, p. o. add. Leona.
Elliot, E. O. (deceased), Farm, Dairy, and Stock, Dist. 6, b. New York, s. 1837.
Elliot, Mrs. E. O., lives on farm, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1836, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Fanning, I. N., Farm and Dairy, Dist. 11, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1840, p. o. add. Leona.
Fanning, A. B., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 11, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1825, p. o. add. Troy.
Fanning, D., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 13, b. Massachusetts, s. 1812, p. o. add. Leona.
Fanning, N. D., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 13, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Leona.
Fanning, J. S., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 13, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1840, p. o. add. Leona.
Fanning, Elisha, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1821, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Freeborn, Thomas, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 6, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1850, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Grace, W. W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, Dist. 14, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1832, p. o. add. Leona.
Gleeson, L. H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 7, b. New York, s. 1854, p. o. add. Big Pond.
Gleeson, R. B., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 7, b. New York, s. 1854, p. o. add. Big Pond.
Gustin, M., Photographer (owns Mount Pisgah), District 11, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Troy.
Harkness, S. D., Farm and Dairy, ex-Associate Judge, formerly County Treasurer, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1822, p. o. add. Springfield
Harkness, O. P., Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1829, p. o. add. Springfield.
Harkness, S., Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1831, p. o. add. Springfield.
Harkness, S. N., Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1826, p. o. add. Springfield.
Harkness, M. S., General Merchandise, Dist. 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1826, p. o. add. Leona.
Harkness, Chester, Farmer (one of the first white children born in township), District 7, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1806, p. o. add. Big Pond.
Hetherington, Jas., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 9, b. New York, s. 1867, p. o. add. Leona.
Kennedy, J. W., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1830, p. o. add. Troy.
Kennedy, H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock (50 years on one farm), District 3, b. Virginia, s. 1820, p. o. add. Troy.
Leonard, Austin, Farm and Teacher, District 11, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Leona.
Mattock, W. P., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 2, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1835, p. o. add. Springfield.
Mattock, Walter, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 2, b. New York, s. 1807, p. o. add. Springfield.
Mattock, Chas., Farm and Dairy, District 2, b. New York, s. 1807, p. o. add. Springfield.
Newbury, F., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Newbury, L. G., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Parkhurst, North, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 2, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1845, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Phelp, J. K., Farm and Dairy, District 4, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1846, p. o. add. Springfield.
Phelps, S. D., Farm and Dairy, District 4, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Springfield.
Potter, Hiram, Farm and Dairy, District 7, b. Virginia, s. 1826, p. o. add. Big Pond.
Ross, S. C., Teacher, District 1, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1860, p. o. add. Leona.
Ripley, F., Farm and Dairy, Dist. 2, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1849, p. o. add. Springfield.
Salsbury, John, Farm, Lumber, and Mill, District 11, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Troy.
Sargent, Madison, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 2, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1847, p. o. add. Leona.
Sherman, S., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. Massachusetts, s. 1829, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Sargent, D., Farm and Dairy, Dist. 12, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1842, p. o. add. Leona.
Thompson, A. H., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 1, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Springfield.
Voorhis, N. B., Farm, (trade) Mason, District 5, b. New York City, s. 1817, p. o. add. Springfield.
Wilder, Theo., Physician and Surgeon, District 4, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Springfield.
Woodward, L., Farm, Dairy, and Stock, District 10, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1809, p. o. add. Columbia Cross-Roads.
Wolcott, T. P., Farm, Lumber, and Stock, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1807, p. o. add. Springfield.
Wolcott, R. S., Farm and Dairy, District 3, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1834, p. o. add. Springfield.
Woodworth, Ira, Farm and Dairy, District 5, b. New York, s. 1834, p. o. add. Springfield.
Woodworth, A. M., Farm and Dairy, District 5 b. Pennsylvania, s. 1845, p. o. add. Springfield.
Watson, N. S., General Merchandise, District 7, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Big Pond.
Young, R. B., Farm, Dairy, and Lumber, District 14, b. Connecticut, s. 1837, p. o. add. Leona.

STANDING STONE TOWNSHIP.

Ennes, Fred. A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Kingsley, Myron, Farmer, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1871, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Kingsley, Wm., Farmer, Contractor, and Builder, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Landmesser, Peter, Farmer, and Dealer in Plaster and Coal, b. Germany, s. 1868, p. o. add. Rummerfield Creek.
Stevens, Simon, Farmer (retired), b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1812, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Stevens, Asa, Farmer (retired), b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1812, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Stevens, Achatius, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Stevens, J. J., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Standing Stone.
Segrares, W. K., Blacksmith, b. Warren Co., Pa., s. 1870, p. o. add. Rummerfield Creek.

TERRY TOWNSHIP.

Dodge, John Ed., Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Terrytown.
Horton, W. T., Merchant, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Terrytown.
Horton, Geo. F., Physician and Surgeon, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1806, p. o. add. Terrytown.
Horton, J. B., Merchant and Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Terrytown.
Huffman, John, Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. New Era.
Marcy, Moses, Farmer and Dairyman, Terry Township, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. New Era.
Shepard, E., Farmer, Terrytown, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. New Era.
Shepard, E. I., Farmer, Terrytown, b. Connecticut, s. 1840, p. o. add. New Era.
Terry, Maj. Uriah, Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Terrytown.
Viall, Chas., Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Terrytown.
White, Nelson, Farmer, Terrytown, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. New Era.
White, D. N., Farmer, Terrytown, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. New Era.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Ballard, Mrs. O. P., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Troy.
Beebe, B. F., Carriage Painter, b. Vermont, s. 1853, p. o. add. Troy.
Baldwin, Thos. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Troy.
Ballard, S. H., Farmer, E. Troy, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. East Troy.
Ballard, John V., Farmer, E. Troy, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1809, p. o. add. East Troy.
Ballard, Ira P., Farmer, E. Troy, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1800, p. o. add. East Troy.
Blakeslee, Mrs. Jane, East Troy, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. East Troy.
Case, H. A., Surveyor and Justice of the Peace, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Troy.
Condé, Rev. S. L., Clergyman, b. Hawaiian Islands, s. 1872, p. o. add. Troy.
Dobbins, Jno. E., Hardware Dealer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Troy.
Dunn, Rev. M. H., Clergyman, b. Ireland, s. 1832, p. o. add. Troy.
Dobbins, Wm. S., Farmer and ex-Sheriff, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1806, p. o. add. Troy.
Freeman, H. D., Farmer, b. Connecticut, s. 1832, p. o. add. Alba.
Gamble, Manuel D., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Lycoming Co., Pa., s. 1860, p. o. add. East Troy.
Greeno, Harrison, Farmer, b. New York, s. 1846, p. o. add. Troy.
Hallowell, Rev. C. T., Clergyman, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1875, p. o. add. Troy.
Hilton, M. J., Farmer, West Burlington, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Hooker, A. S., Journalist and Publisher, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Troy.
Jewell, Ezra S., Merchant, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Troy.
Loomis, Ezra, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add. Troy.
McKean, Herrick S., Speculator, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Troy.
Maxwell, Mrs. Eliza A., b. Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Troy.
McCabe, Thos., Trader, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1856, p. o. add. Troy.
McKean, Wm., Carpenter, Joiner, and Farmer, West Burlington, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1804, p. o. add. West Burlington.
McClelland, James, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Troy.
Paine, Chas. C., Farmer and Surveyor, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Troy.
Paine, Dr. Chas. F., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Troy.
Pomeroy, N. M., Merchant, p. o. add. Troy.
Redington, G. F., Merchant, b. Massachusetts, s. 1835, p. o. add. Troy.
Rockwell, Hon. Delos, Attorney-at-Law, b. Bradford Co., Pa., p. o. add. Troy.
Rockwell, A. S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Troy.
Redington, R. F., Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Troy.
Smith, J. Monroe, Farmer and ex-Sheriff, p. o. add. Troy.
Spaulding, S. N., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Troy.
Shepard, Dr. S. W., Physician and Surgeon, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Troy.

Stiles, Reuben, Farmer, East Troy, b. Vermont, s. 1836, p. o. add. East Troy.
Tracy, Hon. E. G., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1825, p. o. add. Troy.
Thomas, Jacob, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Troy.
Thomas, W. A., Farmer and ex-Prothonotary, etc., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Troy.
Thomas, A. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Troy.
Taylor, Allen, Farmer, b. Vermont, s. 1803, p. o. add. Alba.
Ware, Rev. W. Geo., Clergyman, b. Massachusetts, s. 1875, p. o. add. Troy.
Winston, Morgan S., Farmer and Merchant, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Troy.
White, Daniel, Carpenter, Machinist, and Farmer, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1870, p. o. add. Troy.
Waldron, Alfred B., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Rhode Island, s. 1849, p. o. add. Troy.

TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.

Ackley, Alfred, Farmer, Tuscarora, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Ackley, Denmon, Farmer and Dealer in Farm Implements, Tuscarora, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Ackley, Ferris, Farmer and Dealer in General Merchandise, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Black, J. H., Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Black, D. D., Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock (retired), Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Bennett, R. E., Dealer in Farm Machinery, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Silvara.
Barrowcliff, Wellington, Farmer and Lumbering, Wyalusing, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Laceyville, Pa.
Coburn, I. B., Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Coburn, Wilmot, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Silvara.
Cogswell, Bela, Pastor Tuscarora First Free Baptist Church, Justice of the Peace 1845 to 1860, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Silvara.
Cogswell, N. J., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Silvara.
Cogswell, Caroline P., Hygienic Physician, Wyalusing, b. Chemung Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Silvara.
Clapper, John, Farmer and Mechanic, Wyalusing, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Culver, M. S., Farmer, Justice of the Peace 1874 to 1879, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Laceyville.
Keeney, M. L., Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1848, p. o. add. Skinner's Eddy.
Lewis, Milton, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Merryall.
Marbaker, Edward, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Easton, Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Stevensville.
Owen, J. D., Prop. Steam Saw-mill, Dealer in Lumber, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Silvara.
Shumway, Hiram, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1824, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Shumway, William, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Sumner, A. B., Farmer, Secretary and Agent Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., Wyalusing, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Silvara, A. J., Farmer, Dealer General Merchandise, Postmaster, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Silvara.
Stevens, Judson, Farmer and Lumbering, Wyalusing, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1831, p. o. add. Silvara.
Taylor, J. M., Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Wakeley, Burton, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Fairfield Co., Conn , s. 1843, p. o. add. Laceyville.
Wells, Levi, Farmer, Wyalusing, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Spring Hill.

ULSTER TOWNSHIP.

Forrest, C. P., Carriage-maker, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Hovey, S. C., Farmer (retired), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1807, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Holcomb, C. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Irving, W. M., Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1872, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Jones, Mrs. A. C., b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Lockwood, Edmund, Lumber Dealer and Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Mills, Edward, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Mather, James, Merchant and Postmaster, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Ross, Benj., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Rockwell, W. H., Farmer and General Dealer, b. New York, s. 1850, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Tuttle, Wallace A., Clerk, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Ulster P. O.
Vandyke, James, Farmer and Lumber Dealer, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1816, p. o. add. Towanda.
Vandyke, Geo. H., Farmer and Stock-grower, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Ulster.
Watkins, A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Ulster.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

Beardslee, John, Postmaster, Farming, Stock-raising, and Dairying, Warrenham, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Warrenham.
Chaffee, Stephen G., Farming, Dairying, and Blacksmithing, b. Rhode Island, s. 1832, p. o. add. Warren Centre.
Fairchild, John A., Farming and Dairying, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1846, p. o. add. Warren Centre.
Howell, H., General Farming, Magistrate, and Conveyancer, b. Wales, Great Britain, s. 1832, p. o. add. Neath.
Lyon, Ezra, Farmer, and Dealer in Hayseed, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Potterville.
Morrow, Dr. F. G., Physician and Surgeon, Warren Centre, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1872, p. o. add. Warren Centre.
Manning, J. C., Farming, Dairying, and Sheep-raising, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Warrenham.
Watkins, Wm., Farming, Dairying, and Stock-raising, b. Wales, Great Britain, s. 1833, p. o. add. Warren Centre.
Young, N., Farmer, Dairyman, and ex-Justice of the Peace, b. Warren, s. 1820, p. o. add. Warrenham.

WELLS TOWNSHIP.

Brewer, Lyman, Farming and Lumbering, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1852, p. o. add. Wells.
Friese, David B., Farming, Dairying, and Stock Dealer, b. New Jersey, s. 1837, p. o. add. Wells.
French, Henry C., Farming, Dairying, and Stock Dealer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1832, p. o. add. Wells.
French, Lyman, Farming and Dairying, Mosierville, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1824, p. o. add. Wells.
Gifford, Jesse A., Farming, Dairying, and Stock Dealer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1876, p. o. add. Wells.
Harr, Simon, Farming and Blacksmithing, Mosierville, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Wells.
Ingersall, S. H., Merchant and Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Mosierville, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1830, p. o. add. Wells.
Judson, Albert, Farming, Dairying, and Stock-grower, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Wells.
Killgore, Wm. C., Farmer (retired), b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1839, p. o. add. Wells.
Noble, G. W., Farmer, Dairy, Breeder of Dairying Stock, and Justice of the Peace, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1833, p. o. add. Wells.
Roy, W. J., Farmer and Grower of Thoroughbred Stock, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Wells.
Shepherd, G. H., Farming and Lumbering, Mosierville, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1843, p. o. add. Wells.
Seeley, Albert, General Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Wells.
Wilcox, Asa, Farming and Lumbering, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1869, p. o. add. Wells.

WILMOT TOWNSHIP.

Brown, John P., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1802, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Brown, Mrs. John P., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1810, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Brown, Capt. John G., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Horton, Elmore, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Horton, G. H., General Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Morrow, Joseph, Farmer, b. Ireland, s. 1826, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Morrow, Margaret A., Farmer, b. New York, s. 1849, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Quick, Dr. P. A., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1853, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Quick, John S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa , s. 1837, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Quick, T. E., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Rodgers, J. A., Farmer and Lumberman, b. New York, s. 1859, p. o. add. Elwell.
Stalford, Joseph H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1821, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Stalford, Benj., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Stroud, Jacob, Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1852, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
Turrell, Jas. H., General Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Sugar Run.

WINDHAM TOWNSHIP.

Barber, John, Custom Grist-mill and Saw-mill, b. Suffolk Co., England, s. 1875, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Bostwick, Stephen V., Farmer and Dairyman, Music Teacher, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Windham.
Babcock, W. D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Windham.
Clark, W. H., Jr., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Windham.
Clark, W. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Windham.
Demorest, Mrs. Mary, Farmer and Dairy, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1834, p. o. add. Rome.
Demorest, Chas. F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1861, p. o. add. Windham Summit.
Dawes, Joseph O., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1839, p. o. add. Windham.
Demorest, John (deceased), b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1847.
Elsbree, H. S. (deceased), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1839.
Elsbree, Martin (deceased), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1856.
Feer, Wm. R., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Mifflin Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Windham.
Franklin, J. H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1845, p. o. add. East Nichols, N. Y.
Griffith, J. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1845, p. o. add. Windham.
Hartshorn, Mrs. S. B. (retired), b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Windham Centre.
Jakway, Jerry, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Windham Summit.
Jakway, Horton, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1844, p. o. add. Windham Summit.
Knapp, H. L., M.D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Windham.
Loomis, Nelson, Physician and Surgeon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y. s. 1835, p. o. add. Windham.
Loomis, Squire, Retired Farmer, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1835, p. o. add. Windham.
Moscrip, Hon. Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Greenock, Scotland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Windham.
Madden, John S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Limerick Co., Ireland, s. 1844, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Madden, Robert E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Neal, Chester, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Neal, Elmer, Farmer, Dairyman, and Teacher, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1855, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Olmstead, Geo., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.
Olmstead, James, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Nichols, N. Y.

Rogers, Wilsey, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Windbam.
Smith, Goo. G., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Perry Tp., N. Y., s. 1832, p. o. add. Windham Contre.
Shoemaker, Elijah, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1812, p. o. add. Wost Windham.
White, Tristram, Farmer, Dairyman, and Local Preacher, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Windham.
White, Silas D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1839, p. o. add. Windham.
Wheeler, S. Asa, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1826, p. o. add. Windham.
Wheeler, Lutber S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Windham.
Warner, John M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1846, p. o. add. Soutb Litcbfield.

WYALUSING TOWNSHIP.

Allis, I. M., Druggist, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Ackley, H. B., Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Ackley, J. F., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1851, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Ackley, Boujamin, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Ackley, S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1817, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Allen, Ezra, Farmer, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Ackley, F. A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Bosworth, Stewart, Manufacturer and Dealer in Dressed Lumber, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1829, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Brown, J. Morgan, Hotel-keeper, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Brown, Miles J., Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Blocber, J. F., Merchant, b. Connecticut, s. 1841, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Browu, Ira, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1799, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Brown, D. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Black, Harrison, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Butts, S. S., Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1866, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Bramhall, C. A., Farmer, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Biles, James A., Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1839, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Biles, J. P., Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Homet's Ferry.
Craft, David, Rev., Clergyman, b. Putnam Co., N. J., s. 1860, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Canfield, H. I. (rctirod), b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Chamberlain, O. D., Shoemaker, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1814, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Cook, D., Clergyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1815, p. o. add. Merryall.
Chamberlain, J. F., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Cbamberlain, Wm., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Cleveland, R. D., Farmer, b. Schenectady, N. Y., s. 1844, p. o. add. Camptown.
Camp, L. B., Farmer and Justice of Peace, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1826, p. o. add. Camptown.
Elliott, Hiram, Farmor, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Elliott, A. J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1828, p. o. add. Camptown.
Fee, Andrew, Merchaut Tailor, and Postmastor since 1850, b. Ireland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Fuller, N. A., Mechanic, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1840, p. o. add. Camptown.
Fee, Martin, Mechauic and Farming, b. Ireland, Jan. 9, 1836, s. 1840, p. o. add. Camptown.
Fish, Orin, Blacksmith and Farming, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1871, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Gaylord, II. B., Insurance and Music Teacher, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1846, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Gaylord, N. J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Goodell, G. W., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Howard, J. H., Hardware Dlr., b. Rochestor, N. Y., s. 1850, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Hallock, H. J., Jeweler and Watchmaker, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. 1869, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Howard, Samuel, Farmer, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1854, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Hewit, L. M., Farmer, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Camptown.
Homet, Volney, Pbysician and Surgeon, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Camptown.
Homet, Seth, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1836, p. o. add. Homet's Ferry.
Ingham, C. K., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., s. 1815, p. o. add. Camptown.
Jayne, Peter, Farmer, b. Monroe Co., Pa., June 9, 1787, s. 18—, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Jennings, Aaron, Mechanic, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1841, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Keeler, E. S., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Merryall.
Lloyd, A. J., Farmer and Merchant, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1820, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Lewis, Jackson, Millor, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Merryall.
Lyon, Stophen, Farmer, s. 1831, p. o. add. Spring Hill.
Lung, G. W., Farmer and Mechanic, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1871, p. o. add. Browntown.
Lewis, Stephcn J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1850, p. o. add. Camptown.
Mitten, Wm., Farmer (was in every battle in Mexican war but one), b. Ireland, s. 1838, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Morrow, W. G., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1842, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Morrow, Joseph, Farmer, b. Ireland, died Sept. 22, 1873, s. 1837, p. o. add. Sugar Run.
McDonald, ——, Mechanic, b. Bradford Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. Homet's Ferry.
Newell, J. K., Dentist, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Porter, A. B., Justice, Photographer, b. Fairfield Co., Conn., s. 1866, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stalford, J. B., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1830, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stalford, Minerva, Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Smith, Alex., Blacksmithing, b. Sussex Co., N. J., s. 1839, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stone, Almon, Millwright, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1809, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stalford, L. P., Farming and Lumbering, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1811, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Scott, S. L., Farmer, Sugar Run, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stevens, O. W., Civil Engineering, Herrick, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1831, p. o. add. Camptown.
Savago, A. W., Blacksmithing, b. England, s. 1865, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stalford, J. T., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1825, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Scott, S. L., Farmer, Wilmot, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1849, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stovens, A. C., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1822, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Stone, P., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1818, p. o. add. Camptown.
Statos, D. L., Farmer, b. Bucks Co., Pa., s. 1843, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Sumner, Chas., Farmor, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Turrell, Mary A. (retired), b. Hartford Co., Conn., s. 1840, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Thompson, W. H., Attorney-at-Law, b. Middlesex, England, s. 1848, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Taylor, Bascom, Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1814, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Taylor, J. R., Farming, b. Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Taylor, G. W., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1847, p. o. add. Lime Hill.
Vaughn, John, Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1809, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Vaughn, E. R., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Welles, G. H., Farming, s. 1822, p. o. add. Wyalusing.
Wildrick, ——, Farming, b. Delaware, Monroe Co., Pa., s. 1835, p. o. add. Homet's Ferry.

WYSOX TOWNSHIP.

Allen, John A., Carpenter and Farmor, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Oct. 4, 1839, p. o. add. Wysox.
Allen, Frank E., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. June 1847, p. o. add. Wysox.
Adamy, D. S., Miller, Myersburg, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1860, p. o. add. Myorsburg.
Allen, Mary E., Dealer in General Merchandise, Myersburg, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1833, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Archer, Jas. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1858, p. o. add. Wysox.
Bartlett, C. E., Proprietor Bartlett House, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. April, 1844, p. o. add. Wysox.
Bishop, Alonzo A., Tanner and Currier, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Wysox.
Bishop, Elihu, b. Danbury, Conn., s. 1800.
Benedict, Wm. A., Clothier, Wool-carding, and Cloth-dressing, Myersburg, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1829, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Bull, John, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1797.
Bull, Wm. E., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. October, 1813, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Bishop, Mrs. Bethany, Farmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1837, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Barns, R. S., Millwright and Miller, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. August, 1819, p. o. add. Wysox.
Barns, Sylvester, b. Connecticut, s. 1812.
Brown, Ruel R., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1808, p. o. add. Mercur.
Brown, Ulysses F., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. March, 1830, p. o. add. Mercur.
Coolbaugh, Eustis A., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Nov. 5, 1819, p. o. add. Wysox.
Conklin, W. H., Farmer and Proprietor Stone Quarry, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. October, 1840, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Conklin, Geo., Farmer and Proprietor Stone Quarry, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. March, 1842, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Coolbaugh, Morris J., Farmer and County Commissioner, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. September, 1824, p. o. add. Wysox.
Coolbaugh, Mrs. C. J., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. May, 1821, p. o. add. Towanda.
Cooley, Alvah, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace, Myersburg, b. Hampden Co., Mass., s. 1829, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Conklin, Allen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Nov. 20, 1840, p. o. add. Wysox.
Conklin, John B., b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. Decomhor, 1839.
Chamberlin, Samuel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1838, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Dutcher, Rev. E. T., Farmer and Local Minister M. E. Church, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1813, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Davenport, Hiram, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1840, p. o. add. Myersburg
Davenport, Ezekiel, Revolutionary soldier, b. Orange Co., N. Y.
Drake, E. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1823, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Forbes, Andrew, of Barns & Forbes' Mill, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. March, 1841, p. o. add. Wysox.
Hinds, John B., Farmer and ex-County Commissioner, elected in 1869, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1837, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Laning, M. H., Farmer, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1841, p. o. add. Towanda.
Laning, R. H., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. June, 1837, p. o. add. Towanda.
Lent, Albert, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. May, 1808, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Lent, John, Revolutionary soldier, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1798.
Myer, E. Reed, Farmer and Speaker of House of Representatives, Myersburg, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Jan. 25, 1818, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Madill, T. F., Physician and Surgeon, b. Luzerne Co., Pa., s. September, 1833, p. o. add. Wysox.
Meehan, Daniel, Merchant, b. Clare Co., Ireland, s. 1852, p. o. add. Wysox.
Myer, R. E. C., Farmer, Myersburg, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. April 1, 1848, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Moscrip, Wm., Farmer, b. Greenock, Scotland, s. 1840, p. o. add. Towanda.
Owen, E. G., Farmer and Gardening, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. March 29, 1839, p. o. add. Wysox.
Ott, George, Manufacturer in Marble of Headstones and Monumental Work, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1861, p. o. add. Wysox.
Piollet, Joseph M., Railroading, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. November, 1851, p. o. add. Wysox.
Park, N. L., of Smith & Park, General Merchants, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. October, 1845, p. o. add. Wysox.
Pierce, Shepard, b. Plainfield Co., Conn., s. 1807.
Strickland, Stephen, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. January 1, 1791.
Strickland, Stephen, Jr., Farmer, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. October, 1822, p. o. add. Towanda.
Spencer, E. Cicero, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Susquehanna Co., Pa., s. 1819, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Seaman, Henry G., Coach Painter, and Mail Agent from Montrose to Tunkhannock, Montrose, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. Oct. 17, 1842, p. o. add. Montroso.
Schoonover, J. C., Proprietor of Grocery, Mercur Hall Building, and Postmastor, b. New Jersey, s. 1844, p. o. add. Mercur.
Van Gelder, P. C., Printer and Publisher, b. Paterson, N. J., s. March 23, 1877, p. o. add. Wysox.
Whitney, Elliott, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. November, 1820, p. o. add. Myersburg.
Whitney, B. E., Dairy, Farmer, Bee Culture, and Colonel of Volunteor Militia, State of Pennsylvania, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. January, 1822, p. o. add. Romo.
Whitney, Elisha, Revolutionary soldier, and grandfather of above, b. Massachusetts, s. 1815.
Wattles, J. M., Farming, b. Bradford Co., Pa., s. 1816, p. o. add. Wysox.
Wattles, Amrah, Rome, b. Unnadilla, N. Y., s. 1807.

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